765

Ceylon Mission

1910—1919

Vol. 1

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REC'D MAR 30 1916

Valvettiturai, Ceylon.
February 24, 1916.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong,

My last letter to you was dated Feb. 8, and since then I have received but one letter, namely that of Dec.29, telling us of the vote of the Prudential Committee regarding the time of furloughs. We thank the Committee for making the rule so elastic that it may suit different ones, but in Jaffna the heat is not so great in June as it is in Madura, so I think it will be few, if any, who will wish to stay through the heat of April and May in order to avoid arriving in June. However, it may be that some will choose the later date. No one is going this year.

First, let me report the arrival of the last new missionary on the field here, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A.A.Ward, born February 4th. He is a good-sized boy, and seems to be content with the reception given him, at least, I have heard no complaints The mother also is progressing favorably.

Now I have to report the proceedings of the annual mission meeting held last Friday and Saturday. We made our appropriations for the different branches of the work, which I will send on a separate sheet.

Miss Howland is the representative of our Mission on the Board for vernacular examinations of new missionaries of the South India Missionary Association. She was instructed to ask that the oral as well as the written examination next November may be held here to save the candidates from making a journey to Madura. And the Revs. S.Veerahatty and W.H.Joseph were appointed

with Miss Howland as a committee to conduct the examinations. Miss Clark is preparing for her examination at that time and I think Mr. Miller expects to take his second examination then, but whether any others will be ready so soon is uncertain. Others are studying and intend to put in some time on study while at Kodai. We are asking two men to go there as munshis this year. As additional rooms have been built at The Lookout for the accommodation of servants, it was decided to use some of the money which had not been paid out for munshis last year towards the cost of a room for the munshis, namely Rs.185 from the American Board and the same sum from the Woman's Board.

It was agreed that the mission house at Vaddukoddai be repaired with the appropriation made by the College Trustees. It was evident from the correspondence that this was the intention of the Trustees. Formerly the Principal of the College had charge of the mission station, But it was thought that the College work was enough for the Principal, and so Mr. Ward was put in charge of the station work, carrying it on from Manipay. But we cannot tell whether such an arrangement will be satisfactory or not, It may be that we shall want to have the man in charge live there. But if the College spends so much on the house the Principal will want to occupy the house. So a proviso was put in to provide that if in the future the Mission wishes to do so it shall be entitled to resume the occupancy on payment of an arbitrated amount to compensate the College.

As at present arranged, with Pastor Sinnatamby in charge of Chavakachcheri station, which he is carrying on with good success, there is no station work that Mr. Brown would need to take up. So it seems a good opportunity to let him begin general mission work, going about to assist different Churches as occasion may serve. So we voted that he should live at Chavakachcheri, but leave the charge of the station with Mr. Sinnatamby and take up

this general work for the present. We think the evangelistic work needs such strengthening.

The need of a parsonage at Manipay has been felt for years. Some special donations being available for a building if the land is procured, the Church applied to the Mission for help. It was decided to allow a parsonage to be built on a corner of the mission compound just by the side of the church. It is expected that the work will be begun very soon.

Uduvil is generally thought of in connection with girls only, but there is a Y.M.C.A. there and they have been seeking to buy a piece of land on which to put up a building for their use. But land is very expensive there now in the neighborhood of the church. As the old cemetery just across the road from the church and the mission house has for many years been used only by the missionaries, a new cemetery having been procured further from the road, and as one end of the old cemetery is vacant, we left it to the Building Committee to make terms with the Y.M.C.A. for building in the corner nearest to the church, making a permanent fence between that and the rest of the cemetery. And at the same time to consider putting up a schoolhouse for the boys day-school beside it. The boys school at present is on land next to the girls school, which land will be wanted for the use of the girls as the numbers in the Boarding school keeps increasing.

The Hospital for women is nearly always full, and when there is not room in the Hospital Dr. Curr frequently goes to see patients in the villages. Her automobile helps her to do this more than formerly. She is in need of a house for the chauffeur, and of some accommodation for the male relatives of the patients who wish sometimes to be near for several days. We have land the other side of the road, and as there is money in the Hospital building fund, the matter was referred to the Building Committee. Don't forget the appeal for another doctor to help Dr. Curr.

At the Green Hospital Dr. Chinniah has frequently spoken of his desire to be relieved. Mr. Ward will try to get from him a written agreement to stay a full year more, so that we may not feel in danger of losing him at any moment.

The number of patients coming to the dispensary being so much smaller than when Dr. Scott was here they are attended to without much waiting, so there is not so much opportunity for the work of a catechist, and for some time Mr. Fitch has had nothing to do there. A large part of his salary had been sent by Miss Given of Liverpool. Now she has stopped sending on account of urgent calls for help due to the war. As the Hospital cannot well find the money to make up for that loss, it was voted to reduce his allowance to Rs. 20 per month. The Secretary was asked at the same time to write him a letter of appreciation of his services during the time he has served the Mission, full sixty years.

For the last few years the subject of temperance has been prominent in Ceylon, and lately Mr. Abraham of Jaffna College has been preparing some temperance lessons that might be taught in the schools. It was decided in our meeting that arrangements should be made for temperance lessons to be taught at least once a week in all our schools, using Mr. Abraham's book if feasible. The book is not printed as yet, but we hope it will be soon.

The cost of the boarding department at Uduvil being greater than the income from boarding fees, it was voted to increase the rate from Rs.14 to Rs.15 per term beginning with May.

Miss Hacker has made herself very useful in the school and it is hoped that she will stay through the year. Her salary was raised to Rs.80 a month and board.

The health of the missionaries is fairly good, but as the hot weather is coming on we shall soon be going to the Hills.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Hitchcock

Seen A. C. M.

SCD AUG 14 1917

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Lookout, Kodaikanal, April 6, 1917, 1 P.M.

Present: Rev. & Mrs. Dickson, Rev. & Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. & Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Ward, Miss Bookwalter, Miss Hastings, Miss Clark, and Miss Hansen.

Rev. J.Bicknell was elected Chairman pro. tem. and opened the meeting with prayer.

Considered the plan for a new house at Kodai. The plan proposed by the Committee was not approved, nor the alternatives which had been circulated, but a new plan was made, adapted for double housekeeping and having five bedrooms, but smaller than the alternative plans. A ~~choice~~ vote was taken on the choice between this and the Committee's plan and resulted in a vote of 6 to 2 in favor of this plan. It was agreed to send the two plans to Nuwara Eliya for the vote of the members there.

Considered the subject of leasing the new house near Uduvil from Mr. James Yesuthasan. Mr. Dickson reported on the terms which he demanded, and it was voted that we pay Rs.30 per month instead of the Rs.25 previously authorized, and that the Uduvil School undertakes the payment for one year, making the three years for which only he would rent it.

The Report of the Building Committee on the place where Mr. & Mrs. Brown should live on their return was accepted, namely, that they should occupy the new house near Uduvil if it was finished by that time, and if not, they should make Tellippalai their headquarters till the house was ready.

Adjourned sine die.

W.E.Hitchcock, Sec.

SPECIAL INFORMAL MEETING.

Jaffna House, Kodaikanal, April 14, 1917, 4 P.M.

Present: Rev.& Mrs. Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Ward, Mr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Bicknell, Miss Bookwalter, and Miss Hastings.

Word having been received from Nuwara Eliya that the members there favored the new plan sent to them for the Kodai house, and inquiries having been made about drawing plans, it was decided to ask Gregory and Skelton to make the plans and specifications for two and a half per cent of the cost of building, unless they will make the plans without the specifications for two per cent. It was also agreed to add bay windows on the front rooms, and to change the plan by making both sides of the house alike, thus making six bedrooms.

With reference to the site, it was decided that if the Madura Mission will move the tennis court back so as to give us a straight boundary line past the end of the two courts, we will pay the cost of moving it; or, if they will move both courts back as proposed by Dr. Tracy, we will pay Rs.100 towards the expense.

Adjourned sine die.

W.E.Hitchcock, Sec.

SPECIAL INFORMAL MEETING.

The Lookout, Kodaikanal, April 23, 1917, 4 P.M.

Present: Rev. & Mrs. Dickson, Rev. &.Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. & Mrs. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Hitchcock, and Miss Clark.

Considered the plan of the new house as presented by the Building Committee, which was adopted after voting that the double windows be divided into upper and lower halves, and that a narrow window be put into each of the middle bathrooms.

Voted that Pastor Sinnatamby be authorized to buy one lacham of land at Munavil East next to the school land for Rs.50, the money to be taken from what we reserved in making appropriations unless there is money in the Chavakachcheri District School

Building Fund for it.

Adjourned till April 30.

W.E.Hitchcock, Sec.

MISSION MEETING.

The Lookout, Kodaikanal, April 30, 1917, 9 A.M.

Present: Rev. & Mrs. Dickson, Rev. & Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. & Mrs. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Bockwalter, Miss Hastings, Miss Clark, and Miss Hansen.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J.H.Dickson.

Minutes of the meetings of April 6, 14, and 23 were read and accepted.

The Secretary's correspondence was read and approved.

The Treasurer's correspondence was read and approved.

The Circulars relating to the arrangements for carrying on the work at the Karadive Hospital, and relating to Mrs. Manikkam's occupying a room there, were laid on the table.

The following Circulars were confirmed.

No. 3. Approving of a Missionary Survey of Ceylon if it is done without expense to us.

No. 4. Approving the form prepared by the Committee for Keeping a record of the furniture of our schools.

No. 5 Authorizing building a new ward at Inuvil.

No. 6. Authorizing putting a ceiling over part of the veranda at Inuvil.

No. 7. Approving a loan of Rs.3000 to Mr. James Yesuthasan on the security of a mortgage on his new house.

A report of the annual meeting of the United Theological College at Bangalore was presented by Rev. J. Bicknell.

Voted that ~~the~~ it is the sense of the Mission that Rasiah Joseph is a fit candidate for the Bangalore Theological College.

Voted that the Mission approves of the proposed new rule for the Handbook Re specially designated missionaries, the Secretary to

to write a letter expressing the views of the members as to the conditions.

Voted that six year terms of service for single ladies be approved by the Mission.

Adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.

W.E.Hitchcock, Sec.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The Lookout, May 1, 1917, 2 P.M.

Voted that Jaffna College be permitted to use the stone schoolhouse at Pandateruppu and the old Study for an English school and teacher's house with the understanding that the College pay compensation for the schoolhouse sufficient to erect as good a building for the vernacular school.

Voted that no new school shall be started without a full discussion by the mission.

The Committee on Horse Allowance made a preliminary report.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Miller in her present state of health cannot live on the Vaddukoddai compound on account of the noise, it was voted that the matter of the temporary location of the Millers be referred to Mr. Pickwell with power to act.

Voted that we cable to Boston urgently requesting the appointment of Miss Barbara Howland for Uduvil.

Voted that the Secretary draft a letter to the Board, to be submitted to the members before it is sent, asking for money for the new Kodai house.

Voted that the girls' school at Tellippalai be amalgamated with the boys' school.

The following rule for giving scholarships at Uduvil was adopted:

A girl receiving help in the Uduvil Girls' Vernacular Boarding School must sign a printed form in which she agrees to the following conditions.(1) If she leaves during the school year to be married or for any similar reason, she must pay one third the possible Government grant she would earn had she remained until the examination. (2) If she leaves during the year to go to any other

school, she shall pay back the full amount of help received and one third the possible Government grant for that year.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J.Bicknell.

W.E.Hitchcock, Sec.

REC'D JUL 5 1918

Vaddukoddai,
November 2nd, 1917.

Those present were; Rev. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. and Mrs. Bicknell, Rev. G. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. Miller, Miss Howland, Dr. Curr, Miss Hastings, Miss Clark, Miss Hansen, and in the afternoon, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Miller.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Bicknell.

The minutes of the last meeting having been sent around in the box and printed were taken as read, and accepted. The correspondence of the Secretary and of the Treasurer was read and approved.

104. The following Circulars were confirmed.

No. 1. Authorizing sale of land at Mahiappiddi.

No. 2. Granting Mr. Dickson's request for furlough early in 1918,

No. 3. Approving the list of proposed school combinations to be sent to the Director, and of Mr. Dickson's draft letter asking for confirmation of our understanding of the Director's plan of giving compensation for schools given up in order to combine.

No. 4. Granting Rs. 150 from General Purposes Fund to Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby for furniture in his schools.

No. 5. Approving the new plan for Bible Lessons in schools, as proposed by the committee appointed.

No. 6. Transferring money from Special Votes Account to various accounts as follows:-

(a) For Model Bungalow at Uduvil, from Daughters, of the Covenant, through Rev. G. G. Brown, $ 25, Rs. 76.25, to Uduvil Girls' English School Local Building Fund.

(b) For education of E. K. Yesuthasan, from M. E. Stowell & H. H. Burr, $ 50, Rs. 152.50, to Rev. J. H. Dickson.

(c) For teaching Bible lessons at Manepay, from W. B. M., $100 Rs. 305, to Manepay District.

(d) For pupils, care of Miss S. R. Howland, from Friday Club, 2nd Congregational Church, Holyoke $5, Rs. 15 25, to Miss S. R. Howland.

(e) For pupils, care of Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, from Mrs. Renwick, Claremont, Calif., $15, Rs. 45.75 to Mr. W. E. Hitchcock.

(f) For two Village School buildings, from W. B. M., $500, Rs. 1525, to Village Girls' School Building Fund.

(g) For Domestic Bungalow, Uduvil, from Mrs. Warner, $175, Rs. 533.75, to Uduvil Girls' English School Local Building Fund.

(h) For Special Work, care of Rev J. H. Dickson, from the First Congregational Church, Detroit, $300, Rs. 915, to Rev. J. H. Dickson.

(i) For Domestic Bungalow, from Ladies of the Second Congregational Church, Waterbury, Conn., $50, Rs. 152.50, to Uduvil Girls' English School Local Building Fund.

(j) For schools, care of Rev. Giles G. Brown, from Alpha and Philathea Bible Classes, North Congregational Church, New York, $40 Rs. 122, to General School Building Fund.

(k) For the purchase of bungalow for Uduvil Kindergarten Practising School, from W. B. M., $50, Rs. 150, to Uduvil Girls' English School Local Building Fund.

(l) For Model School, care of Mrs. G. G. Brown, from Miss Alice Thayer, Clifton Springs, N. Y., $15, Rs. 45, to Uduvil Girls' English School Local Building Fund.

No. 7. Authorizing Mr. Dickson to push forward the construction of the new house at Kodai.

No. 8. For providing screen doors between the guest room and the dining room at Manepay.

No. 9. Authorizing a loan of Rs.100 to Pastor Eliatamby to enable him to go to Colombo for an operation. Voted, to pay from General Purposes Fund, Mr. Ward's expenses for accompanying him. (Rs. 19.03 plus rail fare.)

No. 10. Giving permission to Mr. Dickson to submit to the Board a statement of expenses connected with Florence's trouble with her eyes.

No. 11. Agreeing to sell the land from which the Kadduvan School has been removed to combine it with North Erlalai Mixed.

105. As the new house at Uduvil which the Browns would occupy is not ready, Voted, that we approve of their living at Kankesanturai for the present.

106. Voted, that Mr. Bicknell and Miss Hastings be the Mission representatives at the conference of managers and head teachers with the Director of Education.

107. Voted, that the Mission express its opinion to the Council, that pastors, preachers and catechists should have a regular vacation each year.

108. Voted, to buy 200 Tamil Bibles, to be divided among the Boarding Schools, with the money given by the American Bible Society.

109. Voted, that we apply to the Society for 100 English Bibles.

110. Voted, that Mr. Miller be put in charge of Tellippalai Station when Mr. Dickson goes on furlough. This motion was carried by a vote of 6 to 4, others not voting. The Secretary was instructed to give this division when writing to the Board to sanction this change.

111. It was voted unanimously that we ask the Board to send Miss Bookwalter back to us when her furlough is over.

112. Voted, that Miss Hansen take her Tamil examination in June, and that, until the next Hill Season, she live away from Inuvil for the study of Tamil, but still teach a nurses' class once a week.

113. Voted, that Miss Hansen live at Manepay if Mrs. Ward is willing to board her.

114. Voted, that we ask the W. B. M. to appropriate a further sum of $5,000 for the Uduvil English School building and cable authorization for proceeding with the work.

115. Voted, that the contract for the kitchens for the new ward at Inuvil be let to Mr. Thambirajah for Rs. 2,283.

116. Voted, that a new teakettle, dishpan, etc., which were procured from America by the last shipment be bought for Uricardu.

117. The committee on reading for pastors gave a report and it was voted that Mr. Brown and Mr. Bicknell be added to the committee, and that the committee be authorized to draw from General Purposes Fund Rs. 15 for the purchase of books for a library for the pastors.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. Bicknell.

W. E. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

MINUTES FOR 1918

ANNUAL MEETING

Uduvil,
January 25th, 1918.

Those present were, Rev. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Dickson, Rev. and Mrs. Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Howland, Dr. Curr, Miss Hastings, Miss Clark and Miss Hansen.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Miller. Minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The correspondence of the Secretary, and of the correspondent of the Woman's Board, and of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

1. The following Circulars were confirmed:-

No. 1. Granting the use of the southern part of the Pandeterrippu compound as a play ground for the English School.

No. 2. Making slight changes in the Teachers' Report Book as recommended by the committee.

No. 3. Increasing the pay of the Taval Box carrier to Rs. 11 per month. He is to go to all the stations both ways.

No. 4. Dropping Mrs. Periatamby from the roll of Bible-women.

No. 5. Approving of Mr. Ward's going to Colombo to confer with the Director of Education at his request, and paying the cost from General Purposes Fund.

No. 6. Appointing Mr. Ward to take charge of the correspondence with the Director re combinations of schools.

No. 7. Raising the fees at Uduvil as re commended by the committee who were asked decide the matter:- (1) Beginning with January, charge all girls of both schools, English and Tamil, Rs. 16 per term for board. (2) Raise the salaries of the English school teachers by Re. 1 to cover this increased cost. (3) Slightly reduce the quality of the morning meal by substituting rice for bread on one morning, and appas for bread on one morning each week.

No. 8. Referring to the distribution of Bibles in the Boarding Schools, 90 were given to the Uduvil Girls' School, 24 to Uduppiddi, 36 to Tellippalai Boys, and the remaining 50 were reserved.

No. 9. Appropriating the balance of the Uduppiddi District School Building Fund, about Rs. 170, to pay for the extensions made to school buildings at Karampai and at Atchuvaly Boys' and Girls' schools.

N. B. Rev. J. H. Dickson desired his vote to be recorded against this on the ground that these extensions were temporary and that Building Fund money should be used only for permanent work.

No. 10. Relating to the Taval Box charges.

No. 11. Distributing Special Votes as follows :-

(a) From Miss A. S. DeWitt's class, Montreal, Canada, for a Tamil Girl care of Mrs. Brown, $5, Rs. 15, to Rev. G. G. Brown.

(b) From C. S. Bates, Exeter, N. H., for evangelistic touring work, care of Rev. G. G. Brown, $150, Rs. 450, to Rev. G. Brown.

(c) From the First Congregational church, Detroit, for work care of Rev. J. H. Dickson, $300, Rs. 900, to Rev. J. H. Dickson.

(d) From the Men's Bible Class, First Congregational Church, Marietta, O., by W. W. Mills, for a school, in Ceylon, care of the Mission Treasurer, $52, Rs. 156, to Vaddukoddai District for Pullavaddi.

No. 12. Authorizing changing the tiles on the S. E. corner room at Uduvil and wooden blocks on the top of the wall to keep out animals.

No. 13. Appointing Rev. G. G. Brown a member of the Jaffna Council in place of Mr. A. A. Ward, resigned.

No. 14. Appointing Rev. G. G. Brown as representative of our Mission on the Board of Management for vernacular examinations of the South India Missionary Association.

No. 15. Apportioning the Rs 150 for the Centenary Report Fund among the institutions, the amounts to be adjusted according to the revised figures for the income of Jaffna College.

2. Voted, that Rs. 171.14 be appropriated from General Purposes Fund for publications.

3. Voted, that Rs. 150 be given for house rent at Newara Eliya for those who go there the coming hot season.

4. Voted, that we change Jaffna House account to Sanitarium account and include Uricardu in it.

5. Voted, that the Treasurer open an account called the Uduvil Model Bungalow account, and transfer to it the sums given for the Model Bungalow or the Domestic Science Building.

6. Voted, that the balance of Bible Women's account be transferred to Woman's Work account.

7. Voted, that the subscriptions for the "Water of Life" for 1917 and 1918 be paid from Woman's Work account.

8. Voted, that the $400 additional appropriation for General Work be reserved for Educational Work and that we allocate Rs. 2700 for buildings and Rs. 900 for current account of schools as heretofore.

9. Voted, that we grant Rs. 25 from General Purposes and to the Evangelistic Campaign Committee of the S. I. U. C. as requested.

10. Voted, that the Secretary write to Dr. Scott that we are pleased to know that his health is so much improved and we hope he will return to the Mission.

11. With reference to Mr. Banninga's request re Pasumalai Seminary it was Voted, that we write to him that we are willing to recognize Pasumalai as our institution for the training of theological students in Tamil, and that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Banninga on the subject. Rev. G. G. Brown and Rev. J. Bicknell were appointed as the committee.

12. Voted, that we appoint Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Howland, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Brown a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee of Udupiddi Girls' Boarding School next June.

13. Mr. Miller was appointed to take the place of Rev. J. H. Dickson on the Board of Management of the Kopay Training School.

14. In order to widen the football ground at Vaddukoddai it was voted that we cut certain trees, namely, two cocoanuts, a mango, and about fifteen palmyrahs.

15. Voted, that salaries at Inuvil Hospital be increased as follows :-

Mr. Lyman,	from	Rs.	70.00	to	Rs.	75.00
Mr. Chelliah	"	"	32.50	"	"	35.00
Miss Muttupillai	"	"	40.00	"	"	42.50
Miss Susan T. H.	"	"	35.00	"	"	37.00
Mrs. Eliza,	"	"	14.00	"	"	16.00
Miss Daisy A.	"	"	12.00	"	"	15.00
Miss Margaret S.	"	"	12.00	"	"	15.00
Miss Rose Nagamma	"	"	10.50	"	"	12.50
Miss Harriet J.	"	"	9.50	"	"	12.00
Miss Emily V.	"	"	9.00	"	"	12.00
Miss Faith N.	"	"	9.00	"	"	12.00
Miss Mary Grace	"	"	9.00	"	"	12.00
Miss Kathirasy	"	"	9.00	"	"	12.00
D. Sangarapillai,	"	"	15.00	"	"	16.00
Muttiah,	"	"	12.00	"	"	13.00
Suppan	"	"	12.00	"	"	13.00
Susai	"	"	12.00	"	"	13.00
Vythi,	"	"	12.00	"	"	13.00
Mathan,	"	"	12.00	"	"	13.00

And those in the Nurses Training Class to be paid :-

1st Year	Rs.	8.00
2nd "	"	9.00
3rd "	"	10.00

16. Voted, that the Board of Examiners for the oral examination in Tamil consist of Rev. G. G. Brown, Miss S. R. Howland and Rev. C. D. Veluppillai.

17. Voted, that Rev. J. Bicknell compile the report for 1917.

18. Voted, that Augusta House in Uduvil be included in the Manepay Station.

19. Voted, that the cost of the copies of Farquhar's Primer of Hinduism bought for the pastors be taken from the amount granted for the Pastors' Library, and that copies be sold for 50 cts. each and the proceeds returned to the same.

After prayer by Mr. Hitchcock, adjourned to meet the next day at Manepay.

Adjourned Meeting, Manepay,
January 26th, 1918, 10 A. M.

Present, the same as yesterday except Mrs. Miller. Also for the morning session the following Managers of Mission Schools :— Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby, Rev. I. Paul, Rev. R. P. Bryant and Rev. W. H. Joseph.

20 After consideration of the needs of various schools as set forth by the different managers the following votes were carried :-

(a) To discontinue Thanangalappu school and to transfer the Rs. 350 appropriated for it last year to Usan.
(b) To grant Rs. 200 more to Usan.
(c) To give Rs. 675 for the purchase of land at Pannagam North.
(d) To give Rs. 1,200 for a new building at Valalay.
(e) The balance of the Rs. 2,700 for Sarasalai, but the expenditure to be referred to the Building Committee.

21. The Building Committee was asked to report later on the use to be made of the $400 reserved for educational work,

22. Appropriations for the General Work of the A. B. C. F. M. were made as follows :-

GENERAL

Jaffna Council - -	Rs.	1,200.00	
Treasurer's Writer - -	"	600.00	
Writer's allowance for extra expense	"	60.00	
Contingent - -	"	225.00	
Travel - -	"	200.00	
Postage - -	"	90.00	
Repairs - -	"	300.00	
Publications - -	"	100.00	2,775.00

STATION WORK

Writer at Manepay - -	Rs.	240.00	
" Tellippalai -	"	240.00	
" Chavakachcheri -	"	120.00	
" Uduppiddi -	"	60.00	660.00

EVANGELISTIC

Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby -	Rs.	180.00	
S. Thevathasan (Pension) -	"	120.00	300.00

EDUCATIONAL

Boys' Boarding School -	"	750.00	
Village schools, apportioned as last year	"	900.00	~~1,650.00~~
New buildings -	"	2,700	4,350.00

SUMMARY FOR GENERAL WORK

General	-	"	2,775.00	
Station Work	-	"	660.00	
Evangelistic	-	"	300.00	
Educational	-	"	4,350.00	8,085.00

MEDICAL WORK

Green Memorial Hospital	-	$404.00	
McLeod Hospital	-	300.00	$704.00

KODAIKANAL SCHOOL	-	300.00

NOTE. As the appropriations for the Woman's Board had not come, the assignment of Bible Women was left to be decided by Miss Howland and the ladies in charge of the Station Bible Women.

23. Voted, that the rent of Uduvil compound remain the same.

24. Voted, that the rent of Usan be not reduced.

25. Voted, that the rent of Odduvele be reduced to 50 cents and that it be paid to the Mission.

26. Voted, that Rs. 60 be given for a kitchen at Nunavil.

27. Voted, that the salary of Mr. J. K. Christodas be increased by Rs. 5 to be paid by the Press.

28. Voted that the building of a wall at the cemetery at Uduvil be referred to the building Committee; also the division of the hedging accounts at the stations.

29. Voted, that the building Committee see what trees should be cut down in the various compounds of the mission and decide on planting trees where needed.

30. The report of the committee on the assignment of rooms at Kodai was accepted, and it was voted to rent one half of the Lookout to the Todds from May 17th, and one half of Jaffna House to the Wormans from June 3rd.

31. Voted, that Mr. Brown and Mr. Miller be a committee to arrange for munshis at Kodai.

32. Voted that Mr. Brown be authorized to look into the matter of sending a man to learn music in Madras.

33. Voted, that Iruvalai tiles with cement pointing be put into the office room at Manepay.

34. Voted, that the ceiling of the veranda at Inuvil be extended to Dr. Curr's office.

35. Voted, that Miss Howland's bill for cart hire for Bible women be paid from Woman's Work account.

36. The following officers and committees were elected :-

President, Mr. A. A. Ward.
Secretary, Rev. Giles G. Brown.
Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Hitchcock.
Auditors, Messrs. A. A. Ward and C. W. Miller.
Correspondent with the Woman's Board, Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock.
Historian, Mrs. Ward.
Committee on Girl's Boarding Schools, Miss Howland and Mrs. Brown.
Committee on Boys' Boarding School, Miss Howland and Rev. S. Veerahatty.
Building Committee, Mr. Ward, Mr Bicknell and Mr. Brown.
Members of the Council, Rev. G. G. Brown, Rev. J. Bicknell, Mr. C. W. Miller, Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, and Mr. A. A. Ward.
Members of Kodai School Board, Mr. W. E Hitchcock and Mr. A. A. Ward.
Committee on Kodai Houses, Mr. Miller, Miss Howland and Mrs, Ward.
In charge of building new house at Kodai, Mr. Brown.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. G. G. Brown.

W. E. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

April a

MINUTES FOR 1919.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

Inuvil, 13th February, 1919.

Those present were Rev. J. and Mrs. Bicknell, Rev. M. H. Harrison, Mr. C. W. Miller, Miss M. K. Hastings, Miss L. K. Clark, Miss S. R. Howland, Dr. Miss I. H. Curr, Miss E. I. Hansen, Mr. A. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Brown.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. A. A. Ward.

The printed minutes of the last meeting were accepted.

The correspondence of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Correspondent of the Woman's Board was read and accepted.

1. In response to a request from the Madras Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society Mr. Brown was appointed to act as correspondent in regard to the proposed revision of the Tamil Bible, and was asked to submit any questions arising through his correspondence to competent Tamil scholars in the Mission.

2. Voted to use the balance of the money on Bible Women's account for 1918 to send two women to Miss Swift's school in Madura for training. The selection of the women was left in the hands of Miss. Howland.

3. The report of the Auditors was accepted.

4. The following Circulars were confirmed:-

No. 1. Authorizing Mrs. Ward to have three pairs of screen doors made for Tellepallai houes.

No. 2. Authorizing Mrs. Ward to reconstruct her servants' sleeping quarters.

No. 3. Approving Mr. Miller's request for six months leave for work with the Y.M.C.A. in Mesopotamia. Note. In accordance with this circular the Secretary cabled the Board asking for permission for Mr. Miller to go on leave for six months. The Board replied:- "Cabinet unanimous Mission needs Miller. Will not insist". In view of this reply Mr. Miller did not press the matter and did not go to Mesopotamia.

No. 4. Appointing Mr. Ward as our representative on the Copay Training School Board in place of Mr. Miller, resigned.

No. 5. Accompanying a letter from the District Judge, Mr. Pieris, asking for a broken stone inage,which is in Manepay godown, for a museum which he is trying to establish. In view of the possible needs of Jaffna College for just such specimens the request was not granted.

No. 6. Authorizing the planting of the Nagercoil compound with cocoa-

nut trees the expense to be borne by the Tree Planting Fund.

No. 7. Authorizing the Treasurer to allow Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby to overdraw his Chavakachcheri School District account by ~~Rs. 1~~ Rs. 1,500, to relieve him in his situation in Chavakacherri English School.

No. 8. Permitting Mr. and Mrs. Brown to go to Madura for medical consultation.

No. 9. Authorizing the amalgamation of the Lookout account with the Sanitarium account.

No. 10. Authorizing Mr. Miller to repair the well and the thalaivasal at Arnicotta.

No. 11. Authorizing Mr. Miller to demolish the waste disposal house at Manepay and to make more suitable arrangements.

No. 12. Authorizing Mr. Hitchcock to cut down and to sell certain margosa trees at Uduppiddi.

No. 13. Authorizing Dr. Curr to increase Dr. de Livera's salary from Rs. 150 per month to Rs 165.

No. 14. Raising the salary to the Tapal Box cooly from Rs 11 to Rs 12 per month.

No. 15. Authorizing Mr. Ward to buy five larchams of land for the combination of Chulepuram East and Pannakam South Schools at a cost of Rs 410.

No. 16. Approving Mr. Ward's medical bill of Rs 220.71 and his presenting the same to the American Board.

No. 17. At a meeting of the managers of schools attention was drawn to the rise of new schools especially in villages where we have abandoned schools at the Director's request in order to combine more efficiently with other schools. This circular reports a * sent to the Director protesting against the recognition of such schools even for attendance purposes on the groung that such schools will render our combinations ineffective. The resolution was approved.

Resolution

No. 18. Authorizing the planting of Odduvale compound with cocoanut trees the expense to be borne by the Tree Planting Fund.

No.19. Authorizing the Treasurer to transfer a Special Vote for $150 for Mr. Dickson to Tellepallai Station for Bible lessons and to Mr. Miller, in accordance with Mr. Dickson's request.

No. 20. Authorizing the employment of Mrs. Ramalingam Winslow of Sanganai as a Bible-woman.

No. 21. Authorizing Mrs. Miller to charge the expense of certain work she wishes to do in the study of Tamil to the Munshi account.

No. 22. Authorizing Mr. Ward to pay Rs 10 toward the funeral expenses of Mrs. Harriet Samuel, a pensioned Bible-woman, who died at Telepallai.

No. 23. Allowing Rev. R. P. Bryant Rs 30 for traveling on account of his work as manager of schools.

No. 24. Authorizing Dr. Curr to pay a bonus of Rs 100 to Dr. de Levera for 1918 on account of extra work during the scourge of influenza.

No. 25. Appointing a committee, Messrs. Ward, Miller and Brown, to meet the manager of Annicotta school, Rev. W. H. Joseph, and the the teachers of the school and the preacher of the church at Annicotta, to inquire into their disputes about salaries, bonuses, and relative authority. Note. This committee met and had a long conference with all the parties involved. Peace was restored and so far as is known things are going smoothly for the present.

No. 26. Authorizing Miss Clark to make certian repairs on the Uduvil house mats.

No. 27. Authorizing Mrs. Ward to buy grass matting for one room at Telepallai.

No. 28. Appointing Mrs. Miller to inquire into the question of suitable hymn-books for mission use.

No. 29. Appropriating Rs 50 from the General Purposes Fund for flood relief at North and South Erlalai.

No. 30. This circular accompanied Miss Calder's letter suggesting that the Madura Mission relieve Miss Van Allen temporarily for work at Uduvil. Following the instructions of the circular the Secretary wrote to the Secretary of the Madura Mission asking for Miss Van Allen's release. In the correspondence of the Secretary referred to above a letter was read from the Secretary of the Madura Mission regretting that they could not help our situation as requested.

No. 31. Approving the repair of Araly East School by public subscriptions.

No. 32. The Men's Committee made the following recommendations which were approved:-

a. That various small special votes collected by Mr. Brown amounting to Rs 161.08 and now in the General School Building Fund, be appropriated for the Karadive Ragged School. Mr. Brown has also received $ 150 from Canandaigua, N.Y. which he also wishes to use for the building of this school.

b. Rev. R. P. Bryant finds it impossible to complete the work on the Valany school as planned and the committee recommends the appropriation of another Rs 100.

c. That the following sums be appropriated from the General School Building Fund for school furniture:-

Mr. Hitchcock,	Rs 220,	for	22	schools.
Mr. Miller,	220,	for	22	Schools.
Mr. Ward,	220,	"	22	"
Mr. Sinnatamby,	200,	"	19	"
Mr. Paul,	90,	"	9	"
Mr. Bryant,	80,	"	7	"
Mr. Joseph,	40,	"	4	"
Mr. Welch,	30,	"	3	"

d. That Mr. Ward and Mr. Miller be a committee to draw up plans for various kinds of school furniture and that the various managers be asked to buy on consultation with this committee and with their approval.

No. 33. Approving the list of furniture for the new house at Kodaikanal.

6. The amount appropriated by the American Board is $3,704. From this sum the following appropriations were voted:-

GENERAL.

Treasurer's writer,	Rs 600.00	
Writer's allowance for extra expense,	60.00	
Contingent,	300.00	
Travel,	200.00	
Postage,	120.00	
Repairs,	300.00	
Publications	100.00	1,680.00

STATION WORK.

Writer at Manepay,	Rs 240.00		
" Tellipallai,	240.00		
" Chavakachcherri,	120.00		
" Uduppiddi,	60.00	600.00	

EVANGELISTIC.

Jaffna Council,	1,200.00	
Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby,	180.00	
S. Thevathasan, (Pension)	120.00	1,500.00

EDUCATIONAL.

Tellepallai Boarding School,	1,000.00	
Village Schools, ~~apportioned as last year~~,	900.00	
Special grants,		
Uduppiddi Station,	500.00	
Tellepallai Station,	500.00	
To General School Building Fund,	600.00	3,500.00

Balance unappropriated.

SUMMARY FOR GENERAL WORK.

General,	1,680.00	
Station Work,	600.00	
Evangelistic,	1,500.00	
Educational,	3,500.00	7,280.00

Medical Work.

Green Memorial Hospital,	$404.00	
McLeod Hospital,	300.00	704.00

Kodaikanal School,	300.00

Voted, that the Managers of schools be asked to form themselves into permanent organization and that they make plans for developing the ficiency of the village schools, for the wise expenditure of funds, and r a more satisfactory system of accounting and auditing.

Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby made a request to the Mission that we grant m the use of the mission bungalow at Chavakachcherri for the develop- nt of a boarding department in connection with the English School. His an contemplated the complete passing over of the property for school rposes, to such an extent that a reversal of the policy would have been fficult. The Mission did not feel that it was wise to take such a step thout further consideration and voted Mr. Sinnatamby be allowed to use s house for school purposes except one room which is reserved for the s of missionaries who visit the station; and that he must keep up the

repairs to the satisfaction of the Mission. Upkeep includes hedges, sweeping, whitewashing, and general repairs and care of the building. The Mission may terminate this arrangement on proper notice.

8. Voted that the rent for one half of the new house at Kodaikanal be Rs 90.00 per month for the season.

9. Voted in reply to a request from the Karadive Church that we make a grant of Rs 150 for the Karadive Dispensary for 1919.

10. Votedthat the Secretary be instructed to write to Mrs. E. S. Hensman, Sangaratti, in reply to her request that the Mission buy her school, that as we are not in a position to use the property we must decline her offer.

11. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to Miss Hoffmann that we will be very glad indeed to have her return to the Mission on the completion of her furlough; but at the same time to point out that, in view of the present attitude of the general European population of the island and of the Government of Ceylon, it is doubtful whether she will be permitted to return.

This session of the meeting adjourned with prayer by Mr. Hitchcock.

Manepay, 14th February, 1919.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock.

12. Voted that we ask Dr. Tracy to order two native iron ovenf from Periakulam for the new house at Kodaikahal.

13. Voted that Valalai Mixed Vernacular School be assigned to the Women's Missionary Society of the Fairport Church, N.Y. as their special school in view of their contribution of $250 to the Woman's Board for a new school.

14. Voted that the appointment of Mr. J. S. Sinnadurai as temporary writer at Uduvil be confirmed as permanent without any immediate prospects of an advance of salary, and that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Wadsworth, the late writer, expressing our deep appreciation of his services and our regret that his health does not justify us in hopldingout to him any hope of re-employment.

The Tamil managers of schools having arrived the meeting broke up into a meeting of the Women's Committee and a meeting of the Managers. On reassembling the Managers Committee submitted the following report:-and recommendations:-

a. That this committee be constituted as a permanent organization to be called The Board of Education.
b. That it shall include all managers of vernacular village schools with one additional member appointed by the Mission and one appointed by the Council.
c. That this Board shall have general supervision of all village vernacular education including the erection of new buildings and their equipment.

d. That the Board shall adopt a budget system, requiring each manager to submit careful estimates of all expenditures and income for the coming year.
e. That all village vernacular school accounts be audited by two auditors, one appointed by the Mission and one by the Council.
f. That this Board meet for an all day session at Augusta House on Friday, 28th February, for completing further plans of work .

5. Voted that this report be accepted provided the budget be submitted o the Mission for approval.

6. Voted that the sum of Rs/ 7,500 be assigned to the Board of Education rom the General School Building Fund, and the Village Girls School Building und, for new buildings to be erected this year, and Rs 3,000 for current ccount which includes the $700 granted by the Woman's Board.

7. Voted that the Building Committee in consultation with the ladies at duvil, be instructed to draw up plans for a Domestic Science plant in onformity with the plans of the Director of Education, to be submitted to he Mission for approval, and to the Director of Education with a request or a building grant.

8. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Uduvil Church ommittee informing them that the Mission will want to take possession of he pastor's house by January 1920 or three years after the notice was irst given.

9. Voted to transfer Rs 5,000 from the McLeod Hospital Current Account o the Building Fund.

0. The Building Committee submitted a report recommending the erection f a new box room for Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School, also an estimate f the cost by Mr. Joel Paul, amounting to Rs 600. Voted to accept the ecommendation, the estimate of the cost, and to let the contract to Mr. ul.

1. Among the correspondence of the Secretary was a letter from the Rev. ob Thompson requesting the Mission to send Mr. and Mrs. Miller to ir station bungalow at Kopay to take charge of the Union Teachers ining School, and quoting the authority of the Secretary of the C.M.S. making the request. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Secretary of the .S. that we cannot spare Mr. and Mrs. Miller from our own work. Mr. Thompson also made a request through Mr. Ward that we unit- the Practicing School at Tellepallai with the Practicing School of C.M.S. Voted that we do not see our way to comply with the request.

. The committee on assigning rooms at Kodaikanal made its report which accepted.

Voted that in view of the fact that the Vaddukoddai compound has been lly taken over by Jaffna College, the College bearing all the expense the upkeep, the income from rent of the produce be also transferred to College.

Voted to approve the purchase of four larchams of land at Mileddi for erection of a LOw Caste

25. The Women's Committee made the following recommendations in regard to the appropriations from the Woman's Board which were adopted:-

GENERAL WORK.

Uduppiddi Girls Boarding School,	$400.00	
Uduvil Girls English School,	250.00	
Uduvil Girls Boarding School,	300.00	
Day Schools,	700.00	
Bible Women,	778.00	2,428.00

The list of Bible Women for 1919 with salaries is as follows:-

Mrs.	Elizabeth P. Namasavayam,	Eluvative,	Rs 36.00
"	Chinnatamby,	~~Pungudutivu~~ Valanai,	36.00
"	Archimuttu John,	Pungudutive,	60.00
"	Margaret Jacob,	Vaddukoddai,	60.00
"	Esther Murugesu,	Araly,	60.00
"	Joseph,	Pandeterrippu,	72.00
"	Ramalingam Winslow,	Changanai,	60.00
"	Muttukrishna,	Arnicotta,	72.00
"	Edith David,	Uduvil,	78.00
"	Lucy Paulpillai,	"	84.00
"	Faith Ponnu Valepuram,	"	96.00
"	Chinnatankam Wyman,	"	72.00
"	Emma Arumugam,	Inuvil,	72.00
"	I. K. David,	"	72.00
"	Susan Katpagam Ponniah,	Alaveddi,	60.00
"	H. Rasamma Chelliah,	Mallagam,	96.00
"	Ezekiel Sangarapillai,	"	60.00
"	Emily Charles,	Tellepallai,	60.00
"	Emily Hall,	"	72.00
"	Umier,	North Erlalai,	60.00
"	Cairns, (Pension)	" "	36.00
"	E. A. Kanapathipillai,	South Erlalai,	60.00
"	Vathapillai,	" "	60.00
"	Laura Anderson,	Uduppiddi,	96.00
"	Henry Joseph,	"	60.00
"	Julia Kathiravelu,	Atchuvaly,	60.00
"	Ponnampalam, (Pension)	Varany,	36.00
"	Lawrence,	"	60.00
"	Muttuvelu,	"	60.00
"	Chinnachy Kathergamer,	Koduttanai,	60.00
"	Seevaratnam,	Nunavil,	60.00
"	Henry Murugesu,	"	48.00
"	Timothy,	"	48.00
"	Jane Kartigesu,	Madduvil,	48.00
"	Gnanam Asceervatham,	Manthuvil,	60.00
"	Jane Eliatamby,	Usan,	60.00
"	Ponniah,	"	60.00
"	Elizabeth Devasagayam,	Odduvale,	60.00 2,370.00

Note. The salaries of the two women at Inuvil are paid by Dr. Curr.

26. The following salaries for assistants at Inuvil were approved:-

Miss Muttupillai,	Rs 45.00	per month.
" Daisy A.	17.50	
" Margaret S.	17.50	
Mrs. Eliza,	17.00	
Miss Rose Nagamma,	14.00	
" Harriet Joseph,	14.00	
" Faith N.	14.00	
" Mary Grace,	13.00	
" Rose Kathirasy,	13.00	
" Mary Pattinipillai,	12.00	
" Eliza Muttupillai,	12.00	
" Mary Philips, Dispensary Ass't,	15.00	
Daniel,	17.00	
Muttiah,	14.00	
Suppan,	14.00	
Vythi,	14.00	
Anthony,	14.00	
Mathan,	14.00	

27. On the Treasurer's recommendation the followings amounts were approved as charges against the various institutions for the debt still standing against the Centenary Report.

Jaffna College,	Rs 35.00	
McLeod Hospital,	35.00	
Uduvil English School,	25.00	
Uduvil Boarding School,	25.00	
The Press,	15.00	
Green Memorial Hospital,	6.00	
Uduppiddi Boarding School,	5.00	
Tellepallai Boarding School,	4.00	150.00

28. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Board calling their attention to the pecuniary loss which we have sustained through the unfavorable rates of exchange and the increased cost of living. During the last few years the salary in American dollars has remained constant. But in 1916 a single lady received Rs 2,473.88, in 1917, Rs 2,422.19, and in 1918, Rs 2,224,83. It will be seen that the salary of a single lady decreased in three years by Rs 249.05. It is safe to say that the high cost of living has decreased the purchasing power of the salary by an equal amount. Therefore we may reasonably say that the salaries of a single lady have been reduced by Rs 500.00 or, about $180 at the present rate of exchange.

29. Voted that the salary or Mr. S. G. Mills, who has charge of the Green Memorial Hospital be increased to Rs 75.00 per month, Mr. Chelliah's to Rs 27.50, and that the other helpers be increased at the rate of Rs 1.00 per month.

30. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Arianayagam overseer at Uduvil, that his services will not be needed after April 1st.

31. Voted that Miss Clark be permitted to buy grass mats for the new upper room at Uduvil.

Giles Rosary
Secretary.

32. Voted that Mr. C. W. Miller be permitted to buy grass matting for the South West corner room at Manepay.

33. Voted that Mr. Ward be authorized to consider carefully the possibility of sending a boy the the new government technical school which is to be established in Jaffna, and to present a scheme for his support to the Mission for approval.

34. Voted that the following salaries for assistanta at the Press be approved:- Mr. J. K. Christodas, Rs 47.50, and Mr. Y. A. Thambiah, Rs 27.50.

35. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to Miss Freda Hacker the express the Mission's appreciation of her services, and the hope that she may return to Uduvil after her furlough in England.

36. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Somerville, in whose honor the new ward at McLeod Hospital is named, thanking them for the kind interest which they have taken in hospital since its founding.

37. Voted that the charge of Rs 25. 00 for Mr. A. A. Ward's travelling while in charge of two stations be allowed.

38. Voted that Mr. and Mrs. Brown be allowed to charge Rs 50 per month to the Sanitarium account for rent at Diatalawa for the hot season of April and May.

39. The following officers and committees were elected:-

President,	Mr. A. A. Ward.
Secretary,	Rev. Giles G. Brown.
Treasurer,	Mr. W. E. Hitchcock.
Auditors,	Mr. C. W. Miller, Rev. Giles G. Brown, and Rev. M. H. Harrison.
Correspondent with the W. B. M.	Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock.
Historian,	Mrs. A. A. Ward.
Committee on Girls Boarding Schools,	Miss Howland, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Brown.
Committee on Boys Boarding School,	Mr. Miller, Miss Howland, and Rev. G. D. Thomas.
Building Committee,	Mr. Ward, Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Brown.
Members of the Jaffna Council,	Rev. J. Bicknell, Rev. G. G. Brown, Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, Mr. A. A. Ward, and Mr. C. W. Miller.
Kodaikanal School, Committee,	Mr. A. A. Ward and Mr. W. E. Hitchcock.
Committee on rooms at Kodaikanal,	The Treasurer.
Representative on the the Board of education,	Rev. J. Bicknell.

Giles G Brown
Secretary.

REC'D SEP 16 1919

Jaffna House, Kodaikanal, India,
May 15th, 1919.

Those present were Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, Rev. & Mrs. J. Bicknell, Miss S. R. Howland, Dr. I. H. Curr, Miss E. I. Hansen, Miss L. K. Clark, Mr. C. W. Miller, and Miss M. K. Hastings.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Ward.

Mr. Miller was elected Secretary pro tem. owing to the absence of Mr. Brown, who, with Mrs. Brown, spent the hot season at Diyatalawa, Ceylon.

45. Voted that the room rent at Newara Eliya for Miss Hoffmann's stay during the hot season (1919) be paid by the Mission.

46. Voted that Mrs. Mary G. Kasinather be engaged for three months as a Bible-woman at Karadive, on a salary of Rs 5.00 per month, with the stipulation that she repoet to Mrs. Bicknell with her book each month. If at the end of three months her work is satisfactory to Miss Howland and Mrs. Bicknell they may confirm her as a permanent worker.

47. Voted, that Miss Howland be authorized to subscribe for "Water of Life" for the Bible Women, the subscription to be paid from Bible Women's Fund.

48. Voted, on Mrs. Hitchcock's recommendation, that Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School salaries be increased as follows with the beginning of the next school year.

Mr. Clarance	from Rs	55.00	to Rs	60.00
Lily Hitchcock	"	9.00	"	10.00
Mary Nelson,	"	6.00	"	7.00
Lucy Anderson	"	6.00	"	7.00
Anna Chinnatamby	"	13.50	"	14.50
Susan P.Thambimuttu		12.50	"	13.50
M. Chellachi	"			8.50

49. Voted that Rs 275 be appropriated from unexpended balance, General School Building Fund, for land at Maviddapuram South.

50. Voted, a. That the mattresses in Kodai houses be repaired and the bed springs enameled as necessary.
b. That four more cane chairs be bought for Kodai houses.
c. That Mr. Hitchcock's kerosene heater be bought for Rs 15.00 for use in Kodai houses.
d. That two plain cooking stoves with decent ovens, made for using wood fuel, be bought from America for Kodai houses.
e. That rods be fixed across the two bay windows in the Lookout, and that two pairs of heavy curtains be bought for these openings by a committee appointed by the Chairman.

f. That window shades in the Lookout be repaired.
g. That two small food safes be bought for Serendib.
h. That the hedge along the front of The Lookout be extended along the wall to the steps leading down to the gate.
i. That a bathing place be made for munshis and servants on the west side of the further kitchens of The Lookout.
j. That the ridge tiles on Serendib be properly cemented: the valleys fixed so as not to leak, and that the whole roof be looked over and fixed to prevent further leaking, and that water from the roof be properly drained away from the foundations.
k. That Mr. Hitchcock be asked to begin the grading of the grounds at Serendib according to the plan suggested by the Mission.
l. That Miss Alexander be permitted to rent a room in Jaffna House for ten days after Miss Hastings leaves.
m. That the defective chimvey in the kitchen of The Lookout be rebuilt.

51. The plans for the Uduvil Acedemic Buildings were discussed. The Building Committee recommended that a two story building containing six classrooms be constructed at once. The location recommended was the space between the new dormitory and the school hall, the present English school bedrooms to be torn out, the new building to be in line with the rear wing of the present new dormitory. Voted, to accept the Building Committee's recommendations, that the general plan of the structure as presented be approved, and that the Committee be authorized to obtain estimates and to proceed with the work.

The meeting adjourned with prayer.

Charles W. Miller,
Secretary pro tem.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

Uduppiddi, 22d July, 1919.

Those present were Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Ward, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, Miss S. R. Howland, Miss L. K. Clark, Miss E. I. Hansen, Miss M. K. Hastings, Mr. C. W. Miller, and Rev. & Mrs. Giles G. Brown.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. A. A. Ward.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The correspondence of the Secretary, the Correspondent of the Womans Board, and the Treasurer, was read and approved.

52. The following Circular Voted were confirmed:-

1. Authorizing Mr. Ward to assure the Director of Education that the amount of money which we spend from Mission funds on the scheme of combining village vernacular schools will exceed the amount which he has promised to pay for the same purpose.
2. Naming the new bungalow at Kodaikanal "Serendib". Note. Serendib is the ancient Persian name for Ceylon.
3. Permitting Mr. Miller to use the timbers of certain old buildings at Manepay for a teacher's house at Sandillippay.
4. Permitting Mr. Miller to cut down certain trees behind the new village school bungalow to make room for an additional shed.
5. Approving the revival of the Navaly Girls' Village school under the support and control of the Navaly Church with Mission encouragement and supervision.
6. Authorizing the exchange of a small piece of land at Pungudutive, 14 kulies in extent, for 1 larcham and 18 kulies adjoining our school compound. This is done to accommodate a neighbor whose compound is blocked by ours.
7. Authorizing Mr. Miller to make certain improvements at Manepay in excess of Rs 10.
8. Authorizing Mr. Ward to make a beginning this year on having the back veranda at Tellepalai ceiled. The estimated cost for the whole is Rs 130.00
9. Authorizing the payment of the expenses of Rev. J. K. Sinnitamby for travel to Colombo for the Continuation Committee'S meeting.
10. Appointing to represent our Mission in the class teaching contest at the Vernacular Teachers' Conference held in Jaffna early in June. Note. This candidate received the Second Prize.
11. Authorizing Mr. Miller to rent the Thevakaddu property for Rs 5.00 per year.
12. Accepting Miss Hasting's resignation from the Board of Education
13. Authorizing Miss Howland to pay Mrs. H. Rassamma Chellish's salary for one month after her death.
14. Authorizing the Treasurer to pay Rs 10 from General Purposes Fund for the expenses of the Continuation Committee, Colombo.
15. Authorizing the purchase of a set of temperance slides.
16. Authorizing the payment of Rs 50 from General Purposes Fund

for the preparing and relaying by Miss S. R. Howland of the corner stone of Changanai Church, which was originally laid in 1852 by her father, Rev. W. W. Howland.

17. Approving the increase in the boarding fees in Uduvil Girls' English School, and the addition of afternoon tea for the teachers and such students as can afford it at Rs 2.00 per term.

53. Voted, that we ask permission for Mr. & Mrs. Hitchcock to go on furlough in March, 1920.

54. Voted, that we ask permission for Miss Hastings to go on furlough in January, 1920.

55. A questionnaire having come from the office of the Interchurch World Movement of North America in regard to our work it was voted to submit it to the Tamil members of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church as to the needs of this field from their point of view.

56. Voted that the individual missionaries send their answers to this questionnaire to a committee of three, Messrs. Brown and Bicknell and Dr. Curr, and that this committee submit them to the whole mission on August 5th at Vaddukoddai.

57. Voted that the Secretary be instructed to write to Miss Hoffmann that when she goes on furlough we cannot offer her further work at Uduvil, and that the posibility of our giving her other work is so problematical that we feel that she had better accept a recent offer from Rev. A. G. Fraser, Kandy. But we hope that we may be able to offer her work some time in the near future.

58. Voted, that Mr. Hitchcock be asked to cooperate with Rev. R. P. Bryant in arranging for the October Meeting.

59. Voted that Miss Hastings be asked to compile the report for 1919.

60. Voted that an additional Rs 100 be paid for additional work on the repair of Kalapoomy school. This vote was taken on the recommendation of the Building Committee.

61. Voted that the minutes of the Board of Education be printed with the Mission minutes.

Adjourned with prayer to meet the following day at Uduvil.

Uduvil, 28th July, 1919.

There were present, besides those who were present at yesterday's session, Rev. & Mrs. J. Bicknell, Rev. M. H. Harrison, and Dr. I.H Curr.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. M. H. Harrison.

62. Voted, that the Mission pay Rs 50 toward the travelling expenses of the missionary delegate to the General Assembly of the S.I.U.C.

63. Voted, that we approve the scheme proposed by the Presbyterian Mission in India, for the establishing of a Language School for Missionaries for all India.

64. Voted, to approve the plans submitted by Mr. A.A.Ward for the repair of the upstairs room at Tellepallai Boys' Boarding School for the additional industrial work which the Director of Education has approved. The estimated cost is Rs 1200 of which the Department of Education has paid Rs 600.

65. A letter from the Secretary of the Kodaikanal Missionary Union asks for a contribution from the Mission toward the debt on the property of the Union. Voted, that we cannot make such a contribution.

66. The Men's and the Women's Committees working separately prepared the estimates for 1920 which were approved as follows:-

ESTIMATES FOR THE CEYLON MISSION FOR 1920

American Board, Salaries.

	Basal.	Children	Health	House	Conveyance	Munshi	Totals
Mr.& Mrs.Hitchcock,6mo	618.35	81.84	57.50	115.00	37.50		910.19
Mr. & Mrs. Miller,	1236.70	61.84	107.50	115.00	75.00	120.00	1716.04
Mr. & Mrs. Ward,	1236.70	225.51	122.50	115.00	75.00		1774.71
Mr. & Mrs. Brown,	1236.70		100.00	115.00	75.00		1526.70
Mr. & Mrs. Dickson,	1236.70		100.00	115.00	75.00		1526.70
Dr. I. H. Curr,	620.00		50.00	57.50	75.00		802.50
Total salaries,	6185.15	369.19	537.50	632.50	412.50	120.00	8256.84
Kodaikanal School,							300.00
				Total,			8556.84

American Board, General Work.

1. Evangelistic, Help for the Churches,			1,380.00
2. Educational, Tellepallai Boys' School,		500.00	
Village Schools,			
New Buildings,		1,500.00	
Annual expense,		1,500.00	
For Pasumalai and Theological Scholarships,		500.00	4,000.00
3. Miscellaneous,			
Travel, Pastage, Contingent,		150.00	
Repairs,		150.00	
Station & Treasurer's Writers,		500.00	800.00
4. New Buildings,			
Parsonages,	Vaddukoddai,	600.00	
	Changanai,	400.00	
	Uduvil,	400.00	
	Kuduttanai,	750.00	
	Tondamanaar,	750.00	
	Usan,	750.00	
	Chavakachcheri,	750.00	4,400.00
5. Medical Work.			
Green Memorial Hospital,		404.00	
McLeod Hospital,		300.00	704.00
Total for General Work,			11,284.00

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD, 1920

Salaries,		$ 8,256.84
Kodaikanal School,		300.00
General Work,		
Evangelistic,	1,380.00	
Educational,	4,000.00	
Miscellaneous,	800.00	
New Buildings,	4,400.00	
Medical,	704.00	11,284.00
Total for the American Board,		19,840.84

The Woman's Board, Salaries.

	Basal	Health	House	Convey-ance	Mun-shi	Totals
Miss Howland,	620.00	50.00	57.50	75.00		802.50
Miss Clark,	620.00	50.00	57.50	75.00	120.00	922.50
Miss Bookwalter,	620.00	50.00	57.50	37.50		765.00
Miss Holland,	620.00	50.00	57.50	37.50	120.00	885.00
Miss Hastings, 6 mo	310.00	25.00	57.50	37.50		430.00
Miss Pugh,	600.00					600.00
Total Salaries,	3,390.00	225.00	287.50	262.50	240.00	4,405.00

The Woman's Board, General Work.

1. Evangelistic, Bible Women.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Namasavaygam,	Eluvative,	$ 12.00	
" Chinnatamby,	Valanai,	12.00	
" Archimuttu John,	Pungudutive,	20.00	
" Mary G. Kasinather,	Vaddukoddai,	20.00	
" Margaret Jacob,	"	20.00	
" Esther Murugesu,	Araly,	20.00	
" Joseph,	Pandaterruppu,	24.00	
" Eunice S. Kandiah,	"	32.00	
" Ramalingam Winslow,	Changanai,	20.00	
" Muttukrishna,	Arnicotta,	24.00	
" Edith David,	Uduvil,	26.00	
" Lucy Paulpillai,	"	32.00	
" Faith Ponnu Valepuram,	"	32.00	
" Chinnatangam Wyman,	Inuvil, (Traveling)	24.00	
" Emma Arumugam,	"	24.00	
" I. K. David,	"	24.00	
" Susan Katpaham Ponniah,	Alaveddi,	20.00	
" Ezekiel Sangarapillai,	Mallakam,	20.00	
" Emily Charles,	Tellepallai,	20.00	
" Emily Hall,	"	24.00	
" Umier,	North Erlalai,	20.00	
" Cairns, (Pension)	" "	12.00	482.00

Forward,			482.00
Mrs. A. E. Kanapathipillai,	South Erlalai,	20.00	
" Vathapillai,	" "	20.00	
" Laura Anderson,	Uduppiddi,	32.00	
" Henry Joseph,	"	20.00	
" Julia Kathiruvelu,	Atchuvaley,	20.00	
" Ponnampalam, (Pension),	Varany,	12.00	
" Susan Lawrence,	"	20.00	
" Muttuvelu,	"	20.00	
" Chinnachy Kadirgamer,	"	20.00	
" Seevaratnam,	Nunavil,	20.00	
" Henry Murugesu,	"	16.00	
" Timothy Murugesu,	"	16.00	
" Jane Kartigesu,	Madduvil,	16.00	
" Gnanam Ascervatham,	Manthuvil,	20.00	
" Jane Eliatamby,	Kathady Nunavil,	20.00	
" Ponniah,	Usan,	20.00	
" Harriet T. Samuel,	Ketpale,	20.00	
" Elizabeth Devasagayam,	Odduvale,	20.00	352.00
Total,			834.00

2. Education.

New Village Schools,	1.500.00	
Annual Expenses,	1.500.00	
Two Village Kindergartens,	900.00	
Annual Grant for three Kindergartens,	300.00	
Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School,	400.00	
Uduvil Girls' Boarding School,	300.00	
Uduvil Girls' English School,	250.00	5,150.00
Total for General Work,		5,984.00

Summary of Estimates for the Woman's Board, 1920

Salaries,	4,405.00
General Work,	
Evangelistic Work, (Bible Women)	834.00
Education of Women,	5,150.00
Total for the Woman's Board,	10,389.00

Total for the American Board,	19,840.84
Total for the Woman's Board,	10,389.00
Grand Total,	30,229.84

67. By vote number 33 of 1919 Mr. Ward was authorized to submit a plan for the support of a student in the new Technical School. He presented a plan for supporting this student from the current account ot the Industrial School on condition that the student serve the schoof for as many yeass as he receives help. Voted, to accept the plan.

68. Voted that we approve a plan presented by Mr. Miller for repairing the roof of the South West corner room of the Uduvil house by removing the tiles and cementing the walls proof against white ants.

69. Voted, that Mr. Miller be authorized to repair the long panthal peelee at Inuvil.

70. Voted, that in view of the destructive inroads of white ants in the Manepay garden, Mr. Miller be permitted to improve the condition and to charge to the Tree Planting Fund.

71. Voted, that a new mat ceiling be put in the upper room at Manepay.

72. Voted that the management of the Manepay Mixed Vernacular school be transferred from Rev. W. H. Joseph to Mr. Miller.

73. Voted, that a small piece of land, originally bought for the Karanavai Vernacular school, be sold and the proceeds used for the repair of the school provided the Udupiddi Church becomes responsible for the rest of the repair.

Voted that the following salaries be approved for the Uduvil Boarding School:-

Mr. S. C. Lyman,	Rs 75.00
" S. K. Daniel,	47.00
Miss H. Kanagasabai,	29.00
" M. Gnanapragasam,	22.00
" M. Daniel,	19.00
" E. Vyravanather,	17.00
" N. Kathirepillai,	14.00
" S. Williams,	14.00
" L. Chinniah,	13.00
" M. Daniel,	12.00
Mrs. M. Sundram,	22.00
Miss C. Katheresu,	14.00
" E. Krishner,	11.00
Mrs. Esther,	4.00
" C. Emma,	16.00
Mr. J. S. Sinnadurai, Clerk,	45.00
" Tenant,	14.00
Cooly woman,	7.00
Cooly girl,	5.00
Cooly girl,	5.00
Cook Woman,	6.50
Naganathan,	15.00
Chinnatamby,	13.00
Scavengers,	20.00
Guard	2.79

75. Voted, that the following salaries be approved for the Uduvil Girls' English School:-

Mr. J. C. Stickney,	Rs 95.00
" J. T. Hensman,	90.00
Miss M. Nathaniel,	48.00
Mrs. Philips, (Half day service)	26.00
Miss E. Perinpanayagam,	25.00
" E. Joseph,	25.00
" M. Sapapathy,	23.00
" H. Anderson,	23.00
" Chellappah,	25.00
" Leembruggen,	40.00
" J. Jacob,	45.00
" A. Welch,	23.00
" D. Velupillai,	10.00
" E. Muttiah,	15.00
" M. Saravanamuttu,	15.00
" Niles,	53.00
" M. Paul,	50.00
" Sommer,	25.00
" Chellappah,	38.00
" M. Nagar,	10.00

76. Voted, that graduates from the Teachers' Training School (Girls) shall hereafter start at an initial salary of Rs 6.00 permonth and board.

Uduvil

77. Voted, that the manager of the Girls' Boarding School be authorized to apply to the Director of Education for the registration of the school as Anglo-vernacular.

78. Voted, on recommendation of the committee on Uduvil Girls' Boarding School,(see vote number 120 of 1918), that one scholarship, in the English school, equivalent to free tuition and board through the Senior Certificate class, be given annually to a student in the Tamil school, subject to the following conditions:-

a. The holder must have been a student in the Tamil school for at least one year.
b. She must pass the Government Examination in all subjects, and show unusual intellectual capacity.
c. She shall be chosen by the Principal in consultation with the teachers.
d. She must either be a Christian or her parents must be willing for her to become a Christian if she so desires.
e. The scholarship need not be awarded when, in the opinion of the Principal, no suitable candidate is found.

79. Voted, that the building which was commenced for the Boys' Vernacular School at Uduvil, be completed on the plan recommended to the mission and that the Y.M.C.A., which has put up a part of the present building, be asked to sell out to the Mission.

80. Voted, that the salary of Miss Susan Tangamma, Nurse at Inuvil, be Rs 40.00 per month beginning with July 1st.

81. Voted that the Principal of Uduvil Girls' English School be authorized to make a loan ~~without interest~~ from current account without interest, to Miss Grace Paul, of Rs 200.00 per year for four years, for the completion of her college course in the Woman's Christian College, Madras, provided that proper landed security is given.

82. Voted, that the request of the teachers of the United Teachers' Training School, Kopay, for free tuition for their daughters in the Uduvil Girls' English School be not granted.

83. Voted, that the traveling expenses of Mr. Brown to the meeting of the All Ceylon Conference Committee meeting in Colombo, and his expenses ~~up to Rs 50.00 for attending the General Assembly of the South India United Church, be paid by the Mission.~~

The meeting closed with prayer by Mr. Bicknell.

Giles G. Brown, Secretary.

Rec'd JUL 5 1910

APPENDIX

to the American Ceylon Mission Report for 1909.

A glance at the past showing something of the progress made will perhaps be valuable as helping to kindle hope for the future. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us" must be the thought uppermost in our minds in making comparison of the present with the past, and in our confidence that he will still lead us on is found our hope for the future progress of the work.

The Mission was started in 1816 by a band of seven -four men and three women. In 1819 four more men with their wives were added to the mission, after which the Governor would not allow any increase of the mission force till 1833. For the next twenty years the strength of the mission was generally above 20 but since that time it has usually been between 12 and 18, any increase in the work having to be met by the Tamil workers.

It was not till 1855, nearly forty years after opening the mission, that the first Tamil pastor was ordained. Now we have 12 ordained men in the field, 11 pastors have died and 1 ordained here is working in the Malay States, making 24 ordinations that have taken place in the mission. Besides we have 7 licensed preachers, some of whom may be ordained before very long.

Until 1831 there was but one Church. In that year it was divided into five Churches. Thirty years ago there were 12, now there are 20. The first Church to undertake self-support did so in 1866; now 11 not only support themselves but contribute to the help of weaker Churches so that the mission is giving a little help to only 2.

Thirty years ago the membership of the Churches was not quite 900; now a little over 2000. Then the members gave Rs.5,580 ($1,860) for all the activities of the Church; now Rs.14,770 ($4,920,or $2.40 per member). Moreover, a Council of the Churches has been formed and they have agreed to increase their contributions this year so as to give better salaries to the catechists and preachers.

An important part of the work of the Council is that it has started to raise a Centenary Fund to be completed in 1916 in celebration of one hundred years of mission work. The aim is to have a Fund of Rs.2,000,

the income of which will be used for schools and churches. We have already Rs.4,700 and we have good hope that it will increase more rapidly as the centenary year draws nearer.

A most significant step has been taken by a vote to join the South India United Church, and our Church Council is now an integral part of that body which embraces also the Madura Mission, the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church of America, the London Missions of Travencore and of South India, and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission of Madras. To be in touch with the workers of all these missions is an encouragement and an inspiration and will, we trust, be the means of a large increase in the harvest.

EDUCATION.

Up to 1870 the number of pupils in our village schools did not exceed 2,000. In that year the Government instituted a system of grants-in-aid by which a good share of the expense of maintaining the schools is met by the payment made on the results of examination. More schools were begun and thirty years ago the number of pupils was over 8,000 and Rs.20,000 was received as grants-in-aid. Since then the number of schools has increased but little, but the number of pupils this year was 9,500 and the grant received was Rs.32,000.

Besides these vernacular schools we have 8 English and 2 Anglo-vernacular schools with an enrollment of 1200 and a grant of Rs.7,400. English education is much sought after and fees were collected amounting to Rs.9,500, including boarding fees in the one Girls' English school. There are numerous English schools carried on by the Sivites so that it is difficult to collect tuition fees sufficient for the need, but we wish to have as many pupils under Christian influence as we can and so we take them on low fees and get such teachers as will consent to work for us for the sake of helping our Christian work.

The Training School.

This has been the means of training up a large proportion of the teachers in our vernacular schools. This school has been carried on

ever since the change in policy from English teaching to vernacular at the time of the Deputation in 1855. But in the last ten or fifteen years the great clamor for English education has kept away most of the good scholars so that we have not a sufficient supply of teachers for our schools. Industrial work has been introduced in connection with the school thus enabling poor boys to pay their way. It is very desirable to bring in larger numbers to train for teachers, but for this we should offer better prospects in the way of higher pay. This we hope to accomplish if we can have some appropriation for schools.

Girls' Boarding Schools.

The Uduvil school was started in 1824. At that time it was necessary to take the girls free of charge, keep them till they were married, and then give them dowry! Now there are more applicants than we have room for and they pay for their board, the fees last year amounting to almost Rs.5,000 for 170 girls. This change that has come about in the country shown by the desire of the people to have their daughters educated is full of promise for the future. The school was at first under the care of Mrs. Winslow and then of Mrs. Spaulding until the arrival of Miss Agnew in 1840. Until that time unmarried ladies had not been sent to the mission. Miss Agnew was in charge of the school for forty years, and never went home on furlough. She was noted for her thorough knowledge of the Bible and her care in teaching it to the girls. After she became too feeble to continue the work thirty years ago the school was put into the care of Miss Howland who has been its efficient Principal ever since, having been absent only for three furloughs home at intervals of ten years, when the school was looked after by different ladies. In Miss Howland's time has come the large increase in numbers as well as in the fees paid, the rate now being twice what it was when she took charge. She has had the assistance of Miss Myers and of Miss Root and now of Miss Green, but with the English school and the Training school in addition to the vernacular school the work is more than enough for two. There are Girls' Boarding schools in all the missions in Jaffna but there have been none carried on by the Hindus. Now they are planning to open one that their girls may be educated without being drawn away from their religion

by the influences of a Christian school. This is an indication of the results of Christian teaching in the Boarding schools.

The Udupiddi school was started in 1867. Miss Townshend was the Principal till her death in 1882. The next year it was put under the care of Mrs Hastings who continued in that position till 1900 when the school was handed over to Mrs. Brown. She continued as Principal till 1905, when owing to ill health she had to relinquish the work. In consequence of the small number in the mission to carry on the work it was decided to combine the school with Uduvil. A new dining room was built and the old dining room converted into a dormitory to make room for a larger number. They continued thus together for three years, but the school became so crowded it could not contain all who wished to come while the poor girls of Udupiddi and Varany could not afford the expense. Then it was decided to reopen the school at Udupiddi and Mrs. Hitchcock was asked to take charge. During Mrs. Hastings' time the numbers increased from about 30 to 60, as many as the rooms would hold. Since reopening there have been 50. The school has an endowment which brings it $200 or Rs.600 each year. The fees collected were over Rs.1100 and the grant was nearly Rs.700. Owing to the endowment we are able to make the fees somewhat less here where the people are so poor, yet they find it very difficult to pay even the small charge of $8 a year. Tho a large proportion came from Sivite homes nearly all who graduated went out as Christians.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

Jaffna College is the legitimate successor of the Batticotta Seminary, tho on a different basis. When in 1855 the Deputation decided to abandon English education and closed the Seminary, some of the graduates of the Seminary very soon began an English High School. After some ten years these same men led in a plan to establish a College. The aim was to raise Rs. 50,000 in Ceylon and 50,000 dollars in America. When Rs.10,000 had been collected locally by Rev. T.P.Hunt and Mr. Robert Breckenridge and some $15,000 in America chiefly by Messrs. Sanders, Hastings and Burnell, the Jaffna College was opened in 1872 with Rev E.P.Hastings as Principal. The Mission allowed him to give a large part of his time to College duties, and gave the use of the old Seminary buildings. But the control was in the hands of a Board of Directors consisting largely of Tamil gentlemen but with European representatives also, such as judges, merchants, and planters, as well as English missionaries. The money raised in America was given into the hands of an incorporated Board of Trustees to be used at their discretion. But the Directors in Jaffna have the direction of affairs, and have since been incorporated under the laws of Ceylon. The College was intended to supply the need for higher education for the whole of Jaffna, and our mission has sent pupils to it and recognized it as the Institution of learning to which our English schools would naturally lead. But the other missions, not being free to use mission money without the control of the schools supported and not having part in the teaching, gradually developed higher schools of their own and only a few of their boys were sent to Jaffna College.

Mr. Hastings continued as Principal for seventeen years and carried on the work on the lines of American Colleges, giving certificates to those who successfully completed the course of study. During the latter part of this time there was considerable demand for affiliation to an Indian University, but Dr. Hastings was opposed to it, considering the course prescribed by Government to be indifferent to religion if not actually against it. In 1889, owing to failing health he resigned and the charge of the College was passed over to Dr. S.W.Howland. It was soon seen

that the demand for degrees was so strong that many were going to Madras for an education and our numbers were falling off. It was thought that the influences in the city of Madras were unfavorable for Christian boys and it was decided to seek affiliation. In 1891 the College was affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the F.A. standard and two years later to the B.A.standard. The numbers rapidly increased until there were 180 students. Good results were obtained in the examinations. In 1895 Dr. Howland went home on furlough and was away a year and a half. In less than a year after his return the state of Mrs. Howland's health compelled him to return again to America. In 1899 Rev. R C.Hastings was chosen Principal, but the affiliation of St. John's College, Central College, and Hindu College, brought about so much rivalry that our numbers fell. Then the Government of India passed a law limiting the territory in which the different Universities should affiliate Colleges and as Ceylon was in the field of the University of Madras we were obliged to transfer our affiliation to that University. They also revised their rules, made their examinations harher and were more strict in their conditions until finally they have refused to continue affiliation to the B.A.grade.

Meantime, in 1904 Mr. Hastings went on furlough and was detained till after two years he resigned. The vice-principal, Mr. Hitchcock, had charge of affairs, but the smaller number of students lessened the income, the old buildings cost more for repairs, and the College was running into debt. By the help of Dr. Scott a vigorous campaign to add Rs.10,000 to the endowment was successful, before the final limit of time for obtaining five times as much for new buildings, promised by Dr. Barton when here in 1901. Rev. J.Bicknell was called to be Principal but felt obliged to decline. At the beginning of 1908 Rev. G.G.Brown was chosen and came back from America in June.

A Union Christian College was discussed as far back as 1892, again more fully in 1900, but it seemed that the Wesleyan and Church Mission Societies were not ready for it. When our affiliation was transferred to Madras, that University recommended a Union and the discussions since have been more favorable on the part of members of those missions. Mr. Brown accepted the Principalship on the condition that Union should be sought, and it now seems to be in a fair way to accomplishment.

REC'D JUL 5 1910

RETROSPECT OF THE MEDICAL MISSION OF THE A.C.M.

1910

Two of the earliest missionaries sent to Ceylon by the American Board had some knowledge of medicine. James Richards at Batticotta, and Edward Warren at Tellipallai, both added to the preaching of the gospel the healing of the sick. Their work lay for the most part in visiting the sick in their homes, tho as early as 1817 Mr. Warren erected a temporary hospital at Tellipallai. Funds for its erection were contributed by a few European friends in the province.

Neither of them was spared long to the work. Within little more than a year after his arrival Mr. Warren took a voyage to the Cape for his health where he died in 1818. Mr. Richards accompanied him, and returned somewhat improved in health. He continued to labor as his strength would allow until 1822 when he too "rested from his labors".

Dr. John Scudder arrived at Tellipallai in 1819. At the time of his appointment he was the only unordained medical missionary in the whole field of foreign missions. In 1821 he was ordained in the Wesleyan chapel at Jaffnapatam by a combined council of Wesleyans, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

After a few months at Tellipallai he was transferred to Pandaterrippu where he continued till 1833 when at his own request he was transferred to Chavakachcherry.

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His medical work was very largely done in the homes of the people but soon his fame as physician, and more especially as surgeon attracted large numbers to his bungalow. In 1832 the mission sanctioned the erection of a small three-roomed hospital. With very meagre accommodation, and no trained assistants, he carried on his medical work, but at all times made it serve as a means for the more successful preaching of the gospel. By prayer and by preaching, to individuals, and to large gatherings, as well as in heart to heart talk with individuals, it was his constant joy to set forth Jesus as Saviour.

In 1832 a select number of students from the seminary were chosen as a class for the study of medicine. These were put in the charge of Dr.Scudder but the following year were transferred to Dr.Ward's charge.

Dr.Scudder's last three years in Jaffna were spent in missionary work largely other than medical at Chavakachcherry and at the end of that time in 1836 he was appointed to Madras.

The records of those years testify to his strong personality in the number of new departures in work for which "Dr.Scudder obtained permission". His marked emphasis on evangelistic work is everywhere shown, and the various revivals in the mission in those early days were visitations in which his heart delighted.

How greatly he won the affections of the people is hinted at in the brief minute recorded at the time of his leaving for Madras. "The

secretary was authorized to deal with the whole question of presents made to Dr.Scudder".

Dr.Ward arrived in Ceylon in 1833. If the small hospital sanctioned at Panditerrippo was actually built it was evidently not of such moment as to weigh largely in the placing of the medical missionary. Dr. Ward was voted to Batticotta "to conduct a class in training in Western medicine to work among the people,but very especially to care for the health of the missionaries. In 1835 a small hospital at Batticotta was sanctioned.

How great were the difficulties of travel in those days of no roads we in these days of excellent roads and swift conveyances cannot easily appreciate. The provision of horses and saddles shows what was the ordinary mode of travel,but in 1841 the mission purchased the palanquin of Mr. Hosington who was leaving for America "for the use of the medical missionary."

The records of the mission show how intimately he was bound up in the work of the seminary and the general work of the mission in addition to his medical work. Ill health compelled him to leave for America at the close of (1846) and not until 1860 was he re-appointed. Leaving for his appointment in Ceylon he died on the passage after thirty days from New York.

Dr.S.F.Green joined the mission in 1847. During his first term of service he remained unmarried giving the first three years to study and work at Manepay and the remaining seven at Batticotta. Taking furlough in 1857,much worn out,he found it necessary to remain in America till 1862 when he returned with Mrs.Green to spend another ten years at Manepay. He retired in 1873.

As with his predecessors,Dr.Green made it his supreme aim through the medical work to commend the gospel of Christ. By preaching,by personal conversation,and by the distribution of tracts to the friends of the sick "a good oppootunity was afforded for the communication of religious instruction".

Up to the time of Dr.Green's arrival six or eight students had been trained in the study of medicine. In 1850 Dr.Green writes of his aim. "Such is the lamentable ignorance of those who practice medicine among the people,that it seems a great desideratum to fill the land,as soon as practicable,with those,who having a good knowledge of the human system, and the nature of disease,will practice enlightenedly,and at the same time exert a Christian influence." In his two terms of service he took sixty-two students thro such a course of medicine as made them intelligent physicians Of these,thirty-three were taught in Tamil. This latter plan of instruction necessitated the preparation of text books in Tamil. Thoroughly believing in the advisability of this course he gave himself assiduously to the work of translation and with the help of several Tamil friends he passed a number of medical books thro the press. The work was well done and brought him as it deserved the warm commendation of his fellow missionaries.

As a means of securing facilities for clinical instruction for his students and more especially for the opportunity thus afforded to preach the gospel Dr.Green accepted the post of visiting physician and surgeon to the Friend-in-Need Hospital in Jaffna.Before his retirement he was, however,obliged to discontinue it as it was too great a tax upon his strength and time.

Dr.Nathan Lord joined the mission in 1853,and remained until 1858 . He spent his timeof service here at Uduppiddy,and more especially in

general mission work than as physician. He was led to return to America after a short time owing to illness in his family, but subsequently joined the Madura mission as physician.

From the time of Dr.Green's leaving for America in 1873 until 1893 there was no foreign medical missionary on the field directly connected with the mission. An effort was made to establish a medical branch of Jaffna College and early in the nineties Dr.Marston came to Jaffna, but the conditions he found were irksome to him and within a year he resigned and returned to England.

In 1893 Dr.T.B.Scott and Mrs.Scott (Dr.Mary E.M.Scott) received an appointment to Jaffna. They were stationed at Manepay where they have continued to work up to the present.

Three features of the work as carried on since 1893 may be noted. The largely increased accommodation for Hospital in-patients with the increasing attendance, the training of a Nurses' Class of educated Tamil girls, and the fostering of the principle of self-support.

One of the two existing mission bungalows at Manepay was given by the mission as a dispensary. This gave ample accommodation for work for men and women to be carried on separately yet simultaneously by Dr. & Mrs Scott. The former dispensary was used as a hospital. Other buildings, to be modified for hospital work, were put at the disposal of the medical mission. The printing press was removed and a new building for hospital use erected over its site. This was publicly opened in 1898. These buildings give accommodation for 52 beds and in times of epidemic can easily receive 70 beds. The attendances in hospital has risen from 35 in 1894 to over 1000

for each of the last three years.

In 1893 the first attempt was made to train an unmarried educated girl for the profession of nursing. It was a departure for unmarried girls not warmly approved by the people, but the more especially as it was new and its purpose and method not well understood. Dr.Mary Scott who had received a professional nurse's training took up the class. A high standard of educational fitness was demanded for candidates for admission, a provision amply justified in the quality of the work done. They have shown real fitness for hospital work, and their work is much appreciated by the patients.

The practice of giving medicine free was introduced by the early missionaries. This was no doubt necessary at that time in order to popularize Western medicine. As late as 1850 we find it recorded as the aim of the medical department to place a trained Tamil at each station provided with a supply of medicine for free distribution. But in 1855 DR.Green introduced the idea that medicine should be sold. This method tho meeting with limited success, was continued even after Dr.Green left for America. On the arrival of the Drs.Scott the Mission voted that not only should medicines be sold, but that a system of payments in the shape of fees variously graded for varying services should be adopted. This vote was heartily accepted, and the wisdom of the policy then adopted has been amply justified. Except for the allowances of the foreign physicians the work is now practically self-supporting. As in other departments, so here, credit must be given to those Tamil assistants who heartily supported the financial policy, and without whose aid it would have been difficult to make it a success.

In 1893 the Misses Leitch on return from furlough, came prepared to start a work for women and children as a branch of the London Zenana Medical Mission. The american Mission gave them a location at Chavakachcherry. The old mission bungalow was repaired at considerable expense. Later it was decided that that place was not ideal for a hospital and a site was chosen at Inuvil. Dr. Leslie and Nurse Walker came out to Jaffna but finding no hospital ready they soon after sought release from their engagement. Dr. Leslie joined the Government hospital in Colombo and Miss Walker took up service in a Zenana hospital in Bangalore.

Plans were then laid for the transfer of the Women's Medical Mission to the American Board, and when these arrangements were completed Dr. I. H. Curr and Mrs. Dr. Rutnam joined the mission in January 1897. Dr. Rutnam retired within the year and is now practising in Colombo. Dr. Curr has continued in charge of the hospital which was opened to the public in Oct. 1898 under the name of the Mc. Leod Hospital. With comfortable room for forty beds still more can be received in times of epidemic of fever ect. The accommodation having proved insufficient an additional building for a maternity ward has been sanctioned and work on its erection has been begun.

The training of nurses begun at Manepay has been continued at Inuvil where an even greater number of nurses have been trained. The special development of the maternity work in that hospital has made their services especially valuable.

The services of a lady physician for work among the women of the East has been proved of incalculable value. Dr. Mary Scott at Manepay and Dr. Curr at Inuvil have earned the lasting gratitude of maney women whose lives would otherwise have been sacrificed to the existing prejudice against the employment of a male physician. We are glad to report that this

prejudice is fast passing away,and competent male physicians,Tamil as well as foreign are now called.if not freely,at least with much less reluctance.The fact that many prefer the services of a lady physician still the popularity of the Women's Hospital bears reliable testimony.

In 1899 Dr.Annie Young came out as associate physician to Dr.Curr.Two year later she accepted temporary appointment at Madura in the acsence of the lady physician of the Madura Mission.Returnin to Jaffna she found that the condition of her health necessitated her return to America.Later she joined the Presbyterian Mission in Allahabad.

Miss.Z.W .Scott Patten came out in 1908 as Hospital Nursing Superintendent but after a short term of service retired from the Mission in 1909.

The ideal that the medical work should always bear in mind the great aim of bringing the gospel of Christ to the people was emphasized by the early missionaries.This ideal has lost none of its emphasis in these later days.In both the Hospitals great attention is paid to the buying up of the opportunities for making Christ known as Saviour.

In the interval of her arrival and the opening of the Women's Hospital Dr.Curr resided at Manepay with the Drs.Scott.She occupied her time in the study of Tamil and in familiarizing herself with hospaital methods peculiar to the East. This latter has been of great value as the two hospitals have continued to work along the same lines up to the present.

While the women's hospital building was yet in the future Dr.LouiseH.Grieve joined the mission as an independent woker.She opened a dispensary in connection with the women's work at Chavakachcherry,and fora time did valuable service.Her work is still gratefully remembered by those whom she cared for in that vicinity.

She later joined the Marathi Mission and is still on their roll of missionaries, tho on furlough.

One of the physician trained by Dr. Green decided in the early nineties to erect a building in his memory on Karadive for medical work. By the help of the people of that place and elsewhere and a substantial donation from an American friend the building was erncted and publicly opened in 1896. From that time a dispensary with accommodation for a few patients as in-patients has been continued.

This work has not been very encouraging and the question of its continuance has come before us, but no vote to discontinue has been taken. There is room for a small work but there are obstacles to its unqualified success at present. It affords help to a limited number and is an additional force, tho a weak one, for the dissemination of the truth of the Gospel.

In 1852 the government gave a grant of fifty pounds for assisting the training of medical students. This was later increased and was continued until about 1890 when it was discontinued. At present no aid is received from the government for the medical work.

The valuable assistance of the locally trained men in the carrying on of the work was early recognized. But for their assistance this report would have been shorn of much of its value. We who write the report think gratefully of the help rendered us. Doubtless those who have gone before had the same grateful feelings. In the brief space of this review no opportunity is offered for special mention. But perhaps the thanks of the mission is specially due to that number of men who nobly cared for the health of the missionaries for the twenty years when there was no foreign doctor in Jaffna.

For all who by their sympathies or their aid in any way have strengthened our hands we tender our hearty thanks. To the Giver of all

Good we offer our heartfelt praise for the evidences of His approval and the abundant tokens of His blessing.

Mar. 23, 1910

13

Ceylon Mission

WORK IN THE CEYLON ISLANDS.

By Rev. J. H. Dickson of the

The ordinary map of Ceylon, even one of the ~~better~~ type found in the best atlases, does not convey any adequate ~~or~~ accurate ~~impression~~ of the geography of Palk strait which separates Ceylon from India with an expanse of forty-five miles of shallow water, whose maximum depth is sixty feet. ~~The ordinary map convey~~s the ~~idea that~~ to ocean going vessels of any size, ~~might~~ freely navigate this passage, whereas the fact is that a low lying chain of islets, coral in formation, juts out from the coast of India midway in the strait and extends in continuous line to Ceylon with short intervening stretches of water only one half to one fathom in depth. At one point in this barrier reef, known in tradition as Adam's Bridge, a passage 150 feet wide has been blasted out, allowing the passage of vessels drawing not more than ten feet.

The governments of India and Ceylon are at the present time building a line of railway extending outward on this reef several miles on either side so that the water gap between India and Ceylon will be reduced to twenty-one miles, which will be negotiated by car ferries modeled after those used on our great lakes. The complete scheme (spanning this twenty-one miles of water) contemplates an embankment similar to that which has been built to Key West, carrying a railroad that will make Ceylon geographically part of India. The only real problem is the $10,000,000 which this larger scheme requires.

(1)

~~Now~~, Some thirty miles north of this reef, and in Palk strait, extending in irregular grouping southwesterly from the most northern point of Ceylon, are eight small islands, the largest, five miles by ten, and the smallest one mile by two. Though geographically separate from the island of Ceylon, they are governmentally one with it and always regarded and spoken of as ~~an~~ integral part of ~~Ceylon~~ it. They are all low-lying---in

Medical North Ceylon Mission

no case more than twelve or fifteen feet above sea level, covered with characteristic tropical vegetation and distant off the coast of Ceylon from two to twenty-five miles.

Their thirty-eight thousand inhabitants are among the most ignorant and backward in ~~Ceylon~~ state, largely because their ~~location~~ situation is so out-of-the-way and difficult of access, and yet in point of customs ~~xxx~~ receipts and actual volume of business, there is located on one of these islands the second port ~~in Ceylon~~ of the country, chiefly due to its harbor, which is safe for shipping in any kind of weather. These islands are rocky and with a soil so poor that the inhabitants are proverbially destitute of everything but the barest necessaries of life, and besides the drinking water is brackish and unwholesome. In short the conditions ~~in these islands~~ are generally regarded as so untoward by most of our Mission workers that to be asked to go to "the islands" is, to them, equivalent to being marooned for a season in a most undesirable locality.

In one of these islands, Karadive, nearest to the coast and connected with the mainland of Ceylon by a stone causeway, work has been carried on by our Mission for upwards of seventy-five years. Here we have a strong church, eight primary day schools and an English school. This has placed our work there on so substantial a basis that this island is no longer ~~placed~~ classed in the same category of ignorance and backwardness with the other seven, and Christian work ~~in this island~~ here is now under the leadership and direction of the ~~xxxxx~~ Ceylonese church.

In the other islands work has been carried on for about sixty years somewhat irregularly and seldom with the vigor necessary to assure success, because of the perennial shortage of funds; so pressing indeed, has been this difficulty in the last decade, that the Mission has been obliged to withdraw entirely from direct evangelistic work in the

~~to the islands~~ and limit itself to a little educational work, the cost of which is met by the Ceylon government.

It is fortunate indeed in this emergency, that there exists a home missionary society, organized about sixty-five years ago which has entered on agressive work, so far as its limited resources permit, in three of the islands. This society, the Native Evangelical Society, is composed entirely of members of the Ceylonese churches of our Mission, and no foreign missionary ~~of the church~~ has any connection with the working of the society, directly or indirectly. It is pleasant to record that this society has grown steadily, not only in power and strength, but in the affection of the members of our churches. Its annual meeting, held in May, is probably the most popular gathering of the year, and its all day services are listened ~~to with~~ commanded marked attention and interest. It rarely has a debt to face in its annual meeting ~~so~~ The report ~~a debt~~; usually a substantial balance is recorded. Not only so, but there has been a growing tendency toward the creation of special funds, the income of which shall be used for ~~specified~~ designated objects. Every dollar of the funds comes from Ceylonese sources, and the collection and management are likewise in their hands.

This, then, is the organization on which at present devolves all the evangelistic work being done in the islands. Three Ceylonese workers, one ordained and two lay ~~workers~~ evangelists, are being maintained, and in addition, the society is educating in our boarding schools on the mainland, twenty-four promising boys and girls. They have also recently completed a fine coral stone residence for their workers on one of the islands, and are raising funds to put up a stone church adjacent to this residence. The spirit of quiet, unwavering persistence which has annimated this society for now nearly sixty-five years, is one of the bright features of our work, prophetic of the growing ability and desire of the Ceylonese to enter more largely into ~~the~~ its serious responsibilities ~~of our work~~. It should

not be forgotten that the twenty organized churches of our Ceylon mission, with their 2,000 members, who are supporting this society, are, with the exception of the insignificant sum of $115 per year, receiving no aid from the American Board; they are meeting their own home expenses.

But the resources of this society are too limited to compass the whole need--they are reaching only three out of a possible seven islands--and consequently there is imperative necessity that our Mission undertake what the society cannot do. We used to maintain two catechists in two of the islands, but with appropriations for fourteen years at a standstill and the cost of living going up, we had no other recourse but to dismiss some of our men and use the salary thus saved to augment the income of our other workers.

The need in these islands is most real and the awakening of the people to a sense of their ~~need~~ situation most pathetic. A letter just at hand from Mrs. G. G. Brown describes a visit to these islands, in company with her husband, January 27th to February 1st. In the course of their travels, they came to one of the most inaccessible parts, and the men of the village (Kurrikartuvon) ~~forewarned~~ advised in advance of their coming, gathered in a crowd about the missionaries to ask for a school. I will let Mrs. Brown tell the story. "They gathered about us and begged us to give them a school. There are between thirty-five and forty families in this village, destitute of any sort of educational advantages. The men said, "We don't know anything about God, we don't know anything about heaven, we don't know anything. We have no roads, our water is bad, nobody cares for us, we have no school to teach us better ways, you <u>must</u> help us." They had such a pleading, distressed

look, and threw out their hands with that gesture of despair and helplessness--palms up and thumbs out-- you know how it is. We have sometimes said that heathen hungering for the Word of Life, are not often seen now-a-days, but here they were, the genuine article, and it was a very moving spectacle. Mr. Brown asked if they would help build the school, give timbers for the roof and assist with their carts in hauling materials and they eagerly said they would."

Here the account ends abruptly, and Mrs. Brown passes to other topics. I know why--Mr Brown could not promise to build that school for he has neither the money to do it, nor to maintain it when built and yet $35 would put up the building and $25 per year would run it. Think of the opportunity here which could be utilized for a trifle of what many men and women spend on any one of a dozen different luxuries! And yet this is only one specimen out of many in these islands, that could be cited of need and opportunity combined that ought to stir many hearts to a more careful distribution of what has been committed to their charge as stewards.

Rec'd JUN 12 1911

Report of the American Ceylon Mission for the year Ending December 31st 1910.

Missionaries and their Stations for the year 1911.

Vaddukkoddai Station, Rev. G. G. Brown, missionary in Charge. Also principal of Jaffna College. Mrs. C. P. Brown, teacher in Jaffna College, and Superintendent of Bible Women for the Station.

Dr. H. C. and Mrs. York, appointees of the American Trustees of Jaffna College.

Manepay Station, Dr. T. B. Scott, (Sec'y) missionary in charge. Dr. Scott also has charge of Green memorial Hospital. Mrs. Mary Scott, assistant physician, Green memorial Hospital, and superintendent of Bible women for Manepay

Uduvil, Miss S. R. Howland, principal Girls' Boarding School, and Superintendent Bible Women.

Mrs. A. A. Ward, Head of the Girls' English School. A. A. Ward, School accounts and studying Tamil.

Inuvil Hospital, Dr. Isabel H. Curr, physician in charge, and superintendent of Bible Women.

Tellippalai Station, Rev. J. H. Dickson, (Treas) missionary in charge and Superintendent of the Mission Press. Mrs. J. H. Dickson, superintendent of Bible Women.

Uduppiddi Station (including Chavagacheri)

Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, missionary in charge. Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, principal Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School and Superintendent of Bible Women.

Mission Secretary, Rev. T. B. Scott, M. D., Manepay.
Mission Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Dickson, Tellippalai.

JUN 12 1911

A. C. M. Girls' Schools. 1910.

We have in the Mission 22 village schools for girls. Of these, eight have girls only enrolled the other 14 have little boys also under the age of ten. In the eight strictly girls' schools there are 519 girls studying, in the whole 22 there are 1133 girls and 385 boys, an average of about 55 to a school. Of these girls, only 202 or about one fifth continue to study after the third standard. Of course we have many girls studying in the mixed schools also, some of whom continue on in the 4th and fifth standards, and it is from these comparatively small numbers that our boarding school girls come. A very few continue to study in the sixth standard of the day school and I know of one who studied in the seventh, the only girl in a class of boys, because she did not want to live and eat with other castes in a boarding school. An increasing number of girls attend the English day schools also from both Christian and Sikh families.

What is the school house? Like all village schools it usually has a mud wall from two to four feet high with a thatch roof resting

not on the wall, but on posts or pillars. The floor is mud. There is a seat of the same cheap material built all around the inside of the wall, and in the better schools this seat is cemented. The doors are mere openings in the wall, hence the necessity for a strong locked table in which to keep school records, books, maps and slates. The furniture consists of this table, a stool or chair for each teacher, a blackboard and a few benches.

What are the needs of our schools? Many of them need a better blackboard or more of them. A new table, more benches and stools. Most of them should have more maps. No wonder the children fail in Geography with the poor equipment the teachers have for teaching it.

They all need sewing material. The examination sewing results are rather low, only about one half passing, on the average. I think the trouble in great part is lack of material for sewing. The teachers cannot afford to furnish it free, all the year, and the pupils cannot be induced to bring their own material. If we want more passes we shall have to furnish more material and insist on the sewing being taught more regularly.

The needs of our girls' schools are many and

various. Maliyapiddi school premises measure nine square yards. They evidently need more land Anaikottai needs a larger building. The Navaly school attended now by low caste children only needs a tile roof to save it from being burned by its enemies. Alavetty needs a bridge across the canal, so that the children can come to school. The new school on the lonely island of Nainative needs many things most of all a brave consecrated Christian married woman who has a teacher's certificate so that the Government will help the school. All girls' schools must have a girl or woman as head mistress.

And last but not least, our teachers as a rule need more salary. We cannot expect them to do much better on the low wages they now receive, from two to six dollars a month. But of course all this takes money. We do the best we can with the Government grant and are very grateful for the help sent annually by the Women's Board.

Most of the schools have two teachers. Eight have three and these teach all the classes from alphabet to fifth standard in the same room.

It is difficult to tell how much good these schools do. The children start to school very young

some of them mere babies simply to be taken care of by their elder sisters and we wish we had a Kindergarten for them. We certainly should do much more in that line even if we cannot have a fully equipped Kindergarten department in each school. We are far behind South India in that respect.

But it is something for the little girls to be able to read and cipher. In many villages where the older women cannot read I have seen the mothers look with pride on their girls as they stand and read so nicely. In Tondimonar I sat in a yard where the house was a mere shed with the animals tied near. The people were evidently very poor but there was a look of great pride and satisfaction on the face of the mother as her daughter who had passed the fifth standard read before me and answered my questions with bright intelligence. Her life will surely be a blessing to her family because of the education she has received.

The Bible lessons and Christian hymns are being taught every day and they cannot help having a great influence over the children's lives. We need more of the Scripture lesson books and the 12 cent hymn books in all the schools.

(1)

The schools vary greatly in their attendance at Sunday School. In some nearly all come, in others only a few. On the average about half or a little less attend. The money spent in special gifts for Bible teaching has borne good fruit as the monthly and annual Scripture examinations show. At the end of the year many children are able to repeat all the S. S. Golden texts of the year and they will remain in their minds long after the bag of peas, popcorn and candy and the two plantains they received on Christmas day have disappeared.

Rec'd JUN 12 1911

BIBLE WOMEN.

This year, in calling for the reports of the Bible women, we asked them to give a little sketch of their lives. Not all responded. Of thirty-one life stories received, we glean these items. Fourteen of them had Christian parents; seventen had Sivite parents; twelve were educated at Uduvil, eleven at Uduppiddi, three at Nellore, (C.M.S.), one at Vembadi (W.M.S.), one in Colombo, and three never went to a Boarding School. Twenty-two married Christian husbands, two married Catholics, seven married Sivites who were afterwards converted. Four are wives of catechists. Nearly half the number are widows. The average of those who reported their age is 46.

Schools - Ceylon Jaffna

EXTRACTS FROM BIBLE WOMEN'S REPORTS.

Mrs. Edith David, Uduvil.

"Some of those who listen to me daily seem to embrace the true religion, but are backward in confessing the only Savior as their God openly because of their relatives."

Mrs. Joanna Chinnatambar, Uduvil.

"Whenever I hada a chance I often paid a visit to the sick, the sorrowing or the distressed and spoke to them some words of comfort. They many times asked me to go and see them often, and some believe that God answers our prayers. I often went to see a certain old woman who always listens to me earnestly. Once when I spoke to her about the great love of Jesus and asked her if she would not accept him as her own Savior, she answered "Yes" three times, and when I asked her if she would like to pray to him she looked up to heaven and said very earnestly, 'Jesus I am a sinner' three times. She is now much changed".

Mrs. Sarah Anna Eliatamby, Uduvil.

"Some women whom I visit and teach daily are willing to be baptized ~~and~~ but withdraw themselves far away from the Savior on account of some lame excuse".

Mrs. Joanna Penfold Maruthar, Uduvil.

"There were many things to discourage

me this year. One ~~of~~ was the preaching of a certain American, Mr. Phelps by name, who came to Alaveddi, the village where I work, in January and February. Some who heard him say that Hinduism is the only true religion. An old man who tasted Christ by borrowing a copy of the New Testament from me comes and asks me every day to read the Old Testament to him. He says I have nearly turned him to become a Christian, but he does not seem to confess Christ. I am glad to say I worked among the lower caste people this year. They take much interest in the true religion".

Mrs. Elizabeth Santhiapillai, Manepay.

"I visited houses and gathered women and children in one house and held meetings. I taught some children to pray, and prayed with them. I have taught a girl who did not know the alphabet so she can now read and write well. She reads the Bible and prays regularly now".

Mrs. Joseph, Pandaterrippu.

"I worked in four villages reading the Bible and explaining it, and teaching the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. Many listened with earnestness, but I regret that heathenism and disbelief prevail among them. Many acknowledge the benefits which the Mission has brought them, especially the benefits through the Mission hospitals, which they never forget".

Mrs. Mary Vytiampillai, Pandaterrippu.

"I work every day, two hours on the

morning and three in the afternoon. I am able to work almost all the days in the year. I taught the children the stories of the Gospels. I worked with all energy in God's work. Although some temptations came to me still I was able to overcome them and work for God".

Mrs. Kanapathipillai, Pandaterrippu.

"I did not work regularly the first four months on account of some inconvenience. But during the last eight months I did all I could, visiting the houses, reading to the women tracts and the stories of the miracles and the parables, and giving them some Bible portions. Besides I taught the Sunday School lessons to the school children and prayed with them".

Mrs. Alice Hall, Tellepallai.

"As a rule the women are more gentle and ready to hear my words than they were a year ago. A son of my brother was a priest of a temple. He joined the church last year and is now the husband of my fourth daughter".

Mrs. Susan Ezekiel, North Erlaly.

"I have been working with my aged father-in-law for over ten years. He was unwilling to give up Hinduism and the ceremonies to which he was long accustomed. But at last he gained strength to publicly confess Christ, and he joined the church in February. It is cheering to find that he is growing stronger in faith. Also a Sivite woman recently joined our church who had been an inquirer for about two years.

I have been working with her for many years, and I thank God that he has used me to strengthen her faith".

Mrs. Emily Umier, North Erlaly.

"Several of the women among whom I work attended the service regularly, and several more did so when they had leisure. Many of the women attended the moonlight meetings. Many are in the habit of reading tracts, women's Magazines, and portions of the Bible. Many can repeat several songs and Bible verses. Some of these confess Christ and accept Him as their Savior in my presence, but they are afraid to confess Him publicly through fear of their near relatives. One woman of Punnalai Kadduvan is ready to join the church, It is a matter of great encouragement to find several women sending their children voluntarily to the C.E. meetings and to Sunday School. I thank God very much for blessing my work among my relatives. Many of them attend my daily family prayers. As a result of this one old woman confessed Christ publicly and joined the church on December 18th, 1910, in spite of vigorous opposition from her relatives Though she is an uneducated woman she is zealous and earnest in her faith".

Mrs. Cairns, North Erlaly.

"Some of those with whom I work are praying secretly. Many get tracts and read them carefully. They fully believe that idol worship is a sin, and that Jesus is the only true Messiah. Several of them have stopped the observance of Hindu ceremonies. A Sivite young

woman who is in the habit of reading the Bible regularly and praying wishes to join the church. She asked me to speak to her brother and persuade him to allow her to do so. When I did so he did not approve of it even in the least degree. I have asked the girl to go to the house of a Christian woman who was converted by me several years ago, and join in Bible reading and prayer with her".

Mrs. Margaret Seevaratnam, South Erlaly.

"Though many women of the village listened to the word of God with much attention and believe that Jesus Christ is the only Savior, yet they are ashamed to attend the church and become Christians. Some women will no listen to us and are extremely opposed to hearing the Bible read. However, one girl of a respectable and strong Sivite family accepted Christ and was baptized, and is now attending the church regularly".

(2)

Mrs. Laura Anderson, Uduppiddi.

"When we visit their houses some women, thinking us to be Indian soothsayers, say that they have nothing to give us. We tell such women that we have brought them good tidings. Then they come out and hear us gladly. Some like to hear us often. Although many confess that Christianity is a true religion and that there only one God, yet they say they find it hard to walk according to the principles of this religion. There are also some inquirers. A certain woman named Challai, of

Karanavai, was sick and went to Inuvil Hospital. Having heard something about Jesus there she is now an earnest seeker after the truth. When we went to see her she said that Jesus Christ was the only Savior and that she always asked him to forgive her sins. Mrs. Chinnatangam and I often talk to her about the Lord. She said she had firmly determined from that time on never to visit Hindu temples When we talked to a certain woman in Navandil about Jesus she said she would not swear in the future. A certain woman at Uduppiddi named Valai, hearing us talk about the prodigal son, wept and said she felt very strongly the burden of sin. A certain woman of Tondamanaar named Kaliammy, said that she would give up worshiping idols and would pray, "Lord be merciful unto me a sinner". So we see many souls longing after Christ".

Mrs. Rachel Alvapillai, Uduppiddi.

"When we preach the Gospel to the people at some places they will listen very attentively. Some ask the question'What sin have we committed'. We teach these persons what sin is and how to get rid of it . Many accept our words. They say Christianity is the true religion but that they are not able to live according to it".

Mrs. Charlotte Alfred, Valveddi.

"Last year I reported that a certain girl was willing to be baptized. She was baptized this year with the name Mary. As her father is a drunkard she has to endure many troubles. My family and I help her a great deal and had her married to a Christian teacher. They lead an exemplary life at present. Mrs. Chinnatangam accompanied me and worked most anxious-

ly and actively for the saving of souls in these villages. The people we visit receive the good tidings we bring them most gladly and ask us to visit their homes very often,. But some are quite unwilling to hear us and even abuse the name of God. In spite of their unwillingness I regularly visit their houses, and patiently wait, thinking that the Lord will save them also".

Mrs. Anna Murugesu, Nunavil.

"A Christian man's very old wife and daughter, who for a long time have listened to Bible truths, now give themselves wholly to God. The preacher and I have been working with them. They have not joined the church yet. Six other woman seem to be growing better. I have often gome to them, read to them and advised them. But they do not like to go to meetings or join the church or openly accept Jesus Christ".

Mrs. Rebecca William, Usan.

"It is very encouraging to see that though some turn a deaf ear to the preaching yet some embrace it with their whole heart. A young woman named Vallipillai was a Christian by marriage. Although she had learned some in the village school she had forgotten her letters, and I took great pains to teach her to read and write. It is a great joy to see that she has joined the church, having accepted Jesus Christ to be her true Savior. Another young woman named Chinnamah, daughter of the late Arunothiam,has learned to read and write. Her mother was a Christian and became a Hindu after her marriage. Although Chinnammah has accepted Christ and has faith in the Christian religion yet she fears to join the Church because of her brothers' and sisters' op-

position. Another named Annapillai although unable to read or write, accepted Christ. She died of Pneumonia confessing her faith on her death bed".

Mrs. Harriet Ponnampalam, Varany.

We visited the homes of the poor and the rich and of the sick and suffering, and worked among them. The women and girls gathered in good numbers, and paid much attention to what we said. In some places they made objections to us. Men said we had no work to do and they feared lest their women would be made lazy. Then when we sang and read some verses from the Bible they began to question us. At the close of the meeting they said that what we told them was right, and they only feared lest they should be scolded by their relatives if they acted according to our words. When we visit the homes of the sick they ask us to read about the miracles of Jesus and pray for them. This year I visited many homes, made many women go to the Sunday service and taught many verses. The low caste people are very ready to receive the Gospel".

Mrs Margaret Jacob, Vaddukoddai.

"The attendance at the Saturday morning meeting on the Mission House veranda is from 25 to 30. Forty women belong to this class. Two of these women have joined the church this year and one has been baptized. Several others wish to join the church. When I go to the houses and have meetings the women listen very attentively, and when I pray they join in the Lord's Prayer. When I speak words of comfort to the sick they listen gladly".

Mrs. Mary Gnanamuttu, Karadive.

"This year there are four who have accepted Christ. One of them is very pious and a good believer. Two of them are hindered by their husbands from coming to church. These keep their faith at their homes. One of these joined the church and went to Singapore with her husband. This is not the result of my work alone. Some others hear the Gospel gladly but are not steady".

Mrs. Amarasingham, Pungudutive.

"A young woman named Karmachy has accepted Christ but her husband will not allow her to attend church. I regularly go to her house and join in prayer with her and encourage her. Another woman whom I teach regularly is trusting in Christ. In another house when the baby was sick I went and prayed for it. The baby was in a very dangerous condition. When it recovered the mother acknowledged that it was not cured by medecine but by my prayers. When I see these fruits of my work I ammuch encoraged".

Mrs. Elizabeth John, Pungudutive.

This woman is the daughter of Mrs. Peters who has been a Bible woman for many years. As the mother has grown old and feeble and often unable to go about, the daughter has gradually taken up the work, substituting for her mother, and herafter her name will be given on the list in place of Mrs. Peters.

"Compared with previous years I have been able do do more work this year, being encouraged by having a compamion,

Mrs. Amarasingham, to work with me. One girl whom I have been teaching is now able to read a little, and she memorizes Bible verses. I hope she will soon accept Christ. There are some other women who trust in Christ, but their husbands hinder them from confessing him openly. This year I worked in more distant places where the women have not heard the Gospel much before. As it was a new thing they listened with great pleasure".

Mrs. Charlotte Williams, Inuvil.

"I talk about our Lord to the patients and those who come with the patients to help them. Many hear the Word willingly and receive it as seed falling into good ground. Some are so hard hearted they do not like to hear me and my words are like seed falling by the wayside. Many really think that the Word of God has some magical power in it. One woman from Kondavil was hearing me read the Bible very often and followed us in our prayers. At last she was struck by the Word of God, believed the Gospel, repented of her sins, was converted and was baptized in our bungalow. Another woman when listening to our preaching, was pricked by her conscience and confessed her faith in Christ saying that there is no use in idol worship, and promising that she will go to church regularly and would be a Christian as soon as possible. Two women from Nallore wondered when they heard the works and teaching of Jesus and said,'We have not even heard that name before'. Surely he is the true God and Christianity is the true religion. We will leave off our old habits and never go to the temples

again.' Another woman from Changanai did not know much of Christ before she came. But when she heard of him daily she repented and believed and said she was ready to be baptized in Christ's name".

JUN 12 1911

The Press.

This useful institution has quietly accomplished a large amount of good work during the past year. In substantiation of this statement it is perhaps worth while to glance backward and note how conditions have changed since the reestablishment of the Press in 1903.

At that time it was located at Manepay, having been in the hands of a Tamil firm for 48 years, or since the visit of the deputation of 1855. It had gone steadily downwards until in 1903 only 6 men were employed against 75 in 1855. The type was old and worn out, the equipment all of which had been purchased in 1855 was in such a bad state of repair that good work was impossible. Every pound of type was sold, the equipment rebuilt or renewed a substantial building erected and the whole plant put in an efficient state of repair at a total cost of Rs. 10,500 every cent of which has come out of the profits and whereas in 1903 and for many years previous the Press had been run at a loss, this year our books closed with a balance of Rs 2700 and every obligation met besides over Rs1000 of bills due and collectable. Rs. 2300 of this sum is invested in

fixed deposit at 4% against the purchase of a large modern Press and a renewal of the type which will be necessary in about two years more. As for the quality of work turned out it is perhaps sufficient to say that we constantly have customers come to us from a distance who put themselves to much inconvenience in order to get their work done here besides paying us more than they could get it done for by others. They do this as they tell us because they can get their work done promptly and better than elsewhere. A considerable part of our work comes from Colombo, 256 miles away.

The year just closed represents the largest output and income since the restablishment of the Press, being 2,200,000 pages of literature printed and over Rs 10,000 of income

One important transaction was completed just at the close of the year, namely a transfer of the business management and a one half share in the ownership of the Morning Star (our weekly news paper) to the Mission in addition to an agreement with the former sole proprietor a Tamil covering several important points all tending to bring the paper almost wholly under the control of the Mission. This move

as in the case of the reestallishment of the Press, became necessary because it was clear that the Tamils were quite unable to carry it on effecientlly and effechively. According to the agreement just concluded the Missoin is proprietor of a one half share, editorially in sole control and business manager. With a circulation of 1,100 (on one half among Hindus) which in this land means a reading circle of much over 5000, this paper presents an inspiring opportunity week by week; an audience such as few preachers can reach and I believe it is now part of the policy of the Missoin to strengthen and build up this most useful and effechive arm of service.

A statement concerning the condition and needs of the Uduvil Girls' English School, Jaffna, Ceylon.

The Uduvil Girls' English School is situated in the peninsula of Jaffna, Ceylon, in the village of Udivil. It is a branch of the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School under the W.W.B.M.-- the school so long under the care of Eliza Agnew, and now for many years under the care of Miss S.R.Howland.

Formerly the Boarding School consisted of instruction in the vernacular only. But, as education became more advanced, and as English education was desired by parents for their daughters, an English department was started in 1897. This department has grown in consequence of the increasing demand for English until it has become a distinct school under the name-- "Uduvil Girls' English School".

Its buildings for instruction are separate from the vernacular school, it has a teaching force of its own, and its finances are distinct. Up to this time no grant has been given for the English School by the W.B.M. Running expenses have been met entirely by tuition. Within the last year the school has been registered under the Government Educational Department, and will draw a small grant.

As the school has grown, and as better instruction has become necessary-- consequently better-trained teachers with higher salaries-- it has been found impossible to make the income from tuition cover expenses. This will be readily understood from the experience of schools in America-- no semi-philanthropic school is able to run itself on the tuition of its students.

The School carries on a course of instruction from the elementary stage through the eighth grade, and prepares students for the Cambridge Junior and Senior Local examinations.

The Cambridge Local examinations compare in a general way to work done in the last years in the High Schools in America, and the first year in college. In fact, the Senior Local provides for a few subjects which are usually taken only in the Sophomore year in the ordinary college at home. Further, the school prepares teachers for the examinations necessary for procuring a third class teachers' certificate under the rules of the Department of Public Instruction for Ceylon. It sends its students to the same examinations as those to which the students of Jaffna College are sent. This is the highest education open to young women in Ceylon.

In order to send our students to the Cambridge examinations we are obliged to meet the demands of Government (1) in equipment, and (2) in teaching force. These demands are increasing year by year. A certain per cent of the teachers must be especially trained for the work, holding high-grade certificates. These we are not able to secure unless we pay large salaries-- salaries which are impossible with our present income.

The School must be equiped with proper facilities to meet Gov't. demands. Here again we fall short, and are helpless unless we have the money to provide the equipment demanded.

Again, the numbers have doubled within the last four years. This means more classes and a larger number of teachers.

The necessity of carrying on the advanced work of the School is apparent to those who understand conditions in Jaffna: 1st, there is an increasing demand for higher English education in Ceylon. Modern education can not be imparted through the Tamil language, and there is no literature of any consequence being produced in it at the present time. English is rapidly displacing Tamil as the living language of the country.

Consequently, it is the medium through which the educated people of Ceylon convey their ideas.

2nd. The young men in Ceylon are securing higher English education and consequently, are demanding that the girls they marry shall have a reasonably good English education. If our Christian teachers, pastors, and catechists are to be of the greatest value in their work, they must have wives who are able to be real helpers.

3d. Our own people desire to educate their daughters in their own church school, feeling that at Uduvil the religious influence is greater than at any other school. It has splendid traditions, the mothers and grandmothers often pointing to Uduvil as the place where they found Christ, and were fitted for lives of usefulness. It is the general feeling among the Tamil people that Uduvil is ahead of the other schools in meeting the Tamil needs. It is not so Europeanized, and does not de-nationalize the students. The Bible is taught at Uduvil as at no other school in the peninsula. More new members are added to the church through the work of this school than through any other one mission agency.

4th. The other Christian Girls' schools of Jaffna are all crowded,so that it would be impossible for the girls of our mission to be educated outside our own mission school, if we fail to supply the need.

5th. It is necessary for us to train our own teachers. In order to teach at all effectively in the lower grades, the girls must pass the Senior Local examination, and take in addition some special instruction in the art of teaching. Each school in Jaffna looks to its own girls to be its future teachers. If we are to carry on Any English education at Uduvil, we must of necessity do the higher work in order to get teachers for the lower.

In Ceylon the women are the strategic point. Most of the real estate is in their hands, having been given as dowry at the time of marriage. The women rule the home. If we can reach the girls, we make the future. Our graduates go with their husbands to different parts of Ceylon, India, the Straits Setttlements, and Singapore, carrying with them Christianity and a higher social order. They are the bulwark of our churches and the power behind all native agencies for the extension of the Kingdom. It has been said--and with considerable truth-- that Ceylon is the key to India. Many of our best young men and women go into positions of trust and responsibility in India and adjacent lands. This shows again the value of a Christian education such as they gat at Uduvil, and which they carry afar.

Higher English education opens up to the girls a wealth of Christian literature, and enlarges their outlook, making them more intelligent messengers of the Gospel.

We cannot meet the Government requirements, or satisfy the parents of our students, or keep up a high standard of work under present conditions. Help must be had or the English School must go out of existence; and with it, we feel , a great influence for righteousness and the Gospel in this part of world.

Items of information.

Number of students on roll	104
" " teachers (missionaries not included)	8
" " buildings for instruction	2

For course of instruction see accompanying syllabus.

Rec'd AUG 8 1913

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Report of the
Ceylon Mission
1912

Geo. G. Brown

Statement - re Condition & needs
of the Ceylon Mission

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

REPORT OF THE CEYLON MISSION

1912

Foreword.

The year under review has been a normal one, without any event of marked importance. There has been a change in the personnel of the Mission force by the addition of two young ladies. In June Miss Anna Hoffmann came to us from Germany to assist in the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School. During the short time she has been with us she has made it evident that she brings to the school the sort of service which is greatly needed. In November Miss Minnie K. Hastings, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Richard C. Hastings, arrived to help in the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School. She received a most hearty welcome into our circle, both on her own account and on account of her parents whose many years of service in the Mission are appreciatively remembered by us all. These two additions to our force are a source of great encouragement.

In March Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, with their two sons Richard and John, left for furlough. This left Udupitty and Chavakachcheri Stations to be provided for, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ward were sent to take charge of that work. There have been no other changes in the stationing of Missionaries.

The Hindu opposition which was mentioned last year still continues but is less fierce and there are signs that it is abating so far as its worst forms are concerned, but we must not suppose that it is over, or that the old conditions will return. It is

perfectly evident that from this time on, we must count on having to meet a vigorous rival in our educational work. The weakness of our Hindu friends is their inability to stand together for a long time and to endure the strain of continual expenditure for the support of their work. And it is not at all unlikely that some of their undertakings will be abandoned on this account. Then, too, the work of the Mission for the past one hundred years has established a confidence among the people which cannot be shaken in a few years; and the Hindus have still to win confidence from their own people. Nevertheless, we may be sure that the opposition which began a few years ago will not altogether subside, and we must be prepared to lose some of our village schools. We may be sure also, that the work of the Hindus will grow in efficiency. Already their buildings are better than ours, and, with the sympathetic support of many local officials, they will undoubtedly be a source of anxiety to us for many years to come.

We have had no official visits from the Board this year, but a number of visits from passing Americans have cheered our hearts.

THE MISSION STAFF.

Rev. Giles G. Brown, Principal, Jaffna College; Vaddukoddai Station.

Mrs. Giles G. Brown, Teaching in Jaffna College; Station Bible Women.

Miss L. G. Bookwalter, Principal, Uduvil Girls' English School.

Dr. I. H. Curr, McLeod Hospital, Inuvil.

Rev. J. H. Dickson, Tellippalai Station, Normal School, Mission Press, Editor "Morning Star", Mission Treasurer.

Mrs. J. H. Dickson, Station Bible Women.

Miss Anna Hoffman, Assistant, Uduvil Girls' Boarding School.

Miss S. R. Howland, Principal, Uduvil Girls' Boarding School; Station Bible Women.

Miss M. K. Hastings, Language study.

Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, On Furlough.

Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, On Furlough.

Dr. T. B. Scott, Green Memorial Hospital, Manepay Station, Mission Secretary.

Mrs. T. B. Scott, Green Memorial Hospital; Station Bible Women.

Mr. A. A. Ward, Uduppiddi Station; Language Study.

Mrs. A. A. Ward, Principal, Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School; Station Bible Women.

Dr. H. C. York, Vice Principal, Jaffna College.

Mrs. H. C. York, Teaching in Jaffna College.

EVANGELISTICE WORK

In reviewing the ~~work of the~~ evangelistic Work of the Mission not only for the past year but also for the past decade, one cannot but see that progress of a very real sort has been made along certain lines. Materially there has been a decided advance. Little by little the buildings and furniture of the various Churches are being repaired and put into order. Tiled roofs are taking the place of thatch, and the whole appearance of our Churches is gradually changing from more or less disorder to comparative orderliness. Them too, among the Churches, there is a growing positiveness in their spiritual life. The recent years of Hindu opposition have brought out many of the better qualities of the Christian people and they have manfully stood by their faith in a most encouraging manner. But in spite of this unquestioned growth and strengthening of our forces there are some things which give us real concern. Our growth from year to year is not commensurate with our opportunity and the forces at work. Numerically we have made no progress in the past decade. Further the force of evangelistic workers in the whole field is less than it was a decade ago, and the prospect for advance is not encouraging. There are two things which are urgently needed.

First we need to put forth a greater effort to induce young men to give themselves to the work which we have in hand. A call to service, ringing and insistent, must be made throughout throughout our field. The greatest need of the hour is more labourers in the field.

The second need is hardly less insistent, and if met would go a long distance toward helping to meet the first. We need a Missionary-at-large, unattached to any station or institution, whose business shall be to develop the life of the Churches. Such a man, set free from all the worries of administration, going about among the people with their pastors, could do more in one term of service to arouse the Churches to their opportunity and responsibility, than can be estimated. We have been longing for such a Missionary for years. There never was a time when he was more needed.

The work of the Council has been uniformly aggressive and helpful. The Churches have all joined and are now working harmoniously under its leadership, and it has been instrumental in giving to the Churches, a corporate sense which they never had before the Council was organized. The past year has emphasized difficulties, has brought great problems and anxieties, but there has been nothing to really discourage .

The work is going forward and God is leading the way.

MR. DICKSON WRITES :- " The work of Tellippallai District centers in our three Churches at Tellippallai, North, and South Erlaly which are in charge respectively of a pastor and two catechists.

The usual Church services were regularly held and in addition 78 moonlight and 84 other meetings such as Mothers', Helping Hand and Temperance. This is not all; at each of our sixteen village schools Sunday Schools are regularly held. Furthermore five Biblewomen have been at work going from house to house with the message.

This is a brief glance at the outward side of the Station's activities. But our strength is and must always be in the spiritual side of our work. It is just here that our greatest weakness is found; few of our Christians live on a high plane of life. The plane on which they live is actually so much higher, and the ideals toward which they aspire so evidently above those of the Hindus about them that there is the constant temptation to be satisfied with less than the best. Add to this tendency, the fact that the deadening influences about them are almost overwhelming; that our Christians constitute hardly one twentieth of the population; that they are bound by ties of relationship to scores who lose no opportunity to place temptation in their way, and you have some faint conception of the tremendous pressure against which our Christians must struggle in following in the steps of "Him who did no sin".

The recent All- Ceylon Conference emphasized a prevalent misconception of the Christian life which obviously does much to

weaken the spiritual life of our people who consider that the paid agency of the Church ought to do the work of evangelization. When it is recalled that Hinduism has not an anatomy of evangelistic fervor, and regards birth into the fold of Hinduism as constituting an undeniable claim to admission into that faith, it is not strange that the obligation to seek the salvation of others is naturally foreign to the thought of our Christians.

There is another feature of the religious life of Ceylon which requires mention; the mass of the people are indifferent to all religious truth. To them religion means the scantiest possible outward conformity to ceremonial rules, and our Christians quite naturally bring over with them into Christianity their sadly inadequate ideal of Christ's message. Nevertheless the growth of our Christians is steady but slow; it is best seen by decades and lends emphasis to the necessity for realizing the largeness of the task before this Mission. The three Churches of this station are commonly designated " self supporting ". In a measure this is true, but it is well to understand just what the term implies. During the past year the total contributions of the members of these Churches for all purposes was Rs. 2437.92 of which 60 % was given by Mission Agents 10 % by the pastor or catechist and his family and 30 % by independent Christians. This fact will make it fairly clear that " self support " in large measure depends on the presence of the Mission, especially the existence of the Vernacular village day schools whose teachers

regularly give one tenth of their salaries toward the salaries of the pastors or catechists of the Churches to which they are attached. The liberality of those Christians who are Mission Agents is beyond all praise, but ~~over~~ our independent Christians who are, generally speaking, far better off financially, do very little to aid in solving the financial problems of the Church.

DR. SCOTT WRITES:- " We have had few changes in the personnel of our district workers. The transfer of Mr. Periathamby and wife from Anaicottai and the appointment of Mr. Albert Kandiah to that branch Church has been productive of great progress in that immediate locality.

Rev. H.L.Hoisington for many years a retired pastor, passed away after a lingering illness. Mr. P.L.Christian steadily grows more helpless , but his evangelistic spirit deepens. Though not able to articulate clearly he rarely misses an opportunity to witness for Christ to his near friends and calling acquaintances, displaying even more courage in this respect than when in good health. He delights in prayer for the work of the Kingdom, and we believe his work is being richly blessed.

One Hundred and sisteen persons united with the twenty one Churches on profession of faith in 1912. Of these 61 are studying in our higher educational institutions (23 boys and 38 girls) and 56 from the different Church parishes.

Otherwise classified 79 were from the children of Christian families and thirty seven from non Christian families .

Of the whole number 59 were men and 57 women. Approximately 12 - 15 were adults the others young people of varying ages."

MR. WARD WRITES:- " Uduppiddi station includes an area of approximately 288 square miles, extending from sea to sea, and from salt river very nearly to the end of Jaffna. Under the system of intensive cultivation attempted by the American Mission in Jaffna, a vast amount of travel is involved in securing anything in the nature of effective supervision of this field, necessitating occasional journeys of fifty miles in a day. A plentiful supply of coral limestone in conjunction with a benign and paternal government has resulted in a system of traversable roads. Add to the above prescription a second hand motorcar that will run most of the time, and you have a fair solution of the transit problem.

In this field there are six organized Churches, three of which are self-supporting and self-governing. The other three receive a small sum monthly from the local Congregational Council, and are more or less under the supervision of the Station Missionary. Besides the Churches there are four other places where regular religious services held. The total membership of the six Churches is 404, adherents 216. There are twenty three Sunday Schools with an attendance of 1062.

The work of the Churches was of variable quality some good and some very poor. The membership result in all the six Churches for the year is a net loss of four (4) members. Yet there has been good work done, and some, I feel sure, have grown in Christian character, especially at Uduppiddi, through the quiet Christian fortitude with which the Pastor endursed his fatal

illness.

It is interesting to note that of the 404 members of the Church in the station under my charge, 112 are receiving salaries for helping to propogate the faith; that is to say, about one third of the members are Mission employees. This one third, though poor, contributed more than two-thirds of the entire income of the Churches. Probably a similar condition exists in the other parts of the American Mission.

MR. BROWN WRITES:- " The work of this station gets so little attention from the resident Missionary, that it almost seems presumptuous to make a report. And yet there are a number of outstanding features which should be recorded.

The better Hindu opposition which we have reported for some years past seems to be declining at least in its virulence. There is still much opposition but it is the quieter, less strenuous sort. I have been able to get into the more distant parts of the field more this year than in previous years. In March I made a trip to Delft in company with Pastors, Eliathamby and Joseph. It was a very disagreeable experience and I do not wonder that the island has received so few visits in recent years. So far as I can learn no American Missionary had been on the island since 1892, when Mr. Hitchcock paid it a visit. Unfortuantely the prevailing winds prevent our visiting it easily except in March and even then " easily " is hardly the word to use in this connection. We reached the island in about four or five hours from Kayts. But it took us 33 hours to return. We were compelled by reason of the wind to spend a whole night on Nainative. But the trip was worth the time and the discomforts of the journey. One can never really understand a situation till he sees it for himself. I have often been inclined to say that we should give up trying to work the island of Delft. But having once seen the situation, and understanding the needs of the people and the opportunity which they offer, I unhesitatingly say that we ought rather to strengthen our work there and push it with more vigor. We ought not to abandon such a large and promising field.

During the year I have paid several visits to the other outlying districts the islands of - Valany, Pungudutive and Nainative. The work here is little by little being strengthened. The Native Evangelical Society is giving more attention to the growth of the Church . The workers there now are better equipped that at ~~nay~~ any time in my experience. With a thoroughly trained force of workers the work here ought to be productive of much good. More frequent and more extended visits from the Missionary in charge would mean much to this field. One little island still remains to be visited. It is many years since any Missionary set foot on the island of Analaitive. I plan to visit the island some time during the year. Many years ago we had a school there which was destroyed by Hindu opposition. There is one lone Hindu school there, but no Christian work of any kind.

The general spirit among the Churches is good. There are no factions or rivalries ~~which~~ such as have in times past greatly interfered with their best usefulness. I think there has been a strengthening of our forces all round. The Hindu opposition has brought the Christian community together and has made it much more pronounced and aggressive in its attitude.

Financially some of our Churches have had a hard time but there is no debt in this field. My greatest regret for this year is that I am able to do so little for these Churches by personal visits. I am sure that if time could be taken to spend just one week a year in each Church in visiting all the families connected with them and in writing a few letters to absent

members a great deal could be accomplished in building up the Church in its Christian activity.

THE CHURCHES

VADDUKKODDAI, In many ways this Church is quite disappointing. It is our eldest organized congregation, and at one of our most important centers. Yet its growth is very slow and uncertain. The number of resident Christians is very small and out of a membership of 113, only 46 contributed to its support during 1912. Its leading members are connected with the College and their work is almost wholly confined to the College. Until this year there has never been a successful mid-week prayer meeting conducted regularly. The pastor is one of the most conscientious, painstaking men in the mission, and he exercises a large influence in the parish. But the Church itself is in need of a very thorough ~~raising~~ rousing to its duties and its privileges. The pastor preaches thoughtful sermons which help all who hear. This year another attempt has been made to conduct the mid-week prayer meeting. It is held on Thursday P.M. just at the close of College hours in the Mission house. An organized effort has been made with some success to get the teachers and students to attend. But the women are apparently unmoved. They cannot be induced to come with any semblance of regularity. But there is a good spirit in the Church and, though their giving power has been greatly reduced by the death of two prominent men, yet they have shouldered their burdens and have come out of the year without debt.

VALANY. This Church, divided into two separate communities, one on Valany and the other on Pungudutive, is, I believe, better

manned than at any time in the past 15 years. We have usually had at least one good man working this field, but at present we have two who seem to be suited to that kind of work. Mr. Hitchcock is not a strong man as a preacher. But he apparently does a lot of personal visitation among the people and enters sympathetically into their lives, and in a place of this kind that counts for more than preaching. He has also given a good deal of attention to the children, doing not a little to interest the parents in giving their children an education. He has sent four boys to the College and the High School and two of these have already become Christians. Mr. Niles is a new man who has come to us from the wesleyans. As a rule we are distrustful of men who stray from other folds and we were very slow to take him on. But I have found nothing to indicate that we have made a mistake. Indeed from all I can see and learn he seems to be doing well and pushing the work along worthily.

KARADIVE, The island of Karadive passed through a very trying experience during the early part of the year. The heavy rains in December 1911 had caused such floods that many people especially among the poor were in a distressing condition and when the floods subsided an epidemic of fever carried off a very large number. The Mission Dispensary was more in demand than at any time in its history, and the Government sent its doctor from Kayts twice a week to distribute free medicine. This epidemic interfered especially with our schools which in some cases were

practically closed for more than two months. The regular work of the Church has been carried on with no unusual occurrences. There has been steady work and growth among specially trying conditions. One event however calls for record and censure. A poor low caste man, Isaac, had a daughter to marry. He searched the country over for a Christian husband in vain. At last he went to his pastor, and some of the leading men of the Church and the Committee, told them his plight and asked if they thought he would be doing wrong under the circumstances to take a Hindu husband who was well known to them all. They all approved of his doing so for they felt that he had done his best to live up to the rules of the Church in the matter. Finally he came and told me the whole story. After consulting the pastor and one leading member of the Committee, I also gave my consent. A marriage was performed and a member of the Church Committee was presented as a witness. In spite of all this care to do what would be approved by the Church, he and his daughter were suspended from the Church. The poor man came to me in great distress and I feel that he has been greatly wronged .

ARALY. The condition of this Church has greatly improved during the year. The coming of Mr.V.M.John has certainly been good for the Church. The division among the members is practically healed over and there is a much more wholesome spirit among them than a year ago. This is a Church which is capable of a great deal of work. It could support an ordained pastor and has many

resources quite untouched. I hope that ere long a man who can meet the situation will be found .

CHANGANY. There is little to report here beyond the fact that under Mr. Danforth the Church seems to be growing in power . A movement is on foot for collecting money to repair the Church , and this will tax all the surplus energy of the people and absorb all their extra cash for two years. The introduction of individual communion cups has made a great improvement in the orderliness and helpful-ness of the Communion Service.

MOOLAI. This is the smallest of all our Churches and it cannot be said to be growing. Yet it has a good plant; a nice group of schools, and I feel that if we could place a good live worker here there is opportunity for something worthy. The present worker Mr. Charles Murugasoo is past his days of usefulness and should be pensioned. Yet in spite of so little apparent life that little congregation hangs together and maintain its own organization and has some how paid its own preacher this year. It is these little Churches which are calling loudly for strengthening and more aggressive work.

MANIPAI There were eight additions to the Church on confession of faith. These all came from the Christian families of the Church.

The pastoral activities of the Church touch definitely the children, for whom, in addition to the general SundaySchool,

there are two meetings each week. One of these is called the Junior Endeavour Society. The other is as similar meeting held on Saturday morning of each week.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Church was re-organized this year, and it is hoped through it to retain the interest of the larger boys and young men now thought to be too old for the Junior Endeavour Society.

The Sunday School is still at a low ebb, as the boys have not yet come back to the Sunday School from which they have been drawn by the new Hindu School. It is hoped and expected that we shall see better things in the coming year.

I see evidence that pastor Anketell is not holding the Church very well; but it is not clear that any change can be easily affected this year.

The branch Church at Anaicottai has profited by the ministry of Albert Kandiah for ten months. He has won the good will of the members, and has succeeded in getting them interested in the Church. Contributions have been made for the floor of the Church, a bell has been donated by an outside friend and now contributions are being made towards Church furniture.

The meetings are more largely attended and much more interest is shown by those members who, though able to help, have kept aloof because of the inefficient leadership provided them. The feeling that they must be helped is giving way to a healthy desire to help themselves which promises well for this little section of the Church.

NAVALY. Fourteen new members were added this year, mostly if not entirely, from the adult non-Christian Community. Some of them were the servants of the Church members for whom a definite meeting is held weekly by Mr. William Mather. Among them was the chauffeur employed by Mr. William Mather who is of a Buddhist family in Colombo. He has experienced much opposition from his family since confession of his faith and his father has dis-inherited him. Others of this little company have suffered much persecution for their faith but remain firm.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Church has this year determined to build. Already Rs. 1200.00 have been collected and the foundation of a small building has been laid. One of their members attended the Y.M.C.A. Conference in Colombo at the time of Mr. Mott's visit.

The finances of the Church are in good condition and the activity of the members in various ways shows evidence of a living faith that interests itself in conversion of the non-Christian community.

The pastor is much encouraged by the hearty co-operation of his flock.

Perhaps from the Mission point of view the outstanding feature of the year is the decision of the Church to ~~gain~~ join the Jaffna Council. We welcome them most heartily to the fellowship in which we believe both the Church itself and the other Churches stand to gain much.

ALAVEDDI Additions to membership—two from the Christian families of the Church.

There is little of special interest to speak of in the activities of the Church. The pastor's family does not live at Alaveddi and I fear there is little vital spiritual fellowship between pastor and people.

The work has gone on in its usual way with little of special incident to ~~much~~ mark progress.

SANDILIPPAI. One member was added to the Church during the year.

Only the usual activities, but not of a very inspiring character, I fear, can be reported from this Church. It will not be better until a change is made in the pastorate. It should be said however that the catechist is not in good health and is lacking in grace enough to do real active work.

The Sunday School has been smaller this year than formerly. This is the result of the general attitude of the non-Christian people toward Christianity at present.

A family that within a few years joined the Church has had its faith tested to resist propositions for non Christian Marriages for their grown-up daughters. This year a Christian marriage was arranged for one of the daughters to their great rejoicing.

PANDATERRIPPO. Four young men were added to the Church during the year. Some of these youths had fallen into bad habits and their

parents were almost in despair of them. The pastor has won their good-will and has influenced them to turn to God, and their lives are marvellously changed.

The services are well attended, and the interest in Bible study is well maintained. As a result the religious life of the members is on a higher plane. The pastor writes of others:- " It is a matter of deep regret that there are others who still persist in their godless lives, and evil habits. Several of our Church prayer-meetings are devoted to prayer on their behalf".

Such pastoral work as the Church enjoys surely will bring fruit. We are not surprised at reform being accomplished nor at the report, " some of the teachers pay even more than a tithe of their salaries to the Church work ".

It is true that the Mission has given help to the Church towards the salary of the pastor, but the pastor writes, "almost all the members contribute something towards the support of the Church " and as a result the contribution of the Church to the pastor is Rs. 11.00 per month better than last year.

UDUVIL. Thirty one members united with the Church during the year. Of these 26 are in school and five from the village. Again of the 31, 9 were from non-christian homes.

We have already referred to the death of Rev.H.L.Hoisington, retired pastor of the Church. He was the first pastor of Uduvil Church, ordained in 1874, and remained with the Church till 1890. Subsequently he laboured in the Straits for a short time,

and again at Myliddi and Nainative. He was not a specially attractive preacher, but as a teacher he excelled.

Some of the members are plainly growing in spirituality, largely the result of their labours for the salvation of others. The attendance of others is good but it is not so plain that in their lives and daily tasks Jesus is Lord. Several of these members do not observe the Sabbath as they ought.

The Endeavour Societies and Y.M.C.A. are all doing active work. The young men have been especially helpful in village moonlight meetings.

The finances of the Church are very gratifying. Rs. 2130.96 were collected of which Rs. 925.26 were spent for objects outside the direct work of this Church. Of the Rs. 1205.36 spent on the work of the Church Rs. 900.00 were directly for the pastor and Rs 305.00 on other Church activities.

Through his Sunday afternoon meetings at Inuvil the pastor feels that some touch is obtained upon the village of Inuvil, and the patients of the Hospital afford an opportunity to reach people from all parts of Jaffna with the message of the Gospel.

TELLIPPALLAI, Materially the Church is doing well. It closed the year with a balance of Rs. 173.00 and its repair fund now amounts to Rs. 2700.00. To put the Church in proper repair and to make the needed enlargements Rs. 4500.00 is required and to secure this will take several years as there are very few well-to-do members.

NORTH ERLALY managed to get its Church walls five feet above ground during the year and it now has nearly enough on hand to complete the building during the coming year. The people of this Church have each given a month's salary or income toward the new building which with the new school-house completed last year will make an ideal outstation plant.

SOUTH ERLALY, has a small fund for improving the Church which is growing slowly. It is proposed to put in a cement instead of the present earth floor, to plaster the outside of the Church building, put tiles instead of thatch on the roof and properly seat it. Three outstation members are interested in collecting funds and I hope that in two or three years this Church may also be put in first class shape.

NUNAVIL was one of the few Churches in all the Mission reporting adult conversions from Hinduism. One of these was a former classmate of the preacher. Score one in favor of the preacher for seeking out his old friend and winning him, and one for the Boarding Schools where such friendships are formed. However, in spite of the addition of six new members on profession of faith, the total membership at the close of the year was less by four than at the beginning, owing to losses by death, suspension and removal.

CHAVAGACHERRY, Church is doing well under pastor Bryant's leadership. A beginning has been made in utilizing the rank and file of the Church in practical Christian Service. The Women's Sewing Society has undertaken to help two girls to attend the Boarding School. The Sunday School is efficiently and even enthusiastically carried on by a lay member who is not a Mission agent. There is no doubt that this policy , if persisted in, will result in a live Church, which will be able to do something worth while in the way of service to the community and in effective evangelism. These small beginnings lead one to believe that there are resources within many of our local churches sufficient, under the blessing of God, to make them irresistible, if once they should catch the vision of a community regenerated through the lives of Christ's followers. The membership at Chavagacherry would have shown

a net gain but for the fact that forty-eight members were transferred to Usan, a daughter Church, which began its existence as a separate organization on August 29th, 1912. The youngster has started well, and, with a little assistance in the way of nourishment for a few years, and occasional doses of advice and perhaps discipline, it should thrive and make a place for itself in the sun. Usan is a malarial district. It is certain that the preacher* will continue to be handicapped by sickness so long as he is compelled to live in a mud house. Usan Church is a child of the Mission quite as much as of Chavagacherry Church, and the least that we can do honorably is to give it a start in the world -- a sort of dowry -- by helping them to build a stone parsonage.

*Catechist Vathacutty died of fever in April, 1913.

VARANY church is on a journey through the wilderness. A membership of seventy is reported, but no more than twenty are to be found at communion-- eight at the Church and twelve at Kuddathani. Many of the people of Kudathanai are fishermen and part of the year they go to other places along the coast in pursuance of their slippery trade. This makes work in their behalf rather irregular. Yet, on the whole, Kuddathanai is one of the most favorable communities in the whole station for direct evangelistic effort. For a description of conditions at varany itself one must turn to Paul's trenchant pen. In writing to the Galatians he uses the expression, "Ye bite and devour one another". That expression will serve very well in the present case. No doubt things will

soon take a turn for the better.

ATCHUVALY has had a good year, even though the net loss of eight members seems to indicate slackness. The losses were unusually large six being transferred to other Churches and four having died. Of the latter, one was the Church Treasurer, to whom the successful financing of the Church in the past was largely due.

UDUPPIDDY church managed to keep its work going regularly in spite of the fact that Pastor Sanders was not able to perform his duties part of the year. The village evangelistic meetings had to be given up entirely, and the latter part of the year the Church services were conducted alternately by Mr. Clarence of the Boarding School, and Mr. Thevathasan the Catechist. Pastor Sanders'* death has affected the people deeply. He may not have been a brilliant preacher, but so far as my experience goes, there are very few of our Christian men with less of dross in their make-up. There is no one to take his place. His going makes still more urgent the need for more young men being secured to be trained for the pastorate.

* Rev. J. M. Sanders died of cancer in February, 1913.

USAN the youngest Church in the Mission was organized as a separate Church on August 29th, 1912. It is one of the most promising Churches in the Mission, but it is, unfortunately, in an unhealthy district and it is difficult to get workers to continue long in the field. This problem would be much easier to solve if we had

a really decent house for the preacher. As it is he is compelled to live in a very poor mud hut and every one who goes there suffers severely. Add to the discomfort of the house the fact that the well has had to be abandoned as a source of illhealth, and the situation is hard. We must invest a good large sum here to make our workers comfortable or our work will suffer.
But the year has been a good one and the work is full of encouragement. This newly organized Church begins its separate life auspiciously.

BIBLE WOMEN

The work of Bible women has always been an important element in our Mission. These women, as they visit the houses of the people, are often the only really wholesome influences which enter the homes. It is a work that is sometimes done under great difficulties. The Indian woman naturally shrinks from publicity, for it is not the custom for respectable women to move freely in public and among the homes of the people. Even now it is impossible for any but elderly women to do this, and even these elderly women are sometimes subjected to insults by the men whose ideas of what is due to women are very crude and uncivilized. Yet the work which these women do is richly blessed. They carry good cheer and Christian fellowship to the homes of the poor and in most cases have won the love and respect of the people among whom they work and are a very potent influence for good. During the years 34 such women have been employed.

MRS. BROWN WRITES. "The six Bible women of this station have been working this past year under the new rules of the Mission which give them more latitude as to the time spent in their house to house visiting. If they wish to work more at one season and less at another they may do so and receive their pay according to the number of visits made. We expect them to make an average of fifty visits a month. But in case of ill health or inclement weather they may do less and there make it up at a convenient season.

With this arrangement most of them do more work than formerly. Only one came out short at the end of the year, but she made it up afterwards.

Mrs. Margaret Jacob is one who is always ready to do more than is required of her and is most faithful and regular. In her reports she tells of nothing unusual, but in conversation she often tells me of sick women at the houses where she visits, and it is no uncommon thing for her to be the only help and comforter to dying women, praying with them and pointing them to the saviour of whom she has regularly taught them.

She seems to be most loved and respected by all who know her.

Our work at Araly West or Korttikadoo has almost come to a standstill this year. Mrs. A. Chelliah the Bible woman and teacher and the only Christian of the village was obliged to vacate the house she occupied as the owners came home from Rangoon and wanted it for their own use. No other house could be found near the school so she came to live on our Mission Compound, and rides to school in a bullock cart a distance of a mile and a half. As she stays from nine till four oclock and then has to go home and cook food for the little children she has no time for afternoon visits and meetings at the houses of her former neighbours . We want to buy a small plot of ground and put up a cheap house for the teacher. Without it, the only Christian influence in the viillage is in the Sunday School and the daily Bible Lessons with the school children. We are very sorry not to continue the

meetings with the mothers. They were becoming quite interested and the teachings of Mrs. Chelliah and the Bible women who came from Uduvil to help were really taking effect upon the lives of the women.

On the islands Mrs. Mary Gnanmuttu Kasinather continued work on Nainative teaching mornings in the school and visiting the women afternoons and teaching them Bible truth in their houses. Several grown-up girls who have had no education and are too old to go to the school are taught to read. Mrs Kasinather lives in the repaired Mission House near the school and the house seems to be a rendezvous for women when we go there to visit the work. The most notable result of our work on that island is that one of the girls has come to Uduvil Boarding School. It is the first time in history that a girl has come away from the island and the neighbours stood on the shore lamenting when her father brought her away in the boat, waiting for the bad luck it would bring to their island for thus breaking their ancient customs. But the little girl has been so happy at boarding school and does so well there that now others are waiting to send their girls too.

On the neighbouring island of Eluvaitive Mrs. Mary Arulampalam also teaches school with her husband and visits the women in their homes. The inhabitants of this island are a poorer class of people than those on Nainative not only in their circumstances but in mental ability . Although they have heard the Gospel for

years from these faithful teachers they do not seem interested or aroused by it. Every year a delegation of Y.M.C.A. boys from Jaffna College visit the island and preach in every part of it yet from year to year they find no improvement in the people . They seem dull and hardened by poverty , hunger and want. The productions of the island are very few and not enough to support the people.

The large island of Punqudutive near by is a much better place in every way. Here the two bible women Mrs. Elizabeth John and Mrs. Amerasingam are doing valuable work. From time to time delegations of Christians go from other Churches to this island to do evangelistic work. A few months ago the Colporteur Mr. Venasithamby from Manipay with Pastor Hitchcock spent several days touring and preaching all about the islands of Punqudutive and Valany. They told me afterwards that wherever they preached the people said " We have heard all this before from the bible women".

Mrs. Iyampillay was transferred from Valany to Delft this year as her husband was asked to take the school on that distant island. The island is so difficult of access that the Missionary cannot go there oftener than once a year. So the workers have very little supervision. The last time Mr. Brown went there he was delighted to find the work going on well."

MRS. DICKSON WRITES:-"Six bible women are employed in the Tellippalai station of whom two are supported by the Bible Society and the rest by the Mission.

The two Bible Society women are Mrs. Alice Hall and Mrs. Susan Ezekiel who have done their work faithfully and have sent their reports to the society each quarter.

Mrs. Hall works especially among the low caste women of Mavaddapuram . She has taught six women to read and has made the required number of visits during the year.

Mrs. Emily Charles was transferred to Tellippallai from Atchuvaly in September last, consequently most of her report is of her work there among the poor women, many of whom she has taught to read.

She tells in her report of a poor lame woman whom she was able to lead to Christ. She visited her often and assisted her in many ways both temporally and spiritually.

Since coming to Tellippallai Mrs. Charles has been most helpful in our Sunday afternoon village meetings which are held each week in a different part of the village. We often meet in Hindu homes where Mrs. Charles brings the neighbouring women to listen to the wonderful Bible stories.

We are not dependent upon the Bible women alone for help in these meetings but have the valuable assistance of a number of other Christian women who are earnest in their endeavour to bring their Hindu neighbours to Christ.

Mrs. Isabella Cairnes is the oldest Bible women in the Tellippallai station and a woman who is greatly loved and respected because of her saintly life and her good influence upon those about her.

She works at North Erlaly and although she is not very strong

she is able to visit the Hindu women living near her. She has been a Bible woman for over 30 years and before that was a teacher in one of the Mission schools.

Mrs.Emily Umier works at Punnalikadduvan and although her home is quite distant from her work and she is by no means young, she faithfully goes day after day to visit the women in their homes. She also teaches in the Sunday School of that village. She is hoping that two girls who came to her home to be taught will soon accept Christ.

Mrs. Jane Ponnu is our only Bible woman at South Erlaly. She has taught six women to read and has seven who commit Bible verses to memory. As it is not the custom for young or middle aged women to go about visiting in the village alone, she usually accompanies her husband who is catechist, as he goes about making calls. They have had some very helpful moonlight meetings during the year."

DR. SCOTT WRITES OF MRS. SANTHIA'S WORK:-"Mrs. Santhia writes that she has regularly carried on her work visiting three or four houses daily and conversing with the women. Many women have given earnest attention to the teaching and are at heart convinced that the teachings are true, but from long-standing prejudice are reluctant to embrace Christianity.

Mrs. Santhia's husband has been ill part of the time and this has somewhat interfered with her work in the latter part of the year."

REV. J.K.SINNATHAMBY THUS WRITES ABOUT MRS. JOSEPH'S WORK:-

" Mrs. Jospeh is rather old to do much active work. But she is always anxious to do the little she can and avails of every opportunity that presents itself to speak of Christ to the people. I have often seen her standing at or near her gate on the road and speaking not only to women but also to men that pass her gate to the market. She is very bold in approaching people and appeals to the experiences of those she meets . She is very successful in pointing out to people the ineffectiveness of their religion and their sinfulness but I am afraid she is not as skilful in showing the sufficiency of Christ although she attempts to do so. She has been of some value and assistance to the pastor in speaking face with the Christian women of their failings. With her very limited knowledge and strength , she has done good work in a few houses where she seems to be received with respect because of her earnestness. She has also won the love of several others by her helping them rather liberally in times of their need. Her old age, boldness, and earnestness make people to give heed to what she says. Had she received a better education, her work will be invaluable. (The 1570 women visited cannot be separate women).

Mrs. Kanapthypillay has been very helpful in instructing the inquiries among young women. As she has to look after her children, the time she devotes to Bible work is less than the time devoted by Mrs. Jospeh. But the few hours she spends in

the work have been very profitable. Her knowledge of the Bible, her voice for singing, and her amiable ways, qualify her highly for this work. Her modesty and high Christian character make people receive her with respect. She is more a teacher than a preacher and her work is more among the younger women. She is rather timid and therefore tries to take either Mrs. Jospeh or some other Christian woman when she goes out to staunch Hindu houses. I am specially pleased at the care she gives to the women inquirers and to the uneducated Christian women. The few Hindu houses she has visited welcome her most gladly, and listen to her with pleasure."

MRS. LAURA ANDERSON WRITES:- I served with Mrs. Rachel Alvappillay as a Bible woman in the villages of Uduppiddi parish and worked sometimes in the mornings and sometimes in the evenings.

We went from house to house read and explained Bible, where it was calm and quiet we prayed . Many listens to our preaching with great care and delight and received us respectfully. But some spoke harshly to us and said " no preaching is unnecessary for us ". With such people we spoke very humbly and explained matters clearly. Their anger became cool and they listened to us carefully. As it was not convenient to go to distant places this year we worked only here.

When we read and explained the Bible to the village women we find sometimes great concern that our labour was of no avail, just like the seeds thrown on the way side. Some are of opinion

that they will never be saved as they have up to this time been far from God on account of sin. There are some people who have listened to the words of God and have however hard hearts. Some of the girls who were in the Uduppiddi Girl's boarding school are now in their houses and read the Bible regularly at home. We give them such books as "Mathar Pothini" and converse with them very often.

Two of ~~her~~ the younger brothers of one girl are in the Tellippallai Training School and they profess Christianity. This gives her some courage. We believe that in time she will become a Christian. Let us all pray for her. Another girl named Miss Annammah reads the Bible and prays regularly at home. She wishes to come to our meetings, but her relations object to it. We beleive that she will also be one day become a Christian having received the light of the Gospel there in their houses bidden like fire under ashes. In this village the seed of Gospel has been sown in almost every house."

MRS. VATHACUTTY WRITES:- "There are two important things which took place during the last six months.

A prominent member of the USAN Church married a Catholic lady. When they married, they agreed to keep to their own religion. After sometime the bridegroom tried to convert the bride to his religion and the bride tried to convert the bridegroom to her religion. But neither of them succeeded. So I began to work with the bride. Occasionally I met her and talk to her own common topics and on religious topics. She listens to me gladly and vists my

house occasionally. THen I take the preacher of the place and a sister in Christ and read the Bible and pray for her. Sometimes afterwards I asked her to go to the Church with her husband and listen to the sermon. She said that the Catholic priest would excommunicate her~~self~~ and her relations. Then I asked her whether they would excommunicate her from the Kingdom of Heaven. She told me that she did not know about that. Then I told her that the one who could excommunicate her from the Kingdom of Heaven is Jesus Christ the head of our Church. In this way I talked to her showing many reasons . By the help of God she attends the meetings occasionally. Hoping that she will realize her ignorance and join the Church , I am working with her.

In the Usan Church a sister was a member of the Church and gave herself to sin. I worked with her and showed her many examples from the Bible and prayed for her . So she confessed her sin and now leads a true Christian life. I prayed to God to direct me and to succeed in my undertaking . Now she is leading a true Christian life."

MRS. JOANNA MARUTHAR WRITES:-"During the year I visited 163 houses and met 1356 women and girls . I read to them from Matharpothini, Child's Friend, New Testament Stories, Gospel Magazine etc and gave some leaflets. I gave out 11 scripture portions. Twenty women who cannot read, memorize Bible verses. Eight woemn are reading Gospel portions five women have learned the Tamil Alphabet, and can read words of 2 or 3 letters. Three

women got from me the First Tamil Reader and learned for some time. Their neighbours made fun of their learning to read. They felt ashamed and returned the books to me.

It is very difficult to teach women XXX to read. They listen with much delight when I read to them tracts and history of Christ. When they are sick or in sorrow for their dead, they invite me with much affection and ask me to pray for them and comfort them. I am always ready to do this kind of work.

There are 4 women in this village who learned in the Boarding school and became Christians. They backslid by heathen marriages. I read to these women the 8th Chapter of Romans and requested them to read it for themselves. I have met these women several times during the year. One of them confessed to me that she is very comfortless after her backsliding.

I have conducted the mother's meeting most regularly except the weeks when I was absent with leave. The average attendance is 5 women.

There is an old man who wants me to read the Bible to him daily and regularly. I am doing so. When moonlight meetings are held in the Church, some non-christian women attend at my invitation but they excuse themselves for attending Sabbath Services. One Brahman woman is reading regularly " Mathar Pothini" "Child's Friend" and news papers.

One carpenter woman now XXXXXXXXX for about four years has embraced Christian faith and she is much afraid to her husband to come out and out for Christ."

MRS. JOANNA SINNATTAMBER WRITES:- In the houses where we were received, we taught the children, Bible verses, little stories, and songs, and persuaded them to go to schools and attend Sunday Schools.

To the adults, we read from the Bible and explained the passages and taught them that Jesus is the only Saviour who forgives the sins and saves men. Some used to listen attentively others with deep feelings and tears.

On Sunday afternoons, after the Sabbath School is over, I used to visit the sick ones, and also hold meetings at Kollanollai.

On Tuesday afternoons we used to study the Bible with the help of one of our sisters.

On Thursday afternoons I used to help in the meeting for the poor women who attend the sewing class."

MRS. ELIZA RAYMOND WRITES:-"I have no special events to mention this year. Meetings were held in the Church and Mahiapiddi Girl's School. Moonlight meetings were also held. Many interesting meetings were held by the Salvation Army people. It is very painful to see that we have not had any converts in this village though we have worked so many years here."

MRS. EDITH DAVID WRITES:- I visit three houses daily. I start work at 8 oclock in the mornings and visit three houses and hold meetings there, reading the Bible with them, men, women, and children, in every house, explaining to them what was read, getting them to learn verses by heart, teaching the Lord's Prayer to the children, and praying with them.

When I hold meetings in houses the people sit quiet

and attend to the Bible and when I pray with them , they admit that they are sinners and they say that they believe that Christ is God.

I take tracts given to me to be distributed among the people and give them to unmarried girls in non-christian families, and ask them to read the books and tell me what they have read, and also I inquire about their faith.

In most cases their answers are satisfactory.

Most women seem to have the knowledge of their sins.

May God bless my work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The large number of children in our schools constitutes this Mission's unique opportunity. There is scarcely a village in our field when the children are out of reach of one or other of our schools. Yet truth compels us to say that we are meeting this unsurpassed opportunity very inadequately. Throughout the whole field our schools are poorly equipped and manned, and if we are to keep up with the times we must be prepared to make a large increase in our budget in the years to come. The different departments of the work are reported separately.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

Report of Rev. G. G. Brown.

The changes that have come over Jaffna College within the past few years are so far reaching that one is at a loss to know just what to report in order to adequately set forth the situation. But Jaffna College of the old days has gone, and whatever may be the development of the future , it is certain that it will be a very different institution from what it was ten years ago.

At present the college is not a college at all. It is a good secondary or high school, with some classes which would be called grammar school classes at home. The work ranges from what would probably be called sixth grade in an America n school to college entrance.

The opportunities for usefulness for such a school are very great. The boys range from 12 years of age to 21, and they come so closely under our personal care, and are at an age when they are so easily influenced, that the opportunity for moulding their character is very great.

There has been no marked change in the character of the work during the past year. The only important change being the addition of a Madras Matriculation class. We have four boys preparing for this examination.

The staff remains the same as in 1911. The attendance has been very encouraging. During the year the whole number of boys who have been in attendance is 224. These boys come from 55 different villages in the Jaffna District, scattered all over the peninsula and the adjoining islands, besides a few who come from

India and the Straits Settlements.

The largest entrance in the history of the school was received in January 1912, when 55 were admitted; and in May the whole number of new boys was increased to 73. 224

Of the 224 boys who were in attendance during the year, 63 were members of the church and 30 others were Christians who had not yet joined the church. Thus 41 1/2 % of the whole number were Christians. Sixteen boys joined the church during the year of whom five were from Hindu homes. Of these 224 boys 144 were full boarders, 24 others took dinner at the college, and the remaining 56 were day students.

These figures give some idea of the opportunity we have, and if we did not attempt to develop any other higher work here but remained a good high school, or what would be called an academy in America, we would have abundant work to justify the expenditure of money and energy.

The religious spirit during the year has been very good indeed. There has been a great deal of earnestness and aggressiveness exhibited by the older Christian boys. We sent 8 delegates to the student camp at Negombo besides three teachers. All were greatly benefited and stimulated to greater activity. Then again we sent four student delegates to the Y.M.C.A. conference in Colombo in connection with Dr. Mott's visit. This also proved a very helpful experience. And lastly we sent one student delegate to the All-India Y.M.C.A. conference at Calcutta. It is not at all likely that so many gatherings will again attract our attention in one year, But we are glad to

have a part in such meetings and will always encourage the boys to attend. These gatherings have a very decided uplifting influence in the boys' life, and we are glad that some Hindu boys have taken advantage of them.

The number of boys who have joined the church from Hindu homes (5) is disappointingly small, the more so since one of them has already backslidden. But this number is just five greater than the number of those who renounce Hinduism in scores of such schools in India where there are rarely conversions at all, and we are sure that the Christianizing influence of the school is not to be measured by the four who still ~~remain~~ stand firm.

There is a movement on foot headed by Dr. H. C. York for the erection of a good Y.M.C.A. building for the College. Already fully Rs 2,500 are in sight and when plans mature a little further we hope to be able to begin the building operations. Such a building will do much to organize and systematize the Christian work done by the students.

What the future development of the school will be, who can say? Plans are on foot looking toward development along the lines of a Normal Training School with all our English schools in close affiliation. But these plans are still immature, and if developed at all will belong to next year's work.

Union College is dead. The C.M.S. publicly announced its abandonment of the scheme in the last issue of the St John's College Magazine. The development of the new University College in Colombo will doubtless make any attempt at the development of higher education in Jaffna difficult for many years to come

if not altogether impossible. So now it lies with us to develop Jaffna College along whatever lines Providence seems to lead. Official hints indicate that even on our present basis as a good secondary school we will need all the resources at our command to meet the requirements which the Department of Public Instruction is likely to make in the near future.

(N.B. With the last mail there came a long list of proposed amendments to the Departmental Code. If these amendments are carried out, and there is no reason why they should not be, we will be required to put in a large sum of money into buildings and equipment including manual training and a science laboratory. April 30th, 1913. GGB)

THE UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Written by Miss L. G. Bookwalter.

In order to understand a Mission Girls' Boarding School one ought to spend at least a month within its compound, and then he would not be sure he knew all about the girls, the homes from which they come, the customs of the people which must be observed, and the peculiar difficulties which arise every day in the Missionaries' work.

It is interesting to be at the school when the girls come for the new term. Scores of carts come crowding into the compound, and out of them issue girls in gaily colored dresses, the father or mother or some relative who has come with them, and then their little trunk and pillow. Their happy dark faces crowned with shining black hair are indeed pleasant to see. For are they not happy to be back at school again? Soon they have met their classmates and are fairly buzzing with the things they have to tell them, and walk off arm in arm glad to be together again., These girls while at home may not have left their own compound during the whole of the vacation, so coming to school is a real event.

Another bright picture of the girls is seen on Sunday evenings. Before the evening Chruch service, when the twilight is coming, they may be seen walking around the flower garden two by two singing songs. In their white dress and with such soft tread with the dusk gathering around them they seem like some heavenly host. This is what the Tamil pastor of our Church has said:-

As he came back from his afternoon meeting in an adjoining village and saw the girls walking around the garden, they seemed to him like angels come to earth, joining in a celestial chorus. He took this opportunity to tell the girls that he hoped they would live so as to be worthy of this beautiful twilight picture.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

One of the most interesting places to visit in the school is the kitchen. Though the methods of grinding cocoa-nuts and curry stuffs is most interesting as it is so oriental, we wish sometimes that we might change it and save much of the energy and time which is lost in following this slow all-the-time- we- want fashion of cooking. For instance the curry stuffs, i.e., peppers, all kinds of aromatic seeds, cocoa-nuts, ~~mangoes~~, ~~green plantains~~, and onions, must be ground to a paste befor they can be mixed with the vegetables, fish or meat, which go to make the foundation of the curry. The curry stuffs are placed on a flat stone about ten inches wide by fourteen long and are ground by a long round stone roller like a rolling pin. The girls sit in front of this long stone grinding back and forth by the hour. Why not have up-to-date grinders, which would do the work in half the time with less energy? The girls must learn to do kitchen work as they will have to do it in their homes, and there is no western implement which can be introduced throughout the country to take the place of this old fashioned curry stone.

The staple food is rice. With this are eaten vegetables, fish and and fruit mixed with this curry paste and cocoa-nut milk.

The domestic life of Uduvil was planned somewhat on the model of the domestic life of Mount Holyoke Seminary as it was years ago; so we have the girls caring for the cooking and the sweeping and dusting. This year prizes are to be given, one to the best cook, and one to the one who leaves the kitchen the neatest after the work is done.

HEALTH.

We have had an unusually healthful year. With the exception of the usual skin diesases and some dysentery during the mango season, and the usual tropical fevers, we have had little to make us anxious. Our gratitude for the fine new sick room has not lessened tho the building is now a year old; and our appreciation of the gift is felt every day we make use of its conveniences .

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

In the Vernacular and Training Schools there are 183 girls, of whom 79 or less than half are from Christian homes. Of the 78 church members 28 are from Sivite families. This shows what a wonderful opportunity for evangelism this school affords. During the past year 29 girls have united with the Church.

In the English School there are 132 girls, of whom 100 are from Christian homes, and 55 are Church members.

Sunset meetings are held Monday and Tuesday evenings just before the evening study hour. In these the girls are in little groups, in charge of a teacher, though the leader is often one of their own number. Daily at sunset the Christian girls interest themselves in those who are not Christians. Sometimes

the older one has to seek the one for whom she has made herself responsible, and sometimes it is the little one who seeks the older. It has been interesting in some cases to trace the result of this personal work.

In August there was a special interest among the older girls. The earnest address of a Salvation Army officer helped some of them to make a decision. Four of the senior class united with the church at the following communion. Others who seemed very much interested were forbidden by their parents to take this step. We long that their hearts may be so touched by God's Spirit that they may have more courage to face difficulties, relying upon His help.

The Pastor seldom fails to come Thursday evening for a meeting with all the departments together. His meetings are most helpful.

Uduvil has as wide-awake a Christian Endeavour Society as may be found amongt the young people at home . Because of the large number of girls there are five different societies organized, two senior, two intermediate and one junior society. Each society has a leader, usually a teacher, and the girls are taught to conduct the meetings themselves, to carry on the work of the different committees, and to look after girls who are not active members.

Missionary meetings, consecration meetings and Rallies are held regularly. This year the Rally of the C.E.Union was held at our Mission Boarding School at Uduppiddi. Our delegates, 83 in number, started at seven oclock in the morning to ride in bullock carts fourteen miles across the country. Bullocks do not

travel
so very fast and they were over three hours on the way. Girls from other mission schools were there and they had a pleasant time visiting together. Int the afternoon a meeting was held in the Church. Each school represented some country with appropriate costumes and exercises, especially illustratinf Christian Endeavor work.

Special Events.

The going home of Mr. And Mrs. Hitchcock on furlough took Mr. And Mrs. Ward away from Uduvil. Their service to the school was very greatly appreciated. In May Miss Hoffmann came from Germany to help especially in the sewing and the house-keeping and has made a place for herself. She has added very much to the efficiency of the work in her charge. In November Miss Minnie K. Hastings came to us. It is not every day that the daughter and the grand-daughter of missionaries comes back to the place of her birth as a missionary, and Miss Hastings received a most hearty welcome not only on account of the parents and grandparents but also on her own account. She has already made it evident that she will make a place for herself in the school and in the hearts of the girls.

A number of visitors have cheered us during the year. Special mention should be made of Rev. George Lockwood of Montclair, N.J., Miss Lang of the Y.W.C.A., Colombo, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gladding of New York. All of these left an inspiration behind them.

THE VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

Many of our pupils return after the Christmas Holidays with pleasant memories of the happy Christmas season. But many come from homes where Christmas is but a name. That all may realize the joy of Christmas we have a Christmas tree after they all return to school. We are grateful to the friends of Leyndonville, Vermont, who remember us so kindly every year, and by their gifts make it possible for us here to brighten many little lives.

The first term of the calendar year, which is the last term of the school year, is a very busy time. First comes the needle work examination in February. Though the garments which must be shown to the Government Inspectress may have been finished before the Christmas Holidays, there are many kinds of sewing in which the girls must be perfected before the test examination. It is here that Miss Hoffmann's assistance is particularly valuable, as she is an expert needlewoman. When one knows that there are over twohundred and fifty garments to be made every year for the Government examination, that every little stitch must be done by hand, that innumerable test pieces must be made, one realizes what a task it is to prepare these girls thoroughly. Some girls come to the school with no idea of how to cut with a pair of scissors, or to use a thimble.

Miss Hoffman has started classes in embroidery and drawn thread work. The girls are very proud of any work they can do which is pretty and fancy, and we hope it will be useful to them after leaving school.

In March the Government Inspectors examine the school in the other subjects. Many girls who excel in needle work find this examination very difficult. The English classes, given as an extra study during the first two terms in the Vernacular Department, are dropped during this last term and all possible time is given to preparation for the examination by reviewing the Vernacular lessons.

The Senior girls realize that for many of them these are the last days of their school life, and they realize how happy their school days have been. Of the 17 Senior girls 9 were from Christian homes and had united with the Church. Of the 8 from Sivite homes 6 confessed their faith in Christ by uniting with the Church. Three have returned for training as teachers and one to be a pupil teacher. Another, who had expected to join the Training School, Lydia, whose heart the Lord had opened to receive his word, entered into her heavenly rest during the long vacation.

The present Senior class numbers 28. An examination for entrance to the school was held near the close of May. Forty-six were admitted from the seventy who applied. It was a very difficult to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the friends of the girls who did not pass. We took a few who were too old to continue in the village schools, but had to refuse the others as we were too full to take any more.

The Mission has made a new rule that no scholarship aid shall be given to any student during the first term of the school year.

This gives us a better chance to judge of the needs of the girls. Ten have since been helped by the Home Missionary Society and by the Native Evangelical Society, besides a number who have been helped by friends in America through Missionaries. We are very grateful to friends who have made it possible to help the needy ones. We are sometimes greatly disappointed in those we help, but in many cases it has proved an investment of money with results that would greatly rejoice the hearts of the givers.

Miss Gnanamuttu Saravanamuttu, who had taught in the school for four and a half years, was married in May and went to the Malay States with her husband where many of our former pupils now live.

In September Miss Louisa Kartegesu who has taught in both Udupiddi and Uduvil, joined the teaching staff at Uduvil again, and one of the new graduates of the Training School was also employed. Four of our young lady teachers have first class certificates. All our teachers have been faithful in their work during the year.

TRAINING SCHOOL, or TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Public Instruction has made special concessions to Training Schools by which we receive scholarships for ~~for~~ five students in each of the first and second year classes instead of three and four as formerly allowed. By this concession we have a larger grant for this school than ever before. We rejoice in this for we have had to carry on this department at considerable expense. We have been willing to do this as we greatly value the presence of the older girls in the school family.

The Training School Examination takes place in August. As the results do not come for three months we give the pupils the privilege of an English and a drawing class along with their other work, which is reduced at this time. It is also possible, while the Training School has fewer classes, to give the Vernacular teachers one hour of English daily during the term.

Dr. York kindly helped the girls by some special lessons in science, and Mrs. Scott gave helpful instruction in sanitation, hygiene, and the structure of the human frame.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The year sees a good advance in the English school over last year. The standard of the school has steadily risen so that we are receiving more requests for admission than ever before.

In August the Government examination was held. Last year we presented 31 girls for examination, this year 82. Our grant this year was Rs 1213, three times the amount of last year's grant. Two girls passed the ~~passed the~~ Cambridge Junior Local Examination. This year we presented four but the results are not yet known.

The number now on the roll is 132, an increase of 26 over last year. Over 30 are day students. Every class in the school has increased and the quality of the work has greatly improved, so that each year a better prepared class of girls goes in for the higher examinations, and more are prepared to become teachers.

The teaching force of the school has much improved. Two teachers who went in for the government examinations obtained English certificates. One of them won first place in the examination among all of those in the whole of Ceylon who took all the subjects, and the other won third place. From about 100 in the whole island who took the examination only seventeen passed. We have since heard that our girls were particularly strong in class teaching, one of them winning the highest rank in the island in this subject.

At the beginning of the year it was found necessary to provide more suitable desks for classrooms. An appeal was made to the girls of the school and they raised among themselves a little

more than half the amount needed. . Little by little we are adding to our equipment so that we may keep up with Government requirements.

Now that the school has so increased in numbers and in efficiency, the buildings and the equipment seem more amd more inadequate. Everywhere we turn we are painfully conscious of our lack, and we sometimes feel that we cannot keep things going. But the teachers are made to feel that just as good work must be done on an open veranda with practically no equipment, as in a well built class room with all modern requisites. When we look at our crowded quarters and our scanty equipment the wonder is that we can accomplish so much. The roof leaks, the walls are cracked, in winter the open verandas are wet and cannot be used. Before another term it will be necessary to put up a temporary building for the higher classes. We expect to have a Sambpidge Senior Local Class next term. We sincerely hope that before long the good new building for which we have been planning and praying will be a realized fact. During the long vacation the girls took subscription papers and raised some money for this building. Many responded with small gifts and asked that an agent be sent among them, and this will be done in the near future. So far Rs 364.87 have been collected locally, and we are glad to know that the Woman's Board has taken up this scheme and so we feel that our hopes for the fulfilment of our plans rest on good foundations.

Just now Jaffna is astir over the building of a new Hindu Girls' Boarding School within half a mile of Uduvil. Mr. Rama-

nathan, the manager of several Hindu temples, and a man of wealth, has put up a building which is an ornament to Jaffna. It is said to have cost Rs 125,000.00. The purpose of the school is thus expressed in their own words:- "The aim of the College will be to embody in practical form the ancient Indian system as Guru Kula Vasan, wherein the privilege of residence and constant association with cultured teachers was deemed essential to the development of the normal, intellectual and spiritual qualities of the pupils. Particular attention will be paid to imparting to the students, by graduated series of lessons, the principles of the Siva faith, and all the ideals and practices necessary for maintenance of the national life of the Tamils".

They say that the Mission schools are denationalizing the girls, which really means that we are Christianizing them. Of course we are. That is our main object. A short time ago a temporary shack was put up within sound of our bell. Here a meeting was held at which the people were told by an American Hindu(?) woman, how unwise it was for parents to send their girls to the different Mission schools, naming them individually, and showing how they were denationalizing the girls. Ramanathan's school has already opened, it is said with 67 boarders and a number of day students. We wait to see just how much the mission schools will be affected.

OUR NEEDS.

We have thought that many of our friends would like to know the the needs of our school large and small. The list here given is quite apart from our need of a new building of which mention has been made.

1. A relief map of India and Ceylon. $ 8.00

2. Charts and models of the human body. $ 15.00

3. A small telescope for object lessons in class work and for primary study of the heavens. May be second hand. $?

The Edudational Department is urging us to procure modern equipment. Much of this can be procured in Ceylon through native workmen, but much cannot. It is difficult to teach the Tamil children about anything they have never seen, a telescope for example, so we must bring such things to them first hand.

4. A museum case for specimens of plant and animal life of Ceylon and India and other parts of the world. $15.00.

5. Lantern slides on educational subjects. Pictures of anything which will interest the girls. $?

6. A Library book-case. We are gradually building up a library of Tamil and English books, and we need more space. $ 15.00

7. Books for the library. American books for girls are much appreciated. The teachers find a great deal of pleasure in reading older books, religious and fiction.

8. A library table. As there is no place for the girls to sit down to read we hope to fit up an alcove on the veranda for a library reading room, and we need a long table. $5.00.

9. A piano for the large school room. At present we carry the small folding organs from the rooms where the girls practice. A piano is needed for the singing. One made for this climate can be had for $200.00

10. Desks for the teachers. Each desk should have a drawer for books and other classroom equipment. each $4.00

11. Two wardrobes, for the teachers. At present there is no place for the teachers to keep their clothes except in small tin boxes. Each $15.00

12. A safe for valuable documents etc. At present there in no safe place for such things. $30.00

13. Games for the girls to play at leisure times.

14. Picture cards and post cards. Pictures which can be frames by native carpenters and hung on the schoolroom walls.

15. Christmas boxes with dolls, cloth for jackets, pencil boxes, and innumerable little things prized by girls.

16. A phonograph. The girls are very fond of music.

17. A gymnasium, built with half walls and posts. In the rainy season when it is impossible for the girls to play in the com-

pound because of dampness and exposure to fever, such a cheap building in very necessary. $300.00

18. A good bathroom. $300.00

19. A pump and an engine to supply the whole school with water. Hours of time are consumed in drawing water by women who fill tubs by carrying the water in baskets. $?

20. A good new sanitary building on the septic tank system. Our present arrangements are most unsatisfactory and unsanitary. This is one of the first things that ought to be done. $ 300.00

21. A new dining room. The present building is a low dark room with a mud floor and walls of braided cocoa nut leaves. We wish to teach the girls to keep their own homes clean, white-washed and orderly. But it is impossible to do so with our present arrangements.

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WHAT THE UDUVIL GIRLS BOARDING SCHOOL IS DOING.

1. It brings 300 girls under direct Christian influence. In 1912 29 girls became Church members, of whom 9 were from Hindu homes.

2. It fosters Christian ideals of life and service through constant daily contact with 25 Tamil Christian teachers, and 4 missionary ladies, thus influencing for good even those girls who never become Christians.

3. It gives one hundred and ~~fifty~~ eighty girls a thorough education in Tamil, sending out an average of 20 graduated annually.

4. It provides an English education in all common school branches and through the Cambridge Local examinations, for 130 girls.

5. In the Training Department 30 girls are being trained to become teachers in out Tamil village and boarding schools.

6. It instructs 57 girls in embroidery, drawn thread worh, and other fine needle work. It trains all the girls in garment making and all branches of practical sewing.

7. It teaches the girls practical home making, including cooking, swweping, dusting, hygiene, sanitation, . The ~~home~~ house work in the school is all done by the girls.

8. It builds up strong healthy bodies through daily gymnastic drill, out-door games, and careful individual attention to their bodily needs by the teachers and by the Principal.

9. It keeps somewhat in touch with a large number of its graduates, who are proving themselves useful wives and mothers in whatever station of life they may be.

10. It gives to Tamil girls, who would otherwise be without such

intercourse, the same joy of comradeship which is attracting A American girls to schools and colleges.

L. G. B.

UDUPPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

Mrs. A.A.Ward's Report.

The Uduppiddi family has averaged about 65 during the year, including three teachers who live in the school, the matron, a cook, and the nurse.

School life has been as usual in spite of the fact that there was a change of Principals at the end of the first term, and for more than six months of the year no missionary lived on the compound. It speaks well for the efficiency of the staff, especially of the Headmaster and the matron, that the regular life and work of the school were conducted so well with missionary supervision two miles away.

The children seemed to keep their happy interest in their work and play throughout the year, sweeping, cooking, studying and sewing with proper zeal. There was little sickness in the school. The nurse, who is also sewing girl, was able to give most of her time to making school jackets.

Religious Life.

Of the girls enrolled in the school at the end of the year, twenty-five were from Christian homes and thirty-three were from Hindu homes. Of those from Hindu homes nine are members of the church, making a total of thirty-four Christian children out of a total of fifty-eight.

The usual custom of daily morning Bible reading was kept up, following the daily Bible readings of the C.E. Society. The Christian Endeavor Societies held their regular meetings, the

juniors under the leadership of the Headmaster, and the seniors among themselves with their teachers.

Four girls united with the church during the year. The illness of the pastor during the last half of the year is probably the reason why more did not unite. The twilight meetings were held as usual, the groups of girls meeting informally.

Examinations.

The public Bible examination of the school was held at the end of the year, the teachers examining their classes orally, and others guests being allowed to suggest questions afterwards. Special lyrics and thevadams were rendered by the girls. The sixth standard, who had been studying the Acts of the Apostles, presented the seene of Paul before Agrippa. Festus, Agrippa, Bernice, Paul, a soldier and a page appeared in costume, to the delight of both the girls and the visitors.

Fortysix girls were presented for the government examination in March and earned a grant of Rs 1,00~~0~~. Every girl passed in needlework, and the Inspectress especially commended their buttonholes. Nine girls were graduated, four of whom entered the Training School at Uduvil, one is training to be a nurse at Inuvil, one is attending Uduvil English School, one is attending the Nellore Training School, and two are at home.

Finances

As there was a marked advance in the price of food early in the year, and as the grant was lower than the previous year, every effort had to be made to reduce expenses. It was decided that the enrollment of the school did not necessitate the keeping of five teachers. The most experienced and highlypaid of the girl teachers

teachers was therefore allowed, at the end of the second term, to go to Uduvil where such a teacher was needed. By this change, during the last term of the year the salary list was kept within the government grant.

The fee of Rs 10 per term for three terms, amounts in the year to at least Rs 11 below the cost of feeding and clothing a child for a year. It seems necessary therefore, to raise the fee for the coming school year, although by so doing some of the girls whom Uduppiddi ought to educate will be kept from school. As the territory for which this school is carried on is largely in a backward condition, the people being less anxious to educate their daughters than those in the more enlightened districts, it seems hardly fair or right to raise the fees so high that the children from these homes will be deprived of a boarding school education. For some years to come it would seem wise not to try to get such fees as would be expected to cover the living expenses of the girls. But if the Board does not allow us an additional grant such a policy is impossible.

Although as few repairs as possible were made during the year, the school closed with a debt of Rs 208.95. The advance in prices is the chief cause of this deficit. The absence of the missionary made the closest supervision of the expenditure impossible, and expenses were consequently higher.

The great need of the school at present is a thorough renovation of the buildings, not only for the sake of the comfort of the children but also for the sake of the preservation of the buildings themselves and for general appearance. The pillars and

veranda floors are in wretched condition. Some of the floors in the small rooms are unfit to use. The kitchen floor is so badly broken that it is impossible to keep it clean, and it is very unsanitary. The dining room roof leaks badly during the rains. Screen doors are badly needes for the dining roon. As the doors have to be kept shut to keep out the crows, the room is very damp, dark, and unpleasant. A new well is badly needed if it is possible to find good water in the school compound. The carrying of water for drinking and cooking all the long distance from the missionary's well to the school is both expensive and inconvenient. For several months during the year all the water for bathing must be carried or hauled. The only well the school has is a surface well which may be used for bathing only as long as the water lasts; but it is completely dry during the long hot season. If no other well is to be provided in the near future this well must have a cement platform. The present hole, where the children stand for bathing in very unsanitary.

Signed Alice Bookwalter Ward.

TELTELLIPPALAI NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Report of Rev. J. H. Dickson.

This school is one of the serious problems of the Mission, and so far the problem seems insoluble. The foundation of the difficulty lies in the wretchedly poor pay our village vernacular teachers receive, and the absence of any reasonable assurance that their honest endeavors will be adequately rewarded. The result, quite naturally is that the boys seeking admission to the Training School are the poorest mentally and financially, the "ne'er-do-weels", who turn to teaching as a last resort, and who leave it as soon as something better turns up.

Such a heavy handicap in the nature of the material we have to work on, demands a staff of unusual ability to ddvelop and to properly prepare it for use, and yet we are obliged to confess that we have an unusually inadequate staff, because we cannot afford a better. During the year the question of the complete reorganization of the school has been under discussion, and the Mission has made a proposition th the Board of Directors of Jaffna College, since accepted, to turn over the school to the College. This change will, we believe, result at once in greatly increased efficiency, and will, we feel sure, attract a better class of boys and will give us ultimately a better class of teachers.

The year has been a hard one, but the debt on the school has been wiped out, and the new year begins with a small credit in

spite of the fact that this year we received the lowest Government grant in the history of the school. This result is wholly due to the large amount of private funds that have gone into the school, in all Rs 1,080. Conditions in this school illustrate the fact that some of our work has grown beyond the Board's appropriations, not by reason of unwise expansion, but because of stationary appropriations, and the increase in the cost of living. This means that the Missionary in charge must find the balance and if he does not the work will go to pieces. No doubt this is contrary to the rules of the Hand-Book, but it is not the only rule in the Hand Book which cannot be strictly observed.

During the year seven boys joined the church, and a healthy religious life has been maintained. We hope during the coming year to rebuild the Practising School building which has been condemned by the Government, and will make a first class building for this purpose.

I should like to say in conclusion that I regard this school as one of the most important in the Mission, and with possibilities so far-reaching that it is hard to overestimate them. I trust that our plans for its development may not miscarry, and that a decade hence we may have a thoroughly well organized school that will turn out a product far in advance of anything we have so far been able to obtain.

Signed, J. H. Dickson.

N.B. The underlining above is not Mr. Dicksons but mine. I want to draw attention to the fact that this school depends so

largely on the efforts of one man. If it were not for the special gifts which come to Mr. Dickson this work would be impossible. This is not a right state of affairs. This school should be on a more secure footing. If any other missionary were in charge the work would have to slump. I hope the Board will find a way to put this work on a secure basis. CGB.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS

These little institutions scattered throughout the field, are at once our greatest hope and our constant despair. They are our hope because they are the outposts of our work, the Christian Church at work among the common people of the villages, the tent pins which are the great anchors for the tabernacle which we are building. Here we touch the life of the people most intimately. Here we sow most abundantly. Here the material we are trying to mould into Christ's likeness is most pliable and yielding. Yet these small schools are our constant despair because they are so inadequately housed and equipped, and manned so inefficiently, oftentimes by Hindu teachers because we can get no others. This is the work into which we should be putting our best efforts. The children are crying out to us. Would to God we could meet their needs as they deserve. The reports of the four managers of these schools are given herewith.

DR.SCOTT WRITES:- " The rise in the price of food stuffs, has been felt very keenly by all, but especially by our teachers who are not well paid. Consequently I have tried to show my sympathy for them by adding where I could to their salaries, and by improving the conditions under which they work so as to enable them to earn more grant.

I am sorry that delay has been occasioned in building the new building at South Navaly, but I believe it will soon be accomplished.

I have added furniture to the different schools from the Mission grant and have started a forward movement for equipment for the Memorial English School. I am glad to report that contributions from school boys and from teachers through their friends have been received to the amount of Rs. 264.00. This is very gratifying. We have put in over 100 new seats each accomodating two pupils and six new tables for class rooms for teacher's use. We urgently need yet a commodious school almirah for storing school property and books kept for sale to the boys.

The teachers have worked faithfully, I think, on the whole, and I believe would do still better work if they could get a grasp of new and improved methods of teaching. With this in view we arranged a Conference for teachers at which the Assistant Inspector Mr. Ponniah gave a day and a half with much acceptance and not a little profit to the teachers. I believe we would do well to develop work along these lines and

the Inspectors have shown their willingness to give us their assistance to a limited extent.

The Village School Bible Lessons have again been diligently taught, and carefully examined by the District Committee. The small bonus of 25 Cents for each pass in the three examinations and 30 Cents per pupil in such schools as pass a larger number than the monthly average attendance, has drawn for the teacher's bonuses amounting to Rs. 378.50 this year. This with free Bible Lesson books, bonuses to pastors and cart-hire to examiners has cost me Rs. 483.49 but it has, I believe, been money well spent. I wish it were a larger sum. The passes in the Bible Lessons were again best in those schools where the regular lessons are best taught. We have amply disproved the claim that teachers have not sufficient time to teach Bible properly. We have had some opposition from Saivaite Schools but this has not prevented us teaching the Bible Lessons in our schools, though it has laid heavy burdens on teachers to maintain full regular attendance of the pupils."

MR. WARD WRITES:- " A large share of the Missionary's time on the Uduppiddi station is taken up with the management of schools. There are forty-seven schools under my management. Of these, thirty-six are mixed schools--i.e. both boys and girls-- four are boy's schools, six are girl's schools and one is a Girl's Boarding School. The total number of children on the rolls is 3804. This includes fifty-eight in the Girl's Boarding School, of whom more than half are Christians. Of the 3746 children in the day schools only seventy-six are from Christian homes. If our duty were simply to provide education for our Christian children, our task would be comparatively light. The last school cenus showed that one half of the schools under my management do not contain a single Christian child. To provide instruction for this army of children there are one hundred fifteen teachers. Thirty-five of these, or nearly one third, are Hindus. This fact, coupled with the meagre equipment and low ideals of many of the Christian Vernacular teachers, may account for the slow progress of our work in these outlying districts. One thing seems clear. To go on as we are going in this needy field means dry rot, with possible eventual defeat. Three ways out may be suggested. (1) A vigorous evangelistic campaign by Missionaries who have special aptitude for such work and who are set free to do that work and nothing else. (2) A really aggressive campaign carried on by one or more pastors who are able to enlist some of the stronger Church members in the work. (3) The raising

up of teachers of such training and consecration that they shall be the power for righteousness in the villages that they have a chance to be. The third measure suggested it is possible for us in some measure to carry out. It is to be hoped that we shall not be content with anything less than the best.

It is also my settled conviction that a Boarding school on an industrial basis planted in the midst of the large population in the neighbourhood of Chavakachery would be one of the surest means of raising up a self-respecting and worthy Christain community.

DR. SCOTT'S SCHOOLS EXAMINER WRITES :- " In Jaffna the Mission Schools are the mainstay of the Churches. For dissemination of Gospel knowledge among the masses, for Sunday School work, for successful evangelistic meetings in the outlying villages, and even for financial aid to Churches we depend upon the Mission Schools. That systematic teaching of Bible Lessons has been steadily improving in this whole district after introducing the plan of giving bonuses to teachers on the results of the quarterly examinations is a fact admitted by all. This has drawn the attention of the Hindu parents in several places in some of which the parents have complained that their children were attempting to discard idol worship in their temples . In most cases the pupils are too young to make a decision but that their hearts are inclined more favourably to the religion of Christ than to their own ancestral religion is very evident and this is why a cry is raised against Mission Schools by the Hindu Revivalists. If in addition to the teaching now imparted in these schools the teachers can be made to live among the people in these villages to live out the Christian life, the influence of these schools will multiply manyfold. Want of houses near the schools for the teachers is a great need all over the field.

The Memorial English School at Manipai has done very much better this year in Bible Lessons than in the previous year. The higher classes showed an intelligent grasp of what had been

taught to them although here and there were found some Hindu boys who had purposely neglected their Bible Lesson. But I was very much pleased to see the keen interest with which most boys listened to the explanations given in their classes during the oral examinations. If the teachers can deal with some of these interested boys by personal conversation, several of these boys seemed quite ripe for making a decision for Christ.

On the whole, the teaching of Bible Lessons in our schools is very satisfactory. There are however several teachers who do their work only for the sake of their bonuses without actual interest in bettering the lives of their pupils by making them to love Christ. But even in these cases, we believe that the word of the Lord shall prosper in the thing whereto He sent it.

MR. BROWN WRITES :- " The year has been the most trying in my experience from the financial point of view. Pungudutive East School has now passed through three years with practically no grant and I have had to finance it some how. Then early in the year I discovered such manifest dishonesty in the Delft School that it was impossible for me to present it for examination. So I discharged the teacher and of course had to support his successor. Then Pungudutive North and Iruppiddi have been in such poor condition on account of their buildings that I had to give them extra help. So also Saravanai and Moolai. There was simply nothing but to put the money into these schools or to drop them. I consulted the Native Evangelical Society in whose field all of these schools are except Moolai and they promised to come to the rescue. They promised to pay me Rs. 240.00 besides the proceeds of the sale of a piece of land at Kayts. They have paid Rs. 197.00 but the land which should have sold for Rs. 150.00 is still unsold. Then the Mission promised the proceeds of another small piece of land at Naranthanai which is of no use to the Mission. But this is unsold. The Mission did however make me specially good grants considering the amount at our disposal and I am most grateful for this generous treatment. Then a good American visitor, Mr. Glading, gave me a generous gift of Rs. 100.00. But in spite of all this I have a debt of Rs. 720.00. However there is something accomplished in the way of permanent plant.

1. Chulipuram School is now in a good stone building on our own land. This cost Rs. 632.43.

2. Iruppiddi also is in a good stone building on a plot of 10 larchams which the Mission owns.

3. Pungudutive North has its own land paid for 6 larchams and all the timbers are ready for a new school and a good deal of the material is in the ground. We have been waiting for the rain so that we could get fresh water for building. We are now ready to go ahead.

4. Delft School has been thoroughly repaired and the land in which it is situated 12 larchams has been bought.

5. Valani School has been repaired and made safe. It was in danger of tumbling down in a strong wind. It now needs a whole new roof.

6. Saravanai School has been repaired fairly well. The inspectors have been reporting against it for some years.

7. Tankodai School has been moved to our own land. But the building is still a very unsatisfactory affair.

8. We have held all our schools though at times it has looked as though we would have to surrender some points of vantage to the enemy. But now we are up against Rs. 720.00 and only a small bit of the repairs done.

I ought also to speak of Nainative which is supported by the Jaffna Woman's Missionary Society. This school has been running for two years and I hope long to have it registered for grant. Its most encouraging feature is the fact that it has an average daily

attendance of nearly 40 girls and I am pressed by the people to wring registration from the Director.

On the whole the work of the year has been encouraging though it has been so full of anxiety on account of the finances. The fact that the people so cordially send their children to our schools in spite of the great pressure from the Hindu leaders is an evidence of their confidence in us, for, with all their faults, and they are legion, our schools are better conducted than Hindu Schools and the people know it.

* In May 1913 the average daily attendance was 92 girls and boys.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

During the year there have been great changes in our English Schools. Vaddukkoddai High School has descended from its once proud position as a Secondary School and is now a Primary School with about 100 students. But this apparent retro-grade step is in reality an advance. It has really become a Primary Department to the College and we have ceased to duplicate classes in this school and the College which always seemed to me a great blunder. Early in the year Mr.J.P.Cooke who was connected with the school from its beginning in 1856 passed to his reward. He was always deeply interested in the school, it being his second beloved child, his first beloved being the Morning Star. His death removes a picturesque and interesting figure from our midst. With it

has come more freedom in the development of the school and little by little we hope to make it a worthy feeder for the College. Already we have a good many bearders in the College who study in this school.

KARADIVE - This school has ascended from its status as a Primary School to that of ~~our~~ an Elementary. This apparent advance is in reality a retrograde step into which we were forced. The Hindus succeeded in getting their school registered and immediately made it Elementary. If we had failed to follow suit we would have had an empty building to contemplate. We prefer full schools.. But the island is not able to properly support two such schools and now we have to enter into a competition to maintain our lead. But we cannot afford to let it go down. It is a school of first class strategic importance and should be made a second strong feeder for Jaffna College."

MR. DICKSON WRITES:- " The educational work of the station comprises 16 day vernacular schools, two day English Schools, the Normal School, and the Industrial School, which together had on their rolls December 31st 1912 pupils. Toward the upkkep of these schools Government paid during 1912 Rs. and the American Board, Rs. 975.00, to which were added from private sources Rs. 1700.00.

This brief outline statement will indicate how much we depend on Government and private sources for the financial upkeep of our schools.

Previous reports have laid repeated emphasis on the burdensome and even menacing conditions under which this important part of our work is conducted, and we can only record the fact that these same untoward elements are present in apparently undiminished degree

Looking back over the past decade, Hindu opposition to our schools has increased and our own position relatively has declined; our buildings and equipment are, on the whole, relatively to the growing demands of the Department of Public Instruction, in a worse condition than ten years ago; and the difficulty of securing and retaining efficient teachers is for more a problem than at any time in the past. Efficiency in instruction, under such conditions, is not possible, measured by modern standards, but we are doing our best to secure the most out of what we have.

It would be quite unfair and inaccurate, however to convey the impression that we are without encouragement, for within the past three years an increased grant from the Board and the unusual munificence of friends at Home, have made it possible to build one new school and provide regular Bible instruction in all the schools of the district. The results of this new policy coupled with a regular course of study for our teachers has been most encouraging and we feel sure that in a sense that has not been true for decades, the Message has been delivered to the 2000 odd children of the District regularly and effectively.

Hindu opposition to our schools has lost some of its keenness, but it is still a very real factor in our problem. We have not actually lost any schools but several have been weakened so seriously that only the ability to use special funds from America enables us to keep them on.

It is becoming well nigh impossible to keep our teachers with the pittahces we can pay them. They can go into business or to the Straits Settlements and get at once from five to fifteen times what we pay them and so it comes about that our capable efficient teachers are gradually leaving us for occupations in which they can make a living. As a rule our teachers are men and women of very moderate ability and attainments who have taken to teaching only because they could find nothing else to do. The brightest and best of our young people never give

the teaching profession even a thought.

But in spite of all these heavy handicaps, our schools fill a place in our work that is vital, for quite apart from what we do for the children, the school building is the center of our work in each village, a rendez-vous to which we always repair in our religious meetings and the fact that the children attend the school is always a natural and sufficient entree to the houses represented when we desire to approach the parents."

MEDICAL WORK.

The medical work of the mission makes a strong impression on the people of the country. Its ministrations are so direct and personal, and the service in time of distress is so sympathetically rendered, that even the most bigoted opponent of Christianity can hardly fail to feel the spirit of love in it all. We are continually hearing our motives criticised in our educational and evangelistic work. In these departments we are often maligned as destroyers of national and religious ideals, But our medical work, and the service which we render to the people through our hospitals, rarely find an unkind critic.

The reports of our physicians speak for themselves, and are given herewith.

THE GREEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, MANEPAY.

REPORT OF REV. T. B. SCOTT, M.D.

STATISTICS.

IN-PATIENTS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Manepay.	540	456	258	1,254
Karadive.	75	51	49	175
	615	507	307	1,429

DISPENSARY.PATIENTS.

Manepay.	Men.	Women & Children.	Total.
New cases	1,792	1,723	3,515
Ret' cases	2,152	1,889	4,041
	3,944	3,612	7,556
Karadive			
New cases	1,002	1,815	2,817
Ret' cases	402	607	1,009
	1,404	2,422	3,826

Total new cases, 6,332.

Total Ret' cases 5,050.

Grand total, 11,382.

Visits made in villages, 256

Visits in Kodaikanal, 103

Total, 359

Number of villaves from which patients come, 85.

Major operations,	24.
Minor operations,	231.
Maternity cases,	44.

Religious Statistics.

	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Protestants,	205	867
Catholics,	283	449
Hindus,	766	2,191
Moslems,		5
Buddhists,		3
	1,254.	3,515.

Note. These religious statistics are apparently for Manepay only, as the totals show. GGB.

GENERAL REPORT.

The work of the year affords us much encouragement in view of our approaching furlough. We found it advisable to ask for four months vacationa at the hills in the early part of the year. Mrs. Scott and the children remained the full four months. I ventured to take less than that time, but was under the necessity of taking the month thus saved in May and June, as a vacation again in October.

Thus though we left the hospital in the care of our Tamil assistants, the work of the year has suffered little. In comparison with other years we find the numbers larger. Our enforced absence shows chiefly in the more difficult surgical work which is less than usual. A number of severe medical cases during our vacation in which good health was restored testifies to the competence of our staff. For this reason I look with more composure on the fact that during 1913 we will leave the hospital largely in the hands of Dr. Curtis and his assistants.

We have for a second time to record our sorrow in the death of one of our nurses. She came from Point Pedro Girls' Boarding School, and gave promise of much usefulness. She succumbed to severe enteric fever after a comparatively brief illness in the hospital.

HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS.

We have maintained a steady normal growth in the number of in-patients. This year in the Green Hospital we have had 1254, of whom 546 were men and 714 were women and children. This is

122 more than the highest previous record or an advance of almost 10%. This growth, in spite of our enforced long vacation, is very encouraging. The amount of surgical work was smaller than usual, but success attended the special operations that were performed.

We are pleased to report gratifying success in the treatment of a number of severe cases of enteric fever. The growing desire to bring cases of continued fever for hospital treatment promises well for the future, and the patience manifested by the friends in attendance, is much greater than we would have found ten years ago. Some times we are still disappointed when patients at a critical stage are suddenly taken from the hospital, but the number of such cases is decreasing. So too, we notice a growth in self-control on the part of friends when death occurs in the hospital. This growing thought for others who are sick in the hospital is well worth attention as it indicates a permeation of the Christian sentiment of brotherliness.

The Roman Catholic friends in the hospital continue to show a friendly spirit to other Christians and not infrequently they attend our Gospel meetings.

I wish I could say that there was encouraging growth in the observance of cleanliness. But we continue to be much troubled by carelessness in this respect. A newly whitewashed wall soon shows the village habit of cleaning the hands by rubbing them on the walls. Spitting betel juice calls forth a fine but the habit continues. Several times this year we have been shocked by

finding the halls used as a water closet by some one too careless of sanitary principles to go out side in the night. All this goes to show that the ~~pain~~ plan of allowing the friends to accompany the patients has its disadvantages.

DISPENSARY.

In the dispensary, as in the hospital, the numbers have increased. Here however the men slightly outnumber the women and the children, thought the proportion, 1792 to 1723 is only a bare majority. The return treatments of the men are considerably more tham the women, as it is easier for the men to come and go.

The cases that come to us are usually those that have tried many other doctors first. This is not surprising when patients come from long distances. For instance, a patient was brought from Trincomalee, a distance of 100 miles. To flatter me they said:- "We have consulted fifteen other doctors, many of them English doctors, and now we bring him to you". (Note. "English doctors" does not necessarily mean Englishmen. It probably means doctors who practice "English medicine" as opposed to "native medicine". (GB) We were very fortunate in finding the key to the trouble and they went away happy. But when a patient living near by says:- "You are the thirty-first doctor we have consulted", we generally smile and pass them on to the thirty-third, having added to the honor of the friends,- one more doctor consulted.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The evangelistic work done in the dispensary is difficult as the patients come in scattered units all through the morning,

making a definite meeting difficult to maintain. The personal touch of the evangelist, who at the same time enrolls the names and issues admission tickets, may perhaps, do as much toward our object as the larger meeting. A sympathetic hearing is usually given, and rarely is the message resented.

Mr. Chinniah, our blind catechist, continues his work from day to day, going through the wards reading and praying with each patient frequently.

The meeting for prayer each evening is regularly conducted by the hospital assistants, and we notice with pleasure a growing efficiency in conducting a meeting on the part of the junior members of the staff. The Sunday afternoon general meeting is usually well attended and maintains its interest, The work among the women though carried on regularly has lacked in enthusiasm as our Bible Woman has had her attention diverted from this work partly by ill health and partly by self interest.

Mr. Fitch reports that his work has been largely personal conversations with individuals, many of whom were apparently interested.

Mr. Chinniah speaks of several who while in the hospital professed a desire to become Christians. Of these convictions we have heared little after the patients left the hospital, though we have confidence that in so far as we have sowed good seed, some harvest may be looked for "in that great day".

THE NURSING CLASS.

One of our senior nurses was absent muchb of the year by reason of ill health. Two new nurses came in at the beginning of the

year, and another in August. These three came from Point Pedro Boarding School. I would much prefer girls who have had their education and training at Uduvil, but unfortunately we have not been able to secure them this year. One of our nurses was loaned for several months to the lady in charge of the Wesleyan Dispensary at Kalmunai, and one died after a severe though brief illness in the hospital. The home life of the nurses was twice disturbed by serious thefts. The first was cash to the amount of Rs 20. We were not able to discover the thief. As the year closed a valuable bracelet was stolen. The fact that only one was taken helped us to fasten the theft on the young nephew of the matron, and fortunately we recovered the jewel. We now believe that the same lad was the culprit in the first instance. These thefts occasioned much disturbance in the work, and not a little heart-burning among the various nurses, and also, as previously hinted, disturbed the work of the Matron Bible Woman whose disobedience to orders made the opportunity for the lad to work his mischief.

KARADIVE DISPENSARY.

As referred to in last year's report we with sorrow record the death of our dispenser at Karadive on the 4th of January, 1912. Of his quiet work we wrote last year.

Mr. Samuel Mills, a son of one of Dr. Green's students, has been appointed to the place, and has successfully, and I believe acceptably to the community, carried on the work with frequent visits from the doctors at Manapay. The burden of visi-

tation fell largely to Dr. Curtis, but I visited the work often enough to assure myself that much new life had been infused into the work. The very high respect in which Dr. Mills was held has helped to give his son a standing, but I think that the son, by his own faithfulness, bids fair to make a place for himself in a quiet way. His interest in his work, his sympathy with his patients, and his active Christian life, make him a valuable worker at Karadive.

The work here has been phenomenally successful as compared with any previous year. This was partly due to a severe epidemic of malarial fever. Last year we had 340 patients. This year we had 2817 or with return treatments, 3826 patients were treated at this dispensary. In addition to these dispensary patients, 175 patients came into residence as in-patients and stayed a total of 1129 days. The work this entailed, the responsibility it involved, and the confidence it displayed in Mr. Mills, are worthy of note. We are gratified at the record of the year's work. When in addition to the work done we add that he received for medicines and for visits to the sick Rs 1834.31 as against Rs 128.68 for 1911, we have double reason to be gratified at the turn taken in the affairs of this dispensary.

Mr. Mills has also take pains in planning, and pleasure in carrying out a definite evangelistic work in the hospital and dispensary. In this he has enjoyed the cooperation of the pastor of the church at Karadive.

In closing we note that Dr. Visuvanathar, who built the dispensary and passed it over to the mission died during the year

Though the later years of his life did not seem to our eyes wholly commendable, we leave the final judgement to the Judge of all the world. For whatever good we have been able to do through this Karadive dispensary in these 18 years, we certainly owe it to him to say that it was his plan that provided us with the dispensary in which the work has been done. To him, and to those who contributed to the building through him, we would here again, as 18 years ago, express our thanks.

FINANCIAL.

The income, as was to be expected, was larger than usual. But we had a considerable outlay in building and repairs and the restoration of an old well as a bathing well for male patients. These expenses, coming out of the current account, reduced the balance, but we are glad to report that in spite of heavy extra expenditure we were able to meet all claims and had a small balance to carry forward for 1913.

Several donations were made by patients after paying all charges, one of Rs 100, another of Rs 50, and others varying from Rs 5 to Rs 25. These were placed to the credit of the building fund of the hospital. These gifts came largely from non-Christians, and we record our sincere gratitude for them.

McLEOD HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, INUVIL.

REPORT OF Dr. I. H. CURR.

The year 1912 has been a record one as regards the number of hospital patients, and both the doctors and other members of the staff have felt the work to be very strenuous indeed. But we bless God for the measure of health and strength he has granted to us and for what He has enabled us to do in His Name.

It is a very great joy to me to have Dr. Nallamma Murukesu, a Tamil lady doctor, associated with me in this work. Her capacity as a doctor, her kind disposition toward both nurses and patients, and her knowledge of the language have all tended to make her work a success. Also her presence here has made it possible to have a resident doctor all the year round, as she took entire charge during my vacation on the hills for six weeks, and after my return she had several weeks up-country. I hope that never again will the hospital have to be left with only one doctor, except for the short periods when the other is away on holiday; for it is almost killing to any doctor to be left alone with so much heavy work and responsibility.

We are still longing and waiting for a trained nurse to come out from home to help us. When she comes our staff will be nearly sufficient to meet the need. But we really need another doctor, for at present, for want of time and strength we have to refuse a considerable number of village cases.

A new dining room, kitchen and store-room for the nurses have just been completed and are a most useful addition to the nurses'

Training Home. Also a long covered passage or pandal has been finished between the Nurses' Home and the new Maternity Ward, giving protection from the blazing tropical sun and from the rains. The cost of these will be entirely met by gifts of Rs 3,500 from grateful patients and their friends. For these improvements and for the new Maternity Ward which was opened last year the people have given about Rs 14,000.

We always are glad to welcome visitors to the hospital, especially those from the home land, so that they may see our work for themselves. We wish that their visits were not so few and far between. Among those who honored us with a visit this year was the Honourable Justice Wood-Renton, who was in Jaffna in July as Judge of the Supreme Court, and who hails "frae oor ain countrie". His remarks in our visitors' book are as follows:- "Dr. Curr has kindly taken me over all the hospital buildings. I am delighted with all that I have seen,-- an institution thoroughly managed, patients obviously comfortable and happy in their surroundings. I congratulate Dr. Curr and her colleague most heartily". Another visitor, Dr. O'Connell, R.C.S.I., wrote as follows after being round the wards:- "A most charming hospital, doing most excellent work".

STATISTICS FOR 1912.

Hospital in-patients,	1,878.
Dispensary patients,	3,690.
" " treatments,	7,567.
Operations, (Major and Minor)	271.
Maternity cases,	314.
Visits to the villages,	297.
Number of villages from which patients come,	115.
Number of office consultations,	83.

Income.

Sale of medicines etc.	Rs 7,667.80.
Fees from patients,	5,240.00.
Rent of Rooms,	1,342.00.
Miscellaneous,	1,648.35.
Total,	15,898.15.

MEDICAL WORK.

In the early part of the year there was an epidemic of Malaria, and this partly accounts for the large increase in the number of our hospital patients. Our numbers in the dispensary increased from 2,956 in 1911 to 3,690 in 1912, with a corresponding increase in the number of treatments, viz. from 6,246 to 7,567, while the in-patients made a large increase from 1,456 in 1911 to 1878 in 1912, i.e. an increase of 422 for the year. the number of maternity cases has also increased from 261 in 1911 to 314 for this year. Of these 283 were in-patients and 31 village cases. We are finding the new maternity ward a greater boon than ever, and could use another such ward if we had it, as we often have to put numbers of these patients into the general ward when the maternity ward is filled up.

During the year we have also had more European patients in our own bungalow than ever before, which has meant much added care. With the exception of three months we have one or two ladies during the rest of the year occupying the two rooms of our bungalow which are used for private patients. Of these four were maternity cases. Some of these came from long distances, one lady coming 130 miles from her home.

The daily average number of in-patients for the year was 68, and at no time were there fewer than 43, and the highest number reached was in February during the fever season, viz 112. (Our hospital beds number 60, so it is evident that our accommodations are insufficient.

The total number of days which the patients stayed in hospital was 25,040, an average of 13 1/3 days each.

The cases coming to our dispensary are not the kind that can be seen, diagnosed, and prescribed for at the rate of two hundred an hour, as we hear can be done at Government dispensaries. For instance, not long ago a woman came walking into the dispensary, and after we had seen her as much as was necessary, and had even prescribed for her, she produced a sheet of paper with a long list of her ailments written out in Tamil which she handed to the doctor, saying that she might have forgotten to tell every thing, so she had written these down at her home. The list revealed twenty-seven different complaints.

Others think we are not spending enough time with them if we only feel their pulse and look at their tongue, and many will ask us to have their chests examined, or that we should use the "glass" or "pipe" as they call it, to examine them, when the diagnosis was quite simple without any such examination. Others again, will have some long ancient history to tell to which we must listen, not to speak of those who are really ill, and need a thorough examination and often treatments, all of which take time.

Most of the patients who stay in the hospital come to us very ill. Sometimes they cone to us after a week or two or even several weeks of illness, and after much native treatment, which, in many cases has made them worse instead of better. So, often when they are brought to us, the cases are very serious, and sometimes hopeless.

During the year we have had a much larger number of typhoid patients than usual, (52 cases), and some of these were almost hopeless on admission, after several days of native treatment. Here is a short account of one of our typhoid patients.

Pavalamma, a Tamil lady from an influential family, was brought to the hospital with a history of fever and diarrhoea for ten days, and had been under native treatment. On admission she was suffering from acute peritonitis, complicating typhoidd fever, and for days she was wild and delirious and seemed at the point of death. We had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia to make her quiet and to give her sleep, and at the same time used cardiac stimulants as her pulse was almost imperceptible. External applications of thermofuge were applied, and she had acetozone internally when she was able to take it. She recovered from peritonitis and the first attach of typhoid quite rapidly, but had two relapses of the typhoid, followed by cholicystitis from which she made good recovery, and went home after three and a half months in the hospital.

We had several others admitted after native treatment in a similar apparently hopeless condition, and most of them recovered without such a long duration of the fever.

I fear there is not much likelihood of clearing the district of typhoid now that it has spread to so many places, until the people understand the laws of sanitation better and the necessity of disinfection when the desease has broken out.

A source of infection no doubt is the washerman to whom all thedirty clothes are sent from infected persons (if they are not

washed by the people themselves by the side of theie own well) to be washed alone with the clothes of others who employ the same washerman, instead of the clothes from infected persons being first disinfected as is done in our hospitals or destroyed when necessary. Of course the chief source of infection is the water which is drawn from open wells. The sanitary conditions surrounding these wells are very bad, and very few of the pepple boil their drinking water, a precaution which is most essential in this country.

Sir Allan Perry, the P.C.M.O. of Ceylon, in his last annual report says;- "The general sanitary condition of the chuntry shows little improvement. ..... In a large number of towns conservancy is of the most primitive kind; drainage is absent or markedly defective; water supply is unsatisfactory; and the disposal of refuse is haphazard. On the whole progress is exceedingly slow".

Sir Patrick Manson the other day in his speech at the B.M.A. dinner in Colombo, remarked that the sanitary conditions in many places in Ceylon are deplorable. He urged the necessity of exterminating or at least mitigatimg such diseases as malaria, dysentery, and anchylostomiasis, which are wildly prevalent in Ceylon. We are glad to hear that the organization of a new sanitary department for Ceylon has almost been completed, the staff of which will consist of specially qualified sanitary officers.

Thanks to the sun's disinfecting power! For I believe that if it were not for the blazing sun in Jaffna we would have more epidemics and more diseases than there are now.

THE "MAUD AND ALICE" NURSES' TRAINING HOME.

We are very pleased that a neat and commodious dining-room and kitchen with store-roon have just been completed for the Nurses' Home, as the old place was much too small and inconvenient for our large number of nurses.

Three of the older girls have left while two new ones have joined during the early part of the year and three more in December, making a class of fourteen nurses, beside our two senior nurses, Muttupillai and Susan, who help with the dispensing of medicines beside nursing, and sometimes go out to normal cases in the villages. But in order to have anything like justice done to this department, and to lift a load off the doctors' shoulders, as mentioned before we need very badly a nursing superintendent, and I rejoice that our Board hopes to be able to send such a helper very soon.

The girls who left during the year were Louisa Sinnatamby who has since been married; and who we are glad to hear, has been helping to nurse patients in her own village; Mary Annamma, who has married a dispenser whose work is in a needy district; and Joslyn Samarasundera, a Singhalese girl, who is to nurse in the school for the daughters of Kandyan Chiefs in Kandy.

Of the new admissions into the class, one is a young widow who is left with two children, and is a graduate of the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School. She is the only widow in the class, the others being unmarried girls, and we are glad that she is promising well as we hope that other widows will train as nurses by-and-bye.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The following are the religious statistics of the dispensary patients:-

Protestant Christians,	935.
Roman Catholic Christians,	320;
Hindus,	2,427.
Mohammedans,	8.

The Bible Woman, Miss Emma Arumugam, has done faithful work both in the hospital and in the dispensary, reading the Bible, speaking to the patients and their friends individually, and praying with them, and assisted by the nurses, holding meetings daily in the different wards. The following is an extract from her report:-

"The patients listened very carefully to our singing and showed great interest in hearing us pray and read the Bible. Some never heard the word of God before, and they were delighted to hear the name of Jesus and about his wonderful works. Some of them were convicted in their hearts and confessed their sins and promised to believe in Jesus. There are many of whom we could saythat they really believe in Jesus who is able to heal their diseases as well as their sins. Here is one instance of a woman in whose heart the Spirit of God worked:- Mrs. C. brought her daughter to the hospital very sick with fever. Her husband and children were Christians but she was not, and while staying in the hospital with her girl she was often spoken to and prayed

with, and God touched her heart so that she decided for Christ and has been baptized and united with the church at Uduvil".

The village Bible Woman also helped in the hospital during the first six months of the year, and the remainder of the year she spent working among the women and children of the village. Her husband is the village school teacher, and together they are a good influence among the children and a number of families.

Mrs. Chelliapillai of Uduvil has come as often as she was able to conduct a weekly Bible class for the nurses. We tender our best thanks to her and also to Rev. S. Eliatamby for his faithfulness in carrying on the Sunday afternoon services for the patients and others in the preaching bungalow, and for his kind help to the hospital in many ways especially in visiting the sick. We quote an extract from his report:-

"The average attendance at the Sunday afternoon meetings was about seventy. They were of different denominations who came from all parts of Jaffna. They took great interest in coming to our meetings. Some women who never got out of their houses before were present. We found that the truth really worked in their hearts and many spoke of it afterwards. We hear from others that these patients, when they go to their homes, speak of the true God whom they learned to know in the hospital, and tell their friends of this loving Svviour".

OUR NEEDS.

Our first need, of course, is a trained nurse, but of that I have written before. We need a new up-to-date operating room, with antiseptic operating table and other equipment. This will cost $3,500 (Rs 10,000). Our present room is too small and dark, and we have to use oldfashioned wooden tables. Then too we need a sterilizer for instruments and dressings,($100 or £20); a good microscope for medical work with oil immersion lens, ($100 or £20); an invalid's wheeled chair; medical books especially on gynecology, midwifery, tropical diseases, and children's diseases; also sheets, pillowcases, thin blankets, towels, and other necessaries for patients which are used in home hospitals. We need more friends to support beds for poor patients. The cost of an adult bed is Rs 150.00 ($50 or £10) per year and of a child's cot half that sum.

In the village we urgently need a new house for the teacher costing $500 (£50) and a new school building costing $300 (£60) or more. The old house which was built of mud has fallen down and at present the teacher and his family are living in the Bible Woman's house.

CONCLUSION.

We thank God for all the way he has led us and especially for his gracious help during the past year. We also thank the kind friends at home and in Ceylon who have remembered us by gifts and in prayer for the workand so have helped us in carry-

ing on this blessed work of healing the sick and preaching the Gospel.

We were delighted to receive a parcel of dolls, pictures, and baby slips from the First Congregational Church of New Britain, Conn., which arrived in time for Christmas and cheered many hearts. The children are very fond of dolls and pictures, and sometimes the boys ask for dolls. One woman who was very ill in the hospital, when she saw the children rejoicing over their "pavaipillais" (toy babies) as they call their dolls, begged that I should give her one for her little girl at home. On Christmas Day we always try to have some kind of treat for the nurses and helpers, and for the last two years we have also tried to give some little thing to the patients also.

We acknowledge with thanks a gift of instruments from Dr. Paul of Colombo, also babies' garments etc. from Mrs. Tirunavakarasu.

We are deeply grateful to all our old and faithful friends who have so kindly continued the support of helpers and beds for poor patients, and also to all who have contributed to our new buildings, or in any other way have helped on this good work.

Our most hearty thanks are also due to Rev. J. H. Dickson who has spared neither time ~~not~~ nor energy in superintending the work of our new buildings.

Signed Isabel H. Curr.

THE MISSIOM PRESS.

This useful institution has done steady, normal work during the year, putting forth the usual volume of printing which I have so often described in detail in these reports. The outstanding event of the year was the successful installation of our new power press and oil engine, which enables us to turn off in one hour with a labor force of two men as much as four men could by hard work in eight hours with our two old hand presses. Not only so but the quality of our work is greatly improved, and we are now able to meet rushes of work and still maintain our standard of quality. The cost of this addition to our plant, over Rs 4,500, has been met out of our profits, and it is worth mentioning that of the total capital cost of the plant (over Rs 16,500), all but Re 3,000 has been paid out of the profits, this latter sum having come from the profits on Winslow's Tamil Dictionary, and was used to purchase the plant of the old firm of Strong and Asbury, the successors of the original Mission Press. I believe that it will be generally agreed in our Mission that the re-establishment of the Mission Press in 1903 has justified itself and has given us a useful and necessary adjunct to our work.

"The Morning Star", our weekly paper, which is now for all practical purposes in the hands of the Mission, has had a good year and has fulfilled my prediction that it could easily carry itself. In spite of the fact that we added about Rs 500 to our expense account over the previous year, we closed with a small

balance and still better prospects for the coming year. We have been able as never before, to pursue an aggressive Christian policy and so to fulfil the purpose for which the paper was founded, as it has not been possible to do for many decades.

Signed, J. H. Dickson.

REC'D JUN 1 1914

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REPORT

of the

AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION

for

1913

Compiled by

W.E.Hitchcock

INTRODUCTION.

The year 1913 has been marked by the loss of a number of our workers who would naturally be expected to work for a good number of years yet and who will be much missed. The most prominent of these were:-

Rev. J.M.Sanders, pastor of the Udupiddi Church. He suffered much for months with cancer on the tongue, and in the early part of the year passed away with perfect resignation. He had been a faithful, hard-working pastor and was highly respected and much loved in both Achchuvely and Udupiddi where he had held pastorates. He had considerable influence among the Sivites as well as with the Christian

A little later in the year occurred the death of Mr. J.C.Vethacutty, a catechist who had recently been moved from Araly to Usan. He had labored several years in Araly and it was hoped that he would build up Usan which only last year was organized as a separate Church. But fever is often prevalent in this locality, and he was carried off by it at a comparatively young age.

Another unexpected death was that of Mr. A. Daniel, writer and munshi at Uduvil. He was for many years writer for the Treasurer of the Mission, and afterwards in Jaffna College. He was always an earnest helper in the work of the Church. He died after less than a week's illness, on the 1st of August.

The death of Dr. Curtis in November removed another of our workers in the strength of manhood. He had been for years a most faithful helper in the Manipay Hospital and was so reliable that he was left in sole charge of the Hospital when Dr. Scott went away. He did much also to help the work of the Church.

We must note here the changes in the missionary force on the field. In March Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Howland went home for their much needed furlough, so that for most of the year we were without their valuable aid. In the latter part of May Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock returned from furlough and were stationed at Uduvil to have charge of the Boarding School and the general work of the

Manipay station; but the Hospital work had to be left to the Tamil assistants. In September Dr. and Mrs. York went home, having completed their five years' term of service in Jaffna College. Although not under appointment of the American Board as its missionaries, they were interested in the mission work and were counted as part of the mission force.

This report is a compilation of the reports presented by those in charge of the different stations or departments of work. No attempt has been made to apportion the space occupied by the report of any one branch of work in accordance with its size or importance. As the report was not to be published, it was thought best to let each one's report retain its own individuality, only grouping together the work in each department, as, The Work of the Churches, Bible Women's Work, Education, Medical Work, and The Press.

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THE WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

Vaddukoddai Station. 6 Churches.
(Report of Rev. G.G.Brown)

The question of how to adequately administer the affairs of Vaddukoddai Station is perennial. The year under review has added nothing to the solution of the problem but has rather emphasized the inadequacy of the present way of dealing with the situation. I have been able to do less visiting in the distant parts of the field than in former years. But once, in March, I managed to make a tour of the whole of the island district, including Delft, and again in August I visited the nearer islands including Nainative and Eluvative. My great regret is that these visits are of such short duration that only very little can be accomplished. What the station needs is the constant visiting of the resident missionary.

Valany. (Members 42)

The field of the Home Missionary Society is divided into two communities, one in the island of Pungudutive and one in the island of Valany. During the whole year Mr. George Niles, who came to us from the W.M.S., has been in charge of the work at Pungudutive where there are four schools which make convenient centers from which to reach the whole island. The opposition at Pungudutive East , which has been very severe for some years, has largely abated and our school is again in fairly good condition so far as attendance is concerned. The work in the island has been steady but there has been no outstanding event of importance during the year.

The work at Valany was under the care of Rev. S.R.Hitchcock for the first half of the year. He lived here for three years and during that time did very effective work and made a really strong impression on the people. During the year a new church has been in the process of erection. It is the gift of Mr. Wm. Mather, who has always taken a lively interest in the work of the Home Missionary Society, and who has made this gift as a thank-offering. It is expected to be ready for dedication early in 1914. During the last four months of the year Rev. R.P.Bryant was in charge of this Church. Four persons joined

the Church on profession of faith.

Karadive (Members 102) is situated in the island of Karadive and is an increasing force in the life of the community. There has been a considerable amount of quarreling of a mild sort in the Church over what some regarded an irregular baptism and an irregular marriage. After a very full and frank discussion in which each party had a chance to give full expression to their views the matter was dropped and such irregularities are not likely to occur again.

The pastor was granted leave of absence for two months during which he went to the F.M.S. Services were conducted by the members themselves. There has been a strengthening of the work during the year.

Araly (Members 76) has been greatly strengthened by the ministry of Mr. John Murugasu. He has managed to draw the Church together and to unite the warring factions. The outstanding event of the year was the sending of Mr. G.C.Thambapillai to the Straits Settlements to collect Rs.2,000 for the building of a new parsonage which is greatly needed. This was done near the close of the year so no report of the success of the movement.

Moolai (Members 26) grows very, very slowly. Indeed it scarcely grows at all. The whole Christian community here is employed by the mission. Mr. Chas. Murugasu still continues in charge. He is too old to do a vigorous, aggressive work. We need a live young man here.

Changany (Members 60) has continued to grow under the charge of Mr. C.W.K.Danforth. The movement begun two years ago to collect funds for the repair of the church does not progress as it ought. Apparently they are waiting for some one to take hold of it for them. The services here are always well attended and there is always a deep spirit of worship.

Vaddukoddai (Members 108) has gradually been strengthening under the faithful ministry of Rev. S. Veerahatty who daily grows into the life of the people. There has been no event of outstanding impor-

tance in the Church. The English service has continued to be a great help to the Church and especially to the College boys. The Sunday Schools conducted by the College Y.M.C.A. have continued to be valuable helps to the Church work. The year has been a strenuous one financially but the year closed without debt. The movement for the building of a parsonage grows apace.

Manipay Station. 6 Churches.
(Report of Mr. W.E.Hitchcock)

The work in this field has been carried on very much as usual by the pastors and catechists and teachers, but, owing to the departure of Dr. Scott in March and our arrival being at the end of May, the superintendence of the work was somewhat lacking. As, however, there were five pastors for nine months of the year and four for the other three months, the Church work has not felt the lack so much as other departments.

Uduvil Church. Members 543.

Rev. S.Eliatamby, the pastor, is very active in holding meetings for various classes of people. The religious work of the teachers in the Boarding School has also been faithfully performed. As a result there have been 42 admissions to the Church, 35 of them from the Boarding School. So large a part of the congregation consists of the Boarding School girls that the work of the Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor Society will be given in connection with the report of the school. The Y.M.C.A. has arranged for a number of lectures which have been interesting and instructive, but the number of young men living here is few and not much has been done in the way of definite religious work by the Association.

Alavetty Church. Members 51.

Rev. W.P.S.Nathaniel has been the pastor of this Church, but his family has lived most of the time, I believe, in Manipay. Being absent from the field so much naturally tends to diminish the effectiveness of the work. Only one person has been admitted to church member-

ship here this year. One advance step has been taken which is unique. Alavetty North is quite a distance from the church and a new schoolhouse was built for the boys' school planned for use both as a school and a chapel where services are held each Sunday. The Church wishing to have complete control of this building, the management of the school was given over to them by the missionary. The school remaining a mission school, the mission appoints as manager a member nominated by the Church, which takes all responsibility for carrying on the school. I consider this an important step toward giving over responsibility for the work into the hands of the Christians themselves and allowing them the opportunity to show that they may be self-supporting and self-propagating.

Manipay Church. Members 154.

As this Church has a branch at Anaikottai, the pastor, Rev.F.M. Anketell, had the assistance of Mr. K.A.Kandiah as preacher there; also Mr. Periatamby, the catechist, has done much house to house visitation in several villages. Through their work seven have been added to the Church this year, but there have been six deaths of members and four of children. The Church will especially feel the loss of Dr. Curtis, whose support of the Church was hearty, and whose influence was strongly felt. He was a man of strong character and firm convictions and was faithful in the discharge of his duties. The work of the Sunday School, of which he was superintendent, has been important in the life of this Church; and also that of the C.E.Society which Mrs. Scott cared for and which has missed her valuable help.

At Anaikottai Mr. Kandiah had succeeded remarkably in getting the members to support the Church. One man deeded a piece of land for the perpetual use of the Church, against the wishes of his relatives. All felt sorry to have Mr. Kandiah leave the first of October to go to Pandaterippu. His place has been filled temporarily by Mr. Welch, but as he has had only three months here we cannot tell much yet of the effect of his work.

Santilipay Church. Members 47.

This Church, formerly a branch of Manipay, has been ministered to by Mr. Charles Ratheser. More than half the members are non-resident and only four of the male members live in the parish. So the influence of this Church appears to be very small, and the catechist, who is not in very good health, has had to work almost single-handed.

Pandaterruu Church. Members 84.

The pastor of this Church, Rev. J.E.Sinnatamby, accepted a call to Chavakacheri and left the first of October. The Church was very reluctant to let him go, but finally called Mr. Kandiah to take his place. Mr. Sinnatamby had brought this Church to a prosperous condition, on the whole, though many of the members are absent from the parish. Five were received into the Church this year on profession of faith. The place is noted for its drinking, so that it requires much care to keep the young men from temptation. By means of the C.E.Society the boys were interested and instructed and there is good hope of help to the Church in the future through them. With the help of the catechist, Mr. Kanapathipillai, who conducted the services at Chiruvelan, quite a number of moonlight meetings were held with good attendance. Mr. Kandiah has gained the goodwill of the people to a good degree for so short a time.

Navaly Church. Members 270.

Rev. W.H.Joseph, the pastor of this Church, reports more accessions of adults, twelve, than any other of our Churches. This is due to the earnest, active work of a large number of the lay members. Successful efforts have been made to reach the fishermen, though this work is more difficult owing to many going away to the coast near Mannar for months together. As we have no workers in that field, it is worthy of note that these Christians help the Wesleyan catechist there in his labors among the fishermen. Special meetings have been held for the servants which also have led to conversions. The Y.M.C.A. is prospering and has nearly finished a building.

Tellippalai Station. 3 Churches.

(Report of Rev. J.H.Dickson)

This district is, in area as well as in the number of Churches and village schools which it contains, the smallest in the mission. It is approximately six miles square and contains three organized Churches with 16 day vernacular schools. But the station proper in its demands on the missionary far exceeds the district work. The Normal School, Mission Press, editorial work on the "Morning Star" and the responsibilities of Mission Treasurer absorb most of the missionary's time and keep him, too much for the good of the outside work, strictly at his desk. Yet it is hard to see how matters can be changed,—the growth of the work has thrown increased executive work on the missionary that no one among our Tamil assistants is qualified to do, and the district work is of necessity neglected so far as the missionary is concerned. This ought not to be, but much careful thought has failed to indicate any way in which the present situation can be rearranged to assure better results, for it is useless to secure better district work and less efficient supervision over the institutions that center at the station. The fact is that God's work is not attracting the cream of the Christian young men who, going out into other and more lucrative walks of life, carry responsibilities far greater than demanded by our station work, with conspicuous success. The foregoing should not be taken to indicate that our Ceylonese Christians carry little or no responsibility; far from it,--they carry a great deal, but the work has developed faster than men have offered who can carry it. There is no lack of talent and ability; the problem is to get the talent and ability that belongs to God consecrated and turned over to His service.

The three Churches of the district had on December 31st, 1913, 238 members of whom 22 were received during the year. Their total income was Rs.2,255.18 all of which except Rs.232.50 came from purely native sources. The spiritual life of the Churches keeps pretty much on a dead level, a good deal like most of the Churches in America,—

they pay their church bills, a good many from time to time attend church, and the regular church services go on as usual. Our Tamil pastors and catechists lack initiative and if aggressive work is to be done, the missionary usually has to lead it. But when one looks about in this land at the general religious indifference and the carelessness of Hindus in observing the forms of their own religion, he has much reason to thank God for the evident signs of progress and life in the Christian Church and to realize that life here and life in America are two quite distinct propositions. Tellippalai Church is reroofing and enlarging its church at a cost of Rs.4,500. North Erlaly's new building has the walls complete but needs money for the roof, and so the work is at a standstill. South Erlaly has ~~cancelled~~ collected about Rs.300 toward the repair of the church out of Rs.1,000 needed. Materially and financially our Churches are in a reasonably sound condition, but spiritually much is to be desired.

Udupiddi Station. 6 Churches.

(Report of Mr. A.A.Ward)

The work of the Churches for the year was of variable quality. At Munavil (Members 43) things went on much as usual. There seems to be good cooperation between preacher and people. This is a Good field for evangelistic work, and ought to show larger results in definite conversions. If we could only get men of real evangelistic ability, much might be done.

Chavakacheri (Members 63) has been somewhat divided, owing partly to the dismissal by the mission of the head teacher of the English school, and partly to personal rivalries between some of the members. Pastor Bryant resigned about the middle of the year to take up home mission work in the islands. The spirit of unselfishness which prompted this move is admirable and his example should have a good effect upon all the workers. The Church called Rev. J.K.Sinnatamby, of Pandaterippu, and he accepted and took up work October 1st. He has already brought the members into more harmonious relations with each other, and there is every prospect that they will all work together

for the common good. The Church is fortunate in having a layman of considerable ability who takes a keen interest in the finances and general life of the Church.

Usan (Members 42) has had a hard struggle to keep going. The preacher's family became ill early in the year and had to be removed to a healthier locality. This left the work without proper supervision. Later, the preacher himself became ill with fever and died. The Church was without a regular worker for the greater part of the year. Mr. Welch, a recent graduate of the United Theological College, Bangalore, took work for a few weeks, and did much to encourage the people and hold them true to their duties. There was considerable debt in current expenses, but the people agreed to deny themselves the privilege of a regular minister until the debt should be paid. Thus the debt was cleared off by the end of the year.

One ought not to pass this subject without emphasizing the need for a preacher's house at Usan. We have asked the Board for years for an appropriation for this purpose, hitherto in vain. Within a few years we have lost two workers at this place, from fever and dysentery. This will probably continue until our worker has a proper house and good well in order to have a fair chance of keeping his health.

Varany (Members 59) had much the same experience as Usan. Mr. Varitamby was incapacitated for work the greater part of the year by malarial fever. Here also the housing is of the worst. However, a small appropriation from the Board's special gift was allocated for this station, and the old school building attached to the church was thoroughly renovated, new doors and windows put in, and a tile floor put down, so that now there is a fair chance for the preacher to remain fit for his work. In spite of the prolonged absence of the preacher, the Church kept up its life and work, and the finances were in better condition than the previous year. This was due in large measure to Mr. Vallipuram, the catechist at Kudattanai, who carried on the services regularly and acted as church treasurer. His own work

at Kudattanai did not show any marked results, but faithful work was done.

Udupiddi (Members 119) was without a pastor for about half the year. Pastor Hitchcock, home mission pastor of the islands, was called and took up the work in July. He has worked energetically and on the whole effectively. The Church life has been stimulated and a spirit of service is manifest among the members. If this continues, there is a good prospect of a real live Church which will do something toward evangelizing the community. Most of the accessions during the year were from the Boarding School. One of the old patriarchs, named Moses, died during the year. His faith was strong and his life a good example to all.

Achuvely (Members 60) continued to do good work. One of the interesting events of the year was the ordination of the pastor, E.T.Williams. This has encouraged both pastor and people. The church has been thoroughly repaired and a tile roof put on. So that this little Church is in good condition to go on and do a good work in the community.

BIBLE WOMEN'S WORK.

Vaddukoddai Station.

(Mrs. Brown's Report)

Mrs. Margaret Jacob, of Vaddukoddai, has regularly visited the families of the low caste in several near by villages, taking to them the Word of Life. In many cases all the gospel these women hear is through her. She is especially careful in times of sickness to go often to their sick-beds and read and pray with them and point them to Christ as their only Savior. The Saturday morning prayer meeting and industrial class for low caste women which met at the College house has been discontinued since Mrs. York left. She had faithfully kept it up during the five years of her stay in Vaddukoddai and had successfully introduced ola mat weaving as a useful industry. The women often ask if the class cannot be started again, but no one has time to attend to it. Mrs. Margaret used to conduct the devotional exercises in this class when there was no one else to do it.

Mrs. A.Chelliah, who teaches in the school at Kottikadu still has no house to live in and is given quarters on the mission compound. She rides to school in a shackly little bullock cart, taking her seven year old boy to drive and her four year old girl because there is no one to take care of the child in her mother's absence, the two older children being in school. She stays till four o'clock with only a little lunch, then rides back to cook for her little flock, and has no time for village work. Her special duty is to keep up the Sunday school at that schoolhouse and teach the children psalms and verses in addition to their regular lessons in "Spiritual Milk" and New Testament stories. If she had a house near the school she would work among the women in the afternoons. For this we wast $125 if we build a mud house on leased land. If we buy a little piece of land and build a small permanent house we need $750.

Mrs. Amerasingam on the island of Punguduttive is a faithful and efficient Bible Woman. This year she asked for more work and has been averaging sixty-five visits per month. She is thoroughly fa-

miliar with the Bible herself and seems to have a gift for preaching.

Mrs. Mary C.Kasinather was engaged on the island of Nainative up to the first of August. She taught in the school daily till 2 P.M, a one-session school. After 4 P.M. she made visits in the houses and gained a good deal of influence among those ignorant women. The school was growing so fast that in June another man teacher was engaged and as his wife was expected to teach also Mrs. Kasinather could be spared to go back to her own home on the island of Karadive. This she was very glad to do and the last few months has resumed her Bible work in her own village on Karadive island.

Mrs. Mary Arulampalam and her husband have been the only Christian workers in the island of Eluvative for about thirty years. The people all loved them and depended on them in many ways. As Mr. Arulampalam's health was failing they resigned and came back to their old home at Uduvil. When they went back to the island for a visit lately the people all came around and gave them the warmest welcome. The women said, What shall we do without you? When our children were sick we used to bring them to you to be prayed for and they would get well. Now what shall we do? Mrs. Arulampalam replied,"Write to us about it and we will pray at Uduvil." The new teachers who succeed them at the Eluvative school are young people and the woman will hardly take up the Bible work as it would not be proper for a young woman to go visiting around.

On the far away island of Delft the teacher's wife, Mrs. Maria Ivampillai, with her duties as mother of a large family found time to teach sewing in her husband's school and to do some Bible work, though not giving full time to it. On the 23rd of December she gave birth to her seventh child. And lacking the attendance of a proper physician, also having fever and severe cough, she died within a few hours, and the infant also died the same day. There is no Christian woman left on the island to take up the Bible Woman's work in place of Mrs. Ivampillai. So now three islands, Delft, Nainative and Eluvative, are without a Bible Woman.

Manipay Station.

(Mrs. Hitchcock's Report)

There have been eight women part of the time and and the rest of year seven working in this field. Several others have been asked for and one who is working alone has begged for a companion to go about with her, but the money for Bible Women's work was cut short this year so we found it difficult to pay all the old ones without appointing any new ones. Towards the end of the year there was a good deal of sickness among their families; otherwise their work was carried on during the year as usual.

Mrs. Joseph writes of two Sivite women being baptized and taken into the Church. She remembers Miss Hillis's faithful work in the Pandateruppu district and speaks of her with tears in her eyes as a most saintly woman. Her daughter would like to have her live with her in the Straits Settlements but she cannot think of giving up her beloved work after so many years.

Mrs. Edith David has been doing work for the Lord for 40 years. She says, "I was called to this work in August 1873 by Miss Agnew. My 40 years' work ended with August 1913. When I look back I am so thankful to God for the courage, health and strength He gave me to do His glorious work. So it is my greatest wish to spend the rest of my days in doing his work for his glory. May He give me his power, health and strength to fulfill my desire for his glory". And truly the Lord's glory does shine in her sweet old face.

Tellippalai Station.

(Mrs. Dickson's Report)

There are six Bible Women working in the Tellippalai Station. In October Mrs. Samuel Ponnu was transferred to the Udupiddi field and Mrs. Kanapathipillai came from Pandateruppu to take her place at South Erlaly. Mrs. Susan Ezekiel, Mrs. Alice Hall, and Mrs. Kanapathipillai are supported by the Bible Society and have sent their quarterly reports to the Secretary in Colombo. Mrs. Kanapathipillai writes as follows:-

"During the first nine months of this year I was stationed at Pandaterippu and so I carried on my work in the villages of Mathagal, Sillalai, Pannakam, Vadaliadaippu and Pirampathi. The work in these places was encouraging. Whenever I made visits to the houses many women both young and old gathered round me anxious to hear the word of God. The life of Christ is most interesting to them. A woman of the barber caste openly confessed Christ as her Saviour when she was ill but she died a week before the time fixed for her baptism. There is no doubt that she died as a Christian. Another girl who was an inquirer for some time having married a Christian young man became a convert and has received baptism, and the new family is leading a good Christian life. I am very glad to say that I was able to do successful work in the above places. The number of women visited during the first nine months is 519.

"In October I was transferred to South Erlaly and as I am a stranger in the place the work has not been successful, and I have not been able to do much on account of the heavy floods during the rainy season. The number of women visited at South Erlaly is 118."

Mrs. Emily Charles has done very faithful work at Tellippalai the past year. She is received gladly when she goes to read the Bible stories in many homes but in others she finds them very reluctant to listen to the word of God. She visits in the Christian as well as the Hindu homes and tries especially to be of help to the backsliders

Mrs. Cairns has for many years been a Bible Woman at North Erlaly. She is old and in such frail health that she is unable to go about in the distant villages as she formerly did. She now works among her neighbors and tries to bring them to Christ.

Mrs. Emily Umier writes as follows:-

"As in the past I have carried on my work in the villages of Punnalaikadduvan and Kuppilan. I thank the Lord for His guidance during the year. Though the floods in the latter part of the year were a hindrance yet I preached the Gospel to those that live in my

village and to all who come to my house. There is a new family living next to my house to whom I preach and I am glad to say that they attend family prayers regularly in my house. At Punnalaikadduvan both men and women receive me very kindly and listen carefully to my words. Many women have learned by heart the Lord's Prayer, hymns and Bible verses. Most of the men and women attend the moonlight meetings. Though they attend these meetings I find it very difficult to turn them from their habit of worshipping idols. Many are afraid to come forward and confess Christ as their Saviour for fear of their relations. One girl whom I have been teaching regularly for many months has accepted Christ as her Saviour and her parents have been led to give her in marriage to a Christian young man. It gives me great joy to see this new Christian family. I make frequent visits to them and pray that the Lord may strengthen their faith in Him. Another girl whom I have been teaching has been admitted into the Church. She has since married a Christian young man and the new family is living at Pandaterippu. There is another inquirer at Uppilan with whom I work regularly and I earnestly hope that she will become a Christian in the near future."

Udupiddi Station.

In the Udupiddi and Chavakacheri districts eleven Bible Women have been employed besides one pensioner. Of these six are supported by the Bible Society and another has half her salary from that Society. The work of some was much interrupted by sickness in the family, while most were hindered by the excessive rains the last two months. Otherwise they have as usual carried the gospel message to women who have no other opportunity to hear it. No reports have been received of special interest or definite results, but we believe the seed thus sown will not be entirely fruitless.

(The Ceylon Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society pays the salaries of some Bible Women appointed by the Mission and working under the superintendence of missionary ladies.)

COLPORTAGE.

In this connection mention may be made of the work of two men who labor in our mission as colporters. Their salary is paid by the Bible Society, together with a commission on the sale of Bibles and portions, but they were recommended for appointment by the Mission and work under the direction of one of the members of our mission. Mr. Edward Venasitamby and Mr. John Stickney have been engaged in this work for many years. Their reports often contain incidents of considerable interest as they visit from house to house in the many villages which they visit. The sale of Bibles is not large, but the number of Scripture portions sold runs up into the thousands in a year. These are sold at less than cost price, the Society relying on the subscriptions of Churches and individuals to make up the loss. A copy of the Psalms is sold for five cents (Ceylon), of the Proverbs for three cents, of any one of the Gospels for two cents, and Ruth or Jonah for one cent. Thus the Colporters and Bible Women are able to carry the Word of God into many homes where otherwise scarcely anything would be known of the teachings of Christianity. In many cases the portions sold are read with interest and the sale of a portion one year often leads to the sale of others another year in the same family. The Colporters travel over a wide area and report cases of genuine interest to the pastors who are then able to follow up the work until converts are brought in.

EDUCATION.

In the following reports on our educational work it should be noticed that those for the village schools are given by the missionaries in charge of the different stations, while those for the higher institutions are by the persons in charge of them. In the case of the Udivil Girls' Boarding School, the three ladies have given different parts of the report, Mrs. Hitchcock writing the first part, Miss Bookwalter of the Special Events, the Tamil School and the Training School, and Miss Hastings of the English School.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

(Vaddukoddai Station)

The work in our village schools has been carried on under the same old trying conditions. We are deeply thankful for the added help which we have received from the Board and it has been possible for us to add very materially to our equipment during the year. Pinguditive North school has been completed and presents such a contrast to the old building that it might be called a palace. But it is none too good for the advancing times. Saravany school has been thoroughly overhauled and is now in fairly good condition. A start was made toward putting Pullavaddi in order but, as our title to the land was imperfect, we had to delay for another year.

To one who is familiar with the situation a difficulty looms on our horizen which will be acute in a short time if we do not take steps to avert it. In many of our schools we have local men employed who are willing to keep on with the work because it is convenient to their own homes and they work for salaries which are ridiculously small because they can, or rather do, attend to their school in addition to their own home duties. It has been the policy so far to employ when possible men of the village in which our schools are situated. Many of these men are getting on in years and must drop out shortly and in many localities there are no local men to take their places. I have several schools where, if anything should happen to my teachers, I should have to fill their places by importing men from outside and this would mean a very great additional expense as outside men could not possibly live on what we pay local men. Besides, the employment of local men is not always the best thing for the school. If we can send our teachers away from their own villages to places where their school is their only interest, our work usually prospers provided we can make it possible for them to live in reasonable comfort. This means, in most cases, providing a decent house for the teacher. When we have been able to do this, the result has usually ably justified the expenditure. These village schools are the very

foundation of our work and deserve far better support than they are getting.

(Manipay Station)

In the Manipay station there are 23 vernacular day schools and one English school. The rival Sivite school at Chittenkerni caused the attendance at our school, and consequently the grant, to be so reduced that the school was discontinued in May. In nearly all the schools the teachers receive so little salary that many of them are in a state of constant dissatisfaction. A considerable sum was spent on the schools in addition to the grant, but more should be spent if the schools are to do their best work. Negotiations have been carried on most of the year for securing sites for new schoolhouses at Navaly South and at Anaikottai. We hope these can be completed the coming year. At Alavetty North the new building intended for use both as a schoolhouse and a chapel has been referred to. The management of this school was given into the hands of Rev. W.P.S. Nathaniel. This, I believe, is the first case of a mission school not under the management of a missionary, tho most of the pastors and catechists have been considered assistant managers. The policy will probably be further extended hereafter and those who have been assistant managers or other members of the churches will be given full responsibility for conducting the schools.

The Manipay English school was allowed to send up candidates for the Junior Local examination but only four went in, others being withdrawn as not sufficiently prepared. The presence of two other English schools within a mile has caused the attendance to fall off somewhat and the grant was nearly Rs.400 less than last year. By having only the First and Second Year Special classes for those below the fifth standard we managed with one less teacher. Now that the new code has come into effect we plan to raise the fees to the minimum required for efficient elementary schools. As the other schools also will charge higher fees we hope to gain a larger income without losing boys as we should have done had we raised our fees before the others.

The system of special examinations for the Bible lessons begun by Dr. Scott was continued this year with gratifying results. Three examinations were held in each school, except one, and bonuses were given to the teachers according to the results of these examinations. A little more than Rs. 300 was thus paid out for teachers' bonuses from money received by Dr. Scott from America. We wish to thank the donors for their help in the encouragement of the teachers in the work of instilling the truths of the Scriptures into the minds of the children. We hope the seed thus sown will spring up and bring forth fruit in the coming years.

(Tellippalai Station)

The 16 vernacular and 2 English day schools with over 2,000 children on their rolls have done well under trying circumstances. The rates of Government grants have not been increased for over 30 years and are pitifully inadequate. On the other hand Government has steadily increased the demands on the teacher, the severity of the course prescribed and the difficulty of the annual examinations so that the grant actually earned is relatively less year by year, judged by the increased cost of living and wages paid in other walks of life. Our teachers now earn less than ignorant day coolies. To secure good teachers and modern, up-to-date work under such circumstances is well-nigh impossible, and yet our schools have done very well during the year. Hindu opposition is now a steady, very real factor; one of our schools has been reduced from a daily average attendance of 80 to 28, with the prospect of extinction during the coming year. Other schools have been seriously affected and an element of unscrubulous rivalry introduced which has been most trying. Taken all together I doubt whether any body of mission workers anywhere is working under more trying conditions than our village school teachers.

The Bible lessons have been well taught because I have been able to offer prizes for this work from private funds aggregating $180 per year. The pastor and two catechists in charge of the district work have examined the schools every two months, and each month the teachers have come together for class work and instruction on the

course they were teaching in their schools. It is a pleasure to know that definite Christian teaching forms part of the regular work in every school. The grants earned from Government have been about the same as last year.

Our two English schools located respectively at Kankesanturai and Tellippalai are now in splendid shape. In these schools we collect fees and are able in consequence to pay the teachers much better salaries. The demand for English is rapidly growing and the indications are that in the near future we must make provision for teaching elementary English in our ordinary vernacular schools.

(Udupiddi Station)

The schools went on much as usual. The effort to keep even reasonably efficient teachers in the outlying schools seems to be increasing year by year. We need a fund to be used in educating boys from these districts in the Training School, so that teachers may be had for these schools.

The school at Kodikamam shows a great improvement in the new building and with better equipment. A new building, made possible by the Hutchings Memorial Bequest, was put up at Varany. There is great need for better equipment in almost all the schools. Opposition schools have cut into the attendance at several places, but that is a part of the program which we shall have to meet continually. There is a big opporinitunity ahead of us in our village vernacular and English schools, but we must have a lot of money for buildings and equipment, if we are to meet the needs of this generation of students.

One of the outstanding features of the year was the decision to turn over the supervision of the Chavakacheri district schools to the pastor of the Chavakacheri Church, Rev. J.K.Sinnatamby. The year 1914 will be an important epoch in mission work, if it demonstrates the success of this forward movement.

REPORT OF TELLIPPALAI NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School has had an unusually good year. This has been chiefly due to a change in headmasters and increased efficiency in instruction, so that our grants from Government have been much higher than for several years, and the severe financial pressure has been somewhat relieved, though, be it noted, private funds to the extent of about Rs.1,000 per year are necessary to meet expenses even on the present inadequate scale.

During the year we were able to completely rebuild the Practising School, which had for several years been condemned by Government, and we now have a modern structure providing two fine class rooms for the higher Normal classes, a large school-room for the Practising School, two teacher's bedrooms, and a sick-room for the boys who hitherto have been in the regular dormitories with the other boys. In addition we imported some new school furniture and apparatus from America, and hope next year to take off the rather old roof of the main building which is now propped up in several places to prevent it from collapsing. These changes and improvments have been made possible by the continued liberality of the First Congregational Church, Detroit, and one or two good friends in the Homeland.

All the boys in the two upper classes are Christians and we now decline to accept any candidate for training who is not a Christian. Eleven boys in the lower grades accepted Christ during the year. All the upper class boys are doing definite Christian work in the surrounding villages every Sunday and as occasion offers when moonlight meetings are held each month.

We need a better staff than we have, and should give our boys more instruction in English because the demands of parents are becoming increasingly insistent that their children shall receive some knowledge of English along with their vernacular training. Hindu schools are, in quite a number of cases, meeting this demand and of necessity we must in some way follow suit.

REPORT OF THE UDUPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The School carried on its regular work throughout the year, conducting the classes of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth standards. As some of the children came to us from village schools where they had been very poorly taught, the teachers found it no easy task to prepare them for the examination. prepared for school

Nineteen villages were represented in the enrollment, and more than half of the homes were Sivite.

Staff and Examinations.

In addition to the Headmaster, three girl teachers were employed. At the end of the first term, Miss Margaret Periatamby severed her connection with the school and was married. Miss Annamma Anderson was granted a first class certificate after having taught five years to the satisfaction of the Government. Recognition of the fact was made at the public examination and the usual bonus of five rupees given.

Fifty-five girls were presented at the Government examination in March and earned for the school a grant of Rs.1254.

Eleven girls were graduated, of whom all except one are church members, having united with the church during their Boarding School days. Seven of these girls are from Sivite homes. We wonder how much opposition those who remain at home are enduring and how much courage is being required for them to remain Christians away from school, without the help of religious meetings and Christian surroundings. The girls in strict Sivite homes have probably not been out of their compounds in all the months since they graduated. They are not allowed to attend church, the parents thinking that it is not proper for unmarried girls to appear in public. The mother of one such girl voluntarily reported that her daughter reads her Bible and prays in her home. Of the eleven graduates, five are at home, one entered the Uduvil Girls' English School, one the Nurses' Training

Class of Inuvil Hospital, and four the Training School at Uduvil.

The Scripture examination was held as usual at the end of the year. The Girls' singing was especially commended by the Mission examiner and a visiting pastor. According to the usual custom, Tamil Bibles were given to the girls who had completed a year in the school. The grandfather of one child was so much disturbed when a Christian book was brought into the house that he sold it as quickly as possible and did not allow the girl to return to school.

Religious Life.

Nine girls united with the Church during the year. Of these four were from Sivite homes. The Pastor considered that at least twelve girls were definite inquirers at the end of the year; a number of others frequently expressed their purpose to become Christians. At the last meeting which the Pastor held in the school, almost every girl raised her hand signifying her desire to follow Christ.

The Headmaster conducted two meetings weekly, one for church members and one for non-members. The Christian Endeavor Societies held their regular meetings. By systematic giving they have been able to support a scholarship of four rupees per term for a poor girl of the school. They contributed Rs.10 to the Jaffna Women's Missionary Society for their work in Nainative in addition to their subscription to the general work of the National C.E. of India and Ceylon.

Health and Recreation.

Death removed from our number a bright little girl of the fifth standard last February. The child suffered from ear trouble and finally succumbed to spinal meningitis. The general health of the school was good. An epidemic of dysentery caused some anxiety during the second term; otherwise, few girls had to be sent home on account of illness.

The girls have little diversion, shut up as they are in the one compound. Outside walks were treats more frequently than during the previous year. One trip to the pottery hill and several walks to the big tank and sand hill were much enjoyed. Two swings provided by the teachers afforded much amusement. The Christmas tree at the beginning of the year was a great delight. A party was given at the end of the year; the girls entered into the games with the same zest as American school girls.

Finances.

Although the school fee was raised two rupees per term, the amount paid by the children did not cover the expense of food and clothing. However, the additional grant of $100 from the Woman's Board made it possible to close the year with a balance in spite of the high price of food. In this district where education for girls is not so eagerly sought, such a grant is a necessity; we can not yet expect the parents to pay enough to cover all the expenses of their daughters' education.

Repairs.

The news of the grant of $550 for repairs was received with great delight. A beginning of the work was made, and the end of the year found the school in possession of a dining room that does not leak and verandas much improved. By the end of 1914 the school will be in good repair, neat and attractive. If the sum for enlargement makes all the improvements planned, the school will be well provided for for some years to come.

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Changes.

The increased demand for English led to the decision to make the school Anglo-vernacular instead of vernacular, the change meaning that English will be a subject examined by Government in addition to Tamil. Application was made to Government and we expect the change

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to be sanctioned in time to begin the new year on the new basis in May

Heretofore the school has admitted no day scholars. As parents of some of the classes of Udupiddi have never been willing to send their children as boarders, it was decided to experiment with a few day scholars. As a result, one little girl from the goldsmith's village entered the school. The goldsmiths are among the most intelligent looking of the people of this district. Their daughters almost without exception have attended the village school through the fifth standard. The parents seem very open to Christian teaching. We believe that if more of these children attend Boarding School, as they are sure to do if admitted as day scholars, Christianity may gain an entrance into this goldsmith village where there has never yet been a Christian. Little Thayalanayahan who entered as the first goldsmith member of the school is at the head of her class.

The question has come before us as to the advisability of allowing all who wish to do so to attend as day scholars. There are arguments on both sides, but many of our Tamil helpers favor allowing day scholars without restriction. This would increase the attendance without extra expense, adding materially to the income by the grant earned. Heretofore the number of girls enrolled has depended too much upon the number to whom the Principal was able to offer scholarships. With the added popularity which English gives and the possibility of a goodly number of girls from Udupiddi attending as day scholars, the enrollment is sure to increase with less dependence upon scholarships. Increased efficiency and added equipment will give us at Udupiddi a school which will abundantly satisfy parents who cannot afford to send their daughters to an English school, providing the girls of this district with a usable knowledge of English along with thorough instruction in their own language.

REC'D SEP 17 1915

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REPORT OF THE ACTING PRINCIPAL, MAY TO JULY 1915.

The Constitution of Jaffna College provides that at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, the Principal shall present a report on the present state of the College and on the work done during the previous collegiate year. At the last meeting of the Board in March, Mr.Brown rendered the report on the work done during the collegiate year May 1914 to March 1915. It is my duty to attempt to cover the first part of the requirement, namely, a report on the present state of the College.

It is but for a short two months period that the direction of the administration has been in my hands. In this period there has not been time enough to judge correctly the effect of any new policy or to do much more that to get the acquainted with the various details of the management. Fortunately or unfortunately I had but little opportunity after my return from Kandy to become well acquainted with the methods Mr.Brown was pursuing in his supervisory capacity. Where I have known these methods and have seen no good reason for changes. I have unhesitatingly adopted them. On the other hand my very ignorance of Mr.Brown's methods have set me free to work out adaptations from my own point of view. But I have had very forcibly brought to my attention the fact that Mr.Brown was called upon to expend a tremendous amount of energy and strength in details which a man in this position of Principal cannot possibly escape. I started in this term to do some

teaching but I found that my present strength would not allow me to undertake that work in addition to the other administrative work. I feel the absence of the tireless energy of Mr.Brown very much and the loss of Mrs.Brown's effective efforts in behalf of the boys is keenly felt by us all.

The present term opened May 18,1915. The arrangements for completing the transfer of the High School to Jaffna College having been made, a large number of former High School boys returned to become students in Jaffna College. The readjustment of ourselves to the enlarged school has taken no small amount of time and attention on the parts of Principal, Faculty and Clerks.

The co-operation of all the members of the Faculty has been gratifying indeed in these days of readjustment. I have congratulated myself many times upon the sympathetic whole-hearted devotion of our staff to our great common cause, - the welfare of the youth of Jaffna.

By dividing the work of the Faculty among Committees, it has been possible to greatly expediate the consideration of important questions and to render the decisions on questions of detail more quickly and efficiently. For example there are committees on Admission and Student's Standing; Curriculum; Discipline; Financial Help; Athletics; Books and Supplies; Time Table; Examinations; Advisory Committee on Boarding; Religious work and Chapel; and a Committee on Seven Day Boarding, (to consider the best employment of the time of boys who are with us seven days of

the week).

In the work of the First and Second Year Classes the introduction of two Lady Burgher Teachers has proved popular and successful. For these classes good work is being accomplished in laying a suitable foundation for the work of the upper years. The work of our upper standards is seriously handicapped by the students' lack of knowledge of English both spoken and written. It is impossible for them to do good work without this knowledge. You will be surprised when I tell you that now in the First and Second Year Classes there are boys who understand and carry on ordinary conversation better than some boys in the Second and Third Forms. I feel that the effort of Mr.Kanapathypillay with Mr.Sanders in the First Year and the introduction of the Lady Teachers is largely responsible for the big improvement now noticeable. I am glad to say the lady teachers are to stay with us next term. Mr.Kanapathypillays enthusiasm and interest in the work of the lower classes is helping us greatly. We feel we shall be sending up some excellent material to the higher forms ina year or two. We are just arranging to add to our staff Mr.Collett of Jaffna, who will instruct six classes two days a week in drawing. This is a requirement we must meet and the present arrangement, while admitted,by temporary, will at least start us on the right road.

The teaching of Science has also been some-what handicapped by the necessity for using the old Laboratory as a Class Room. By next term we shall be ready to use the rooms in the New

Building which will nicely meet our requirements. We have introduced Elementary Science Teaching into the Second Form where it now takes the form of what we call in America "Nature Study". The purpose of this course is to teach the boys facts concerning the world about them, to introduce them to the first principles of scientific observation and inquiry, and to so correlate these observations and studies with the events of daily life, that the boys will not only understand and appreciate the things and events about them, but also be better adapted to meet the requirements of their environment. Science is now being taught in the Second Form, Third Form and Senior Local Classes. A little later there will be added to our course a year or two of manual training. It is proposed to make this an introduction to the Laboratory work in Science. Even if manual training were not desirable from the point of view of general education, it would still be essential here for preparing the boys for the proper handling and use of physical and chemical apparatus. Practical work in the Laboratory is absolutely required by the Code. It is absolutely necessary to the proper teaching of Science. Our boys are largely helpless so far as skilful use of the hands and fingers are concerned. The handling of costly physical and chemical equipment cannot be intrusted to them until they have learned to use their hands. The co-ordination of hand-work and brain work must be an important part of our preliminary training in the lower forms. The introduction of drawing will help some-

what. In the First Year and Second Year English Classes simple weaving work, cutting work with knife or scissors ought to be introduced. In the Second and Third Form simple woodwork with knife, plane, saw, and square should be a part of the training. Certain articles such as a balance, rule square and such things that can be used in the preliminary science work can be made at this stage. Having been taught how to use their hands in this manner, and having been thus guided in actually working out things for themselves, the boys ought to be well prepared to handle acids, alkalis, glassware, and porcelain in the various combinations and adjustments that are necessary in the Laboratory.

Of course this course of training can not all be put in force at once, but I propose to introduce all Laboratory work with some such training in the use of the hands. This is the last year of Senior Local Examination. The Senior Certificate Examinations, as you all know, will require much better preparation than any that has been given in the past. The course that each srudent will be obliged to complete successfully will be a well-rounded course, subject to the supervision of the Department of Education at all stages. This course will mean careful co-ordination in all departments. There will be less chance for more memory cramming and more emphasis laid on the ability of the students to think and study for themselves. These are not new ideas to us. They have been emphasized over and over again by Mr. Brown and in the former days of freedom from the exactions of the Senior Local system, such men were produced here. I think we can safely say that our ideals were always far ahead of

the requirements of the Government. Now the requirements have been pushed a step nearer our ideals and we find an all round education is required and that mere passes, honours and distinctions are relegated as they should be to a subordinate place. Our ideal is not to simply meet Government requirements, but to be so far in advance of these requirements that, as the years go on, these requirements will simply meet the standard we have already set for ourselves long ago.

Such a school and such a course requires specialization. We must not dissipate our energies. We must use the best material we have and can get in the way of teachers to the very best advantage. We are registered by the Department as an efficient Secondary School. We propose to keep this designation and to devote our energies for the present to Secondary School work alone. The Faculty have carefully discussed this question in all its phases. There will no doubt be a smaller number of boys which will be able to undertake the Secondary School work. The expense of this education will be greater than it has been in the past. But if we specialize in this work, we will not only be able to make a unique position for ourselves in having a closely co-ordinated curriculum and securing students of better grade and capacity, but we will also be in a position to add a top stone of higher work for the London Intermediate Examinations, or for a teacher training course, or whatever other worthy opportunity for advanced work in order we can seize to give our students a higher and more complete training; it is eminently desirable to place our school in a position where,

by reason of an excellent staff of teachers with a selected body of boys, we have a situation which does not overwhelm us because of the amount of work we have to do and where the weight of an over-crowded curriculum and school does not prevent us in taking the advance steps.

The New Building has been somewhat delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining roofing timbers. These, however are now all on hand and the men are at work again. We expect that the section now building will be completed by the First of September. Up to the present time Rs. 9,600.00 have been spent on this building. I estimate that at least another Rs, 4,000.00 will be needed to complete the work. New Laboratory furniture and equipment will cost about Rs. 1,500.00. A gas plant must be purchased which will cost from Rs. 2,000.00 to Rs. 3,000.00. A pump with engine and tank will probably cost another Rs. 2,000.00. I think that the next building work that should be undertaken in the reconstruction of the rear dormitories. There is nothing of greater importance to our work than that the boys have a sanitary, well-lighted and ventilated place to sleep. The present situation demands immediate reconstruction and I propose that this be continued on the same general pattern that we have adopted for the present building now in construction.

This is the healthy season and there have been but few cases of sickness among the boys until this week, when three boys developed the mumps. One boy two weeks ago had mumps and was immediately sent home and the room and the bed disinfected. Two boys of that dormitory and one of the next dormitory have developed the disease

within the last four days. These were at once sent home and the one dormitory closed, the room and furniture being carefully disinfected and whitewashed. The Senior and Junior boys are required to make their application for the examinations next week. If at that time further developed cases appears, all boys will have to be dismissed for two weeks.

There have been five cases of itch, which have also been taken care of.

ANGES IN STAFF.

I have already mentioned the employment of the two Burgher Ladies, Miss Tousaint and Mrs. Werkmeister in our First and Second Year Department. We are satisfied with the work they are doing and see possibilities of their further development. I regret to announce the withdrawl of S.M.Thevathasan, M.A., for a period of ten months to pursue a course in the Government Training College at Saidapet, India. His loss is keenly felt by the Acting Principal and his fellow teachers. But in returning to us next year with his added equipment and experience, he will greatly aid our efforts in introducing better methods, and in aiding that broader development to which we are now committed. Mr.S.N.Nelson presented his resignation to the Acting Principal in July. Mr.Nelson's work as teacher was on the whole commendable, but his attitude towards his position here and in his relation to the work as a whole was a mistaken one, and the severance of our relations seemed to be the only right way out of a difficult situation. Mr.Meadows, A Senior Local boy of our College and for two years a teacher in Colombo, was engaged to

teach in the lower standards in order to enable us to make the readjustments necessitated by the withdrawl of the above two men. We are making every effort to secure a well qualified Science Teacher and another trained teacher for our Third Form work, and Preparatory Junior Class. In the attempt to obtain a close co-operation of all the teachers in the problems we are facing, as well as to secure an opportunity for the discussion of the larger aspects of education, I proposed the organization of teachers club. It has been done and if the promise of the first meeting is fulfilled the Jaffna College Round Table (as this organization is called) will become a very influential factor in increasing the efficiency and broadening the point of view of us all.

When I began the work in May, I noticed that there was no opportunity for meeting the Junior Teachers who are perhaps more closely associated with the boys than any others. So I have made it a point to meet the Junior Teachers regularly every week for special discussion of their problems in the class room and out. These meetings have been very helpful both to me and to them. A beginning of student self-government has been made in asking the boys of each class to elect a worthy boy who should represent the class in certain capacities. The boys so elected were worthy choices in every instance. They have charge now particularly of the marking of the boys for speaking Tamil. They also meet me once a week at my office and there I try to get at some of the students difficulties and problems by discussion with this representative body of boys of matters connected with discipline

athletics, boarding etc. I believe that this beginning has promise of large possibilities for a better organic feeling among the boys, for placing responsibility upon the group for the behaviour and attitude of the individuals. Incompany with you all I am anticipating with the greatest of pleasure and gratification the arrival of Mr.Bicknell to take up the duties as Principal of this College. Upon his arrival affairs can move much more swiftly towards the consummation of our hopes for the Jaffna College of our ideals. Let us each every one define clearly our conception of the best position that Jaffna College can occupy in the Educational Field. Let us discuss it night and day, let it weigh on our hearts, and let it always be a part of our prayers; and I am sure that in the mighty force of our united vision, we shall find that in the Grace of our all-loving Father we are attaining in some large measure that which we have set out to attain.

Results of Cambridge Local Examinations December 1914.

Juniors 22 boys took examination, 14 boys passed.

Seniors 19 boys presented, 9 boys passed.

(One boy passed with third class honours A Division)

For the coming examination December 1915 we expect to present 20 boys for the Seniors and 29 for the Juniors.

Numbers.

Number on roll when the school opened in May 277. Since then 26 more have been added which brings the total up to 303. In January 1915 there were 122 boys in the High School of these we admitted 80 into the re-organized Jaffna College. 33 Boys from outside were admitted. By the combination of the High School and the College we have practically neither lost or gained in actual numbers. But we have rid ourselves of some unworthy material.

Number of Seven Day Boarders	78
" " Five " "	35
Day Scholars	177

Tuition Fees

Seniors	Rs. 20.00
Juniors, Form III, Form II, and First Form	" 16.00
Second Year	" 8.00
First Year	" 4.00

Admission Fees

Form II to Senior Local full boarders	" 10.00
" " " " " day scholars	" 5.00
First Form to First year full boarders	" 5.00

Boarding Fees

7 day combination	7 day vegetarian	7 day ordinary
Rs. 30.00	29.00	26.00

5 day combination	5 day vegetarian	5 day ordinary
29.00	28.00	25.00

Noon Combination	Noon Vegetarian	Noon ordinary
9.80	9.10	8.40

Report for 1917 Miss S R Hoskins 61

REC'D SEP 3 1918

During the week of the Evangelistic Campaign,the first week in July-fourteen christian women of the ~~Udunè~~ Uduvil Church gave a day and some of them several days. Mrs.Dr Mann brought workers in her bandy each day.We met in the morning in some house in the village where we were to work and Pastor Elytumby had a short prayermeeting before we separated to go,two by two in different directions in the village.Three men worked with the pastor.

The christian women held the meetings in houses or under trees in the afternoon-and in the mornings visited 95 houses-often holding a meeting when a number gathered,conversing with 445 women,91 men and many children.Many seem ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ interested but feel the difficulty of coming out as christians I believe that there are many secret disciples.

One trip was made to Vinativè early in the year to examine the school supported by the Women's Missionary Society.Prizes were given for attendance to the seventy children in the school.

In September Miss.~~Cinyman~~ C Wyman spent about a month in Christian work on the Island.Other christian workers were with her a part of the time.

Through the kindness of a friend I am able to distribute each month over 150 tamil papers-such as Mother's magazine,Christian Messenger.The children friend etc.to Bible women.Christian endeavour Society-former pupils who are shut away from Christian influence.Some are mailed or sent regularly and some are given to those we visit.Mrs.Chinna~~tarahan~~ Chinnatangam Wyman has been at Inuvil two years ~~visiting~~ living with the nurses.

We have had two new Bible women in Uduvil and Inuvil.~~Miss~~ Mrs.Lucy Paulpilly at Uduvil and ~~Miss~~ Mrs.Faith Ponnu Valipuram also living in the nurses home.

I am grateful to the friend that has made it possible to send these three workers to villages which have been seldom visited.

Commencing in March these three have been going three days each week to other villages.The other two days working nearer home.They spend half a day

going two by two usually being joined by another christian worker.

I sometimes ~~wnet~~ went with them and then it was often in three companies. They often did not reach home till one o'clock.They have made ten or more trips to Mallagam also a number of times to Churmakam,Kantherodui,different parts of Alavaty,twice to ~~Smith Erlenly~~ Smith Ellis also ~~Amicothai~~ Amicottai,Suthumalie as well as Uduvil.

Between March and August ~~223~~ 293 houses were visited and 1232 women,men and children heard the Gospel message.I think that the same ~~xxx~~ house has seldom been visited twice ib these villages.It was all new work.They sold more than 200 gospels and gave away some as well as distributed leaflets.Now I cannot tell of results but I know that earhest work has been done-and we know not in how many hearts the seed sown has brought forth fruit to eternal life.We find those who have studied in school who do not take part in idol worship.

Mrs Chinnatankam Wyman never visits a house without a prayer before leaving.Christian Literature Society books are lent out to the young women and girls in the villages and in the hospital.

About 600 gospels have been sold in hospital and villages as well as many little story booklets for children-while several hundred hand bills or leaflets have been given away.

On the day when the peaople were coming home from the sacred bathing place Keeramalei I gave the Inuvil school teacher tracts to distribute on the road and he must have given several hundred and could have given more.We are grateful to Messrs.Harris,Jones & Co. (U.S.A.) for the box of little Bible lesson pictures sent to us more than a year ago.These have been given in the Sunday Schools in many places and are much appreciated by teacher and pupils.The large picture rolls have been used in Sundey Schools,in village meetings and house to house visitation.

The picture post cards sent by friends have been used as little prizes to the children at the close of the year.

The Helping Hand in New York city increased the amount given for the class of poor women in ~~Uduvil~~ Udaiyar-Mrs Joanna Chinnatambee has kept up the class weekly.We decreased the number that we received into this class,because of the very high price of cloth,also thinking that a fewer number could be better taught.

The class in Alaverty has beem kept up by Mrs Charlotte Williams so that over forty women are under weekly religious instruction in these two classes.Two women have been baptized and others are trying to live as christians.

I have kept up the weekly Bible class with the Uduvil Christian women. Though the numbers have not been large,those who usually attend have come regularly.

I have besides this the record of two hundred and thirty visits and village meetings.Much time has been occupied in work in the hospital and planning work and meeting Bible women and others.

Bible Women

Charugacherry District

Ottuvaly-Mrs.Elizabeth Devasagayam
Usan -Mrs.E.L.Chinnatumby
Musali -Jane Elytumby
Chavagachery-Mrs.Murugasu
Nunavil-Mrs.Margaret Seevaratnam
do -Mrs.Anna Murugasu
do -Mrs.Elizabeth Timothy / Supported by Bible Society
do -
Mutuvil-Mrs.Jane Kartigesu

Usan.

Mrs Chinnatumby is the wife of a teacher who is interested in christian work and they were asked to go to Usan,that he might help in the christian work there as well as help in the school.She has worked as a Bible Reader.
She says-When I visited the women,most of them heard me gladly and willingly, though some were reluctant to listen to me.
I gave Godpels to some of the women who could read and they read them carefully. Two of them were much interested.Many are much interested in reading the books and papers published by the Christian Literature Society.Onw woman who has always been quite against Christian truth now desires me to come to her home often and read the Bible to her.

Mecsaly South.

Mrs Jane Elytumby teaches needlework in her husband's school and the acquaintance with the children gives her access to their homes and the opportunity ti give the Gospel message.There is no other christian family in the village.

Chavagacherry.

Mrs.M.Murugasu writes of the joy and courage which she has had in the work.

Nunavil.

Mrs.Margaret Seeverratnam (supported by the Bible Society) is wife of the preacher in charge of the Nunavil Church.She is a help to him in his work, but has been somewhat interrupted in her work in the villages by illhealth.

Nunavil.

Mrs.Anna Murugasu(Supported by the Bible Society) and Mrs.Elizabeth Timothy M.B.M. work together.They speak of the many houses visited during the week of the Evangelistic Campaign,when the Church members unite with the christian workers in going from house to house to proclaim the Gospel message and also have moonlight meetings.
There has been a little persecution of the Christians by the rich Hindus of the place,the latter trying to prevent the washerman,barber and others from going to work for the Christians.This is probably a temporary trouble.There are several women who are ingrams

One young woman has come out as a christian and received baptism.she went for some weeks to Uduvil boarding school to learn needlework and is now teaching needlework in the school near her home.

Muthuvil.

Mrs Jane Kartigesen.

Mrs.Kartigesen's husband who has been a teacher for many years was last year made a Bible Colporteur under the Bible Society.

Mrs.Kartigesen says that she has helped her husband in his work and sold many gospels-She has visited the young women who has been in our mission schools and encouraged them to read the Bible and pray.

In one house where christians have been strictly forbidden to enter,two girls have now asked me to visit them often and read the Bible to them,which I am gladly doing.

Another woman with whom I spoke about the true Gospel sent her husband to me for a gospel and though she cannot read herself asked her husband and children to read it to her.

There are some who believe and would like to attend church services but have not courage for it.

"I do hope that God will establish a large church in His own good time".During the Evangelistic campaign many tracts were distributed.

BIBLE WOMEN

Uduvil. Mrs Edith Daniel writes.

It is forty four years since I began this work and I thank God for having spared me so long to do His work.I was able to work during the first eleven months but in December I was not able to work owing to ill health.I usually visited three houses each day and in each house read a portion of Scripture and having chosen a verse,explain it to them and ask them to learn it by heart and pray with them.I am glad that I have been able to convince some that Jesus Christ is the Lord and Saviour of mankind.A small Sunday school was held in my house.The picture cards given each Sunday and the presents at the end of the year made them quite happy.

Uduvil.

Mrs.Paulpilly says:-

When we went to places where the gospel has not been preached,the women listened with much interest.They like very much to have us sing hymns and explain the meaning, and show Bible pictures and relate the narrative.She also writes of how she has been blessed in her own soul since beginning this christian work and says "I do not like to pass a day without saying a word for Jesus."

Mrs.Isabella David and Mrs.Arumugam work for two or three hours in Inuvil and also assist in the Inuvil Girls' School.Dr Curr receives from a friend the money for their support.

Aluverty.

Mrs.Chelliah Pullai has continued her work for the Christian and Sivite women of Alaverty.

Mrs.Susan Kathpugam Ponniah-says-I am happy in the thought that the sister who accepted Christ as her Saviour last year,reads the Bible and prays regularly.Another sister who seemed to have gone astray for some time,has been attending church services lately.

I worked with Mrs.Charlotte Williams for the poor women who come to the weekly class,teaching them Bible verses and hymns.

Bible Women's Report for 1919. Mrs. Hitchcock

Laura Anderson writes:-

We have been doing gospel work around Uduppiddy the last year and though many listened attentively to God's word some refused it. Though His word has been preached here many years very few have accepted it and turned to Jesus, but still the words must have sunk into their hearts.

A sad thing occurred last year, a girl who finished the boarding school 8th. standard at Uduppiddy, and as she was a poor girl had been kept on at Mrs Hitchcock's as a sewing girl to help and protect her as Christian girl, was deceived by her relatives into marrying a heathen man. We must pray for her.

A good deal of our work is among the old boarding school girls in their homes, some of them have their Bibles and sometimes read them. In July Mrs Hitchcock and some of the boarding school girls and Christian women helped in the evangelistic meetings and roused up the people.

Afterwards the pastor's wife and I went and helped three days in the evangelistic campaign at Kudatthanai, Ampan, and Nagercoil. There was a three days meeting for women at Manepay and many things were discussed. Many Christian women were aroused there to do Christian work.

Let us all pray that this work may be blessed of God.

Days worked this year.....132
Houses visited.....386
Women visited.....1237
Meetings held..... 20

Laura Anderson

Mrs Emily Muttuvelu writes that she and her assistant worked at Varany and the surrounding towns the last year.They taught the women and children in their homes and went with others to the evangelistic meetings. They also gave many tracts and taught some women to read gospel portions. Though not much fruit is apparent now they hope that in time the good seed will grow and bring forth fruit.

Julia Catheravelu of Atchuvely writes that she has been preserved to work for God another year.Besides her ordinary every day work she and other Christian women would go into the villages and hold meetings. Especially at the time of the evangelistic campaign she and other women went to many nearby villages and did gospel work.She says many think Christianity is true butfor the they would have to endure if they come out.

Mrs Chinnarchy Kathiramu of Kudatthany says that she worked through the year except for some time when she was ill.

Nagercoil is the home mission station of the Jaffna Women's mission.

Mrs Mary Joshua writes of her work there,-I thank God that I have been able to work here this year,I have been many times in 30 different houses.There would be three or four in each house and they would listen carefully,but they are afraid to be converted lest their old gods would do them harm.Some are afraid to read gospel portions and others wish to do so.I have given portions and also other religious books.

I ask your prayers for these ignorant heathen people.

Mary Joshua.

Margaret Joseph-

This year we have done God's work in the villages of Uduppiddy, and the surrounding villages. I have gone with Laura and we have read God's word from house to house and explained it to them. Sometimes we go in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. And on Sundays our lady Mrs Hitchcock and some of the little boarding school girls go and some of the Christians women hold meetings in some of the houses and show Bible pictures and teach about Jesus. The people often ask us to come again. The truths are impressed in their hearts but some say they are too old to change. They say the religion is true and our children may join it. We visit the old boarding school girls and have meetings with them and encouraged them in their faith. We also go to more distant places occasionally with the evangelistic workers and hold moonlight meetings. Many do not realize that they are sinners. We go to them and tell them about the way to get rid of sin. They say theyh have no time. We have visited 750 houses and made known the gospel to 1241 women. Let us pray that God may bless the work we have done and make it fruitful.

I have not been able to go with the Bible women much the past year but have seen them at our monthly meetings and seen their report books showing their work every month and have also sometimes gone out with the Uduppiddy Bible women.

Harriet Hitchcock

Rec'd. June 16. 1919.

REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION

OF

THE AMERICAN BOARD

FOR

1918.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

The year under review has been one of varied experiences. A great sense of relief has come to us in the close of the war. The Mission joined with devout thanksgiving in the celebration of the armistice and in all the national and international expressions of gratitude to God for the triumph of democracy.

Personal Items.

In March, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, with their two daughters Dorothy and Florence, sailed for America for a much needed furlough. Their anxiety for the health of Florence had hastened their departure, though their furlough was fully due. Our joy in the news that Florence had quite recovered from her threatened blindness was turned into deep sorrow by the news that, on Christmas Day, she died after a brief illness, a victim of the prevailing epidemic of influenza followed by double pneumonia. The further news that Mrs. Dickson and Dorothy were also seriously ill from the same causes has cast a gloom upon us all and has filled our hearts with sorrow and anxiety.

Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter is still in America, the Woman's Board having granted her an extension of furlough. She is enrolled as a Post Graduate student in the University of Kansas taking special studies in pedagogy for a Master's Degree. She is expected to return in the summer of 1919.

We rejoice in the addition of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Miller to the Mission force. They have felt for some time that they would like to get into regular station work, and so in August the Board of Trustees of Jaffna College released them and they are now at Manepay in charge of Station and Educational work.

The vacancy at Tellipallai caused by Mr. Dickson's going on furlough was filled by the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ward from Manepay.

Early in January Mr. and Mrs. Brown moved from Kankesanturai to Augusta House, Uduvil.

In June Miss E. I. Hansen passed her First Tamil Examination and Mr. C. W. Miller his Second.

Health.

The year has been marked by a good deal of sickness. Mrs. Ward's stay in Kodaikanal was prolonged several weeks by illness and on her return to Jaffna she spent six weeks in the hospital. John Hitchcock was quarantined for several weeks at Kodaikanal with the measles. Fortunately it was during the season while his parents were with him. Mr. Brown had a motorcycle accident in July which shook Mrs. Brown badly and laid him up for six weeks.

Besides these special cases almost all the mission had some touch of the prevailing influenza. The worst cases were Miss Hastings, Dr. Curr and Miss Hansen; but none of these were severe.

The influenza was disastrous throughout Jaffna and was aggravated by the unprecedented rains.

Floods.

On the 16th and 17th of November Jaffna experienced the greatest flood known in thirty-four years. Twenty-seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. The results in many parts were most disastrous, particularly in a small district of which our church at South Erlaly is the center. The whole village was inundated. All the mud walls of the houses just melted down, and many roofs collapsed. Throughout the peninsula thousands of sheep, goats and cattle died. Gardens were demolished. All of this, along with the influenza caused much suffering, which called for

extensive relief. Immediately the Mission and the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church appropriated small sums and made an appeal to the people for more, with gratifying results. Public committees took up the matter; funds were subscribed by friends in South Ceylon and the Federated Malay States; and appropriations were made by the Governmentsof Ceylon and of the F. M. S. It was a time of distress which called out the kindly sympathy of all communities.

Visitors.

Early in the year we had a visit of a few days from Rev. and Mrs. Alden H. Clark and their children who were on their way home from the Marathi Mission. They stayed with us several days, and Mr. Clark had an opportunity to see most of our stations.

In August we were greatly surprised and delighted to have a visit from Rev. T. A. Elmer, formerly a teacher in Jaffna College and later in Anatolia College in Turkey. He, along with Mr. Maynard of the Turkey Mission, was on his way to Persia on the Persian Relief Expedition. They spent several days with us and gave us an insight into the conditions which they had seen in Turkey and Russia during the war.

Another visitor whose coming was of general interest was the Christian saniyasi from North India, Sadhu Sunder Singh, who visited Jaffna in June. This wandering preacher, in the flowing saffron robes of the oriental "holy man", though only twenty-eight years old, has a history of a wonderful conversion to Christianity amidst bitterest persecutions and trials; this, with years of homeless wandering over North India preaching Jesus Christ, makes an appeal to the Indian mind that carries wonderful power. In his preaching he says little about his own experiences, but delivers a strong appeal to the people to turn from their sins and to follow the Master. For two weeks he preached all over Jaff-

a and attracted large crowds wherever he went. Whatever may be true of the miraculous stories told about him, of the man himself there is ut one opinion. All agree that he is a man of wonderfully fine personality, of great sincerity, in whose life the dominant desire is to exalt the Master.

Women's Conferences.

The influence of Sadhu Sunder Singh was perhaps more strongly felt n Manepay than in any other locality. Certain it is there was left in ume a very strong desire on the part of some Christians to do more ctive work for the Master; and when in July and August the evangelistic missionaries worked up a onference for Christian service there, the women took hold with greatst enthusiasm. This conference, and smaller ones held in other places ater, were a distinctive feature of the year's work and are mentioned ore fully in individual reports.

ew Buildings.

The mission has entered upon a period which we hope will be protracted, of erecting new buildings. During the year the following new buildings have been opened:- The Hunt Building at Vaddukoddai; the New Dormitory at Uduvil; the new class rooms at Udupiddi; Summerville Ward n the new house for the village school teacher at Inuvil; a fine large ew English School at Pandeterrippu; the rebuilt and enlarged English chool at Karadive; the reconstructed assembly hall of Chavakachcheri glish school; the Valalai village school. Besides these we have veral new village schools under construction which will be opened in 19.

nancial Stress.

The mission has felt the influence of the war financially in the unfavorable tes of exchange which have reduced the salary of a single person by 250.00 or Rs. 500.00 for a married couple, and a still larger amount

for those who have children. It is safe to say that the increased cost of living with the reduced purchasing power of the rupee has caused a loss of as much again. Our appropriations for the work have suffered a like reduction.

In the reports which follow the writers have tried to record items of special interest in their work and from their own experiences. But after all our real ground for encouragement and inspiration for larger effort, lies in the background of steady work in accustomed lines, the daily, weekly and monthly systematic effort going on in the churches and hospitals, in the college, boarding schools, and day schools. We wish to record a word of appreciation of our Tamil co-laborers in all these lines, and to express our gratitude for their steady faithfulness, their cordial co-operation, and their Christian fellowship.

These things which cannot be tabulated are our joy and confidence.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC WORK.

In planning our work for this term of service we have hoped first to arouse the churches of our mission to a greater sense of their privilege and responsibility in the field of evangelism. We want to see the people of this country come into a saving knowledge of the Master. We are not content with the progress that has been made. We feel that a group twenty-one churches with a communicant membership of over twenty-three hundred, ought to be a very, very strong force in the community, and very effective in winning men and women to Christ. We have started this work with the firm conviction that if a solid and permanent work of evangelism is to be done it must be through a church thoroughly awake to its spiritual possibilities. The experience of the year has served to deepen that conviction, and has revealed something of the magnitude of the task; but we are also convinced that it is a possible task, and that we have the forces here, which, if rightly used can accomplish it.

The conventional method of holding big meetings for the Hindus has not seemed to me the best way to reach the desired end. From the beginning I have adopted the method of personal visits to the homes of Christians and personal talks with families and individuals, believing that the leaven of an active, earnest Christian community will be the best means of reaching the Hindus. This method gives me a chance to meet individual situations, and to adapt my message to individual needs. It opens the way to intimate confidences, and brings opportunities for help which public meetings could never bring. It is a more difficult method than the holding of public meetings. It takes more time, and involves more actual speaking, but it is rewarded by intimacies and personal friendships which nothing else can bring.

As a rule my visits are expected, as people know that I am in the neighborhood and will call sooner or later. I always begin by asking all about the family, particularly about the children and the absent members, taking careful notes of all this information. The people welcome this inquiry for they delight to talk about their family history. The more familiar I can become with their interests the more I can enlist them in my appeal. In the case of converts from Hinduism I inquire specially as to the influences which led to their conversion. This easily leads to the personal talk about the life of the spirit, the fundamentals of our Christian faith, and our responsibility for the salvation of those about us. I never carry a Bible with me, because I want to find out how people use their own Bibles. When I ask for the Bible, if it is produced ~~is is is produced~~ from some convenient place, and if the father or the mother turns readily to passage after passage as we talk together and reads with evident familiarity with the text, and if the children sitting around can repeat a few verses, it is safe to judge that family religion is not neglected.

But if the husband says to his wife, "Where is the Bible?", and she unlocks a cupboard or a box and brings out a dusty book which she wipes with a cloth, and if in looking for such familiar passages as the Beatitudes, the father or the mother hunts from Genesis to Revelation while I quietly wait, offering not the slightest help, then it is safe to conclude that in that family religious work needs to begin at home. Naturally my messages to two such families will differ very widely.

But in any case before I leave we have had a good heart to heart talk on such passages as John 13, 34-5, I Cor. 13, Matt. 25, 31-45, and many others which seem to me to get at the heart of the Gospel message, and to set forth our personal responsibility. Then follows

prayer in which the children and the absent members are particularly remembered one by one. Sometimes before leaving the house I sit down and write a letter to the absent son or daughter. I have had some very cordial replies to such letters.

Such visits take from three quarters of an hour upward. It is not possible to do such work in a hurry and it is not profitable to try to make more than from four to six visits in a day. If a good deal of walking is involved four is quite enough. In any case it is not wise to make an important visit, and all are important, when one is fagged. Each visit, with the conversation all in Tamil, is as exhausting as preaching a sermon.

In case the man or the woman upon whom I am calling is the only Christian in the home, and the Hindu relatives are present, this home visit gives me an opportunity, not only to encourage the Christian, but also to have an earnest talk with these Hindu parents and friends whom I could never meet elsewhere, as they would never go to church. Indeed, in numerous Christian homes there are Hindu friends and relatives who share in my visit and frequently take part in the conversation.

These visits are usually made alone, sometimes with the pastor, and are always followed by such meetings with the church as may be needed to bring the message to the church as a whole.

Lately I have been adding another feature as I find that in a number of cases it is evident that one of the first things needed in the church is to create and develop the spirit of unity and brotherly love. In small churches I have asked the pastor to furnish each member with a full list of all the members arranged in family groups, including the children and absentees. Then I ask them all to pray daily for each other by name, using these lists, and adding to the lists Hindu

friends and neighbors whom they wish to win.

In one of the larger churches I have started another method. Here the pastor's wife is by all odds the best volunteer worker in the church. I have asked her to choose one other woman, and with her to enter into a covenant of prayer for every member, using the lists furnished by the pastor. At the end of a month they will ask two other women to join them, and at the end of the second month these four will each ask another; and thus the circle will enlarge till all are included. In the same way the pastor will start a movement among the men. Thus we hope to arouse a genuine interest in the whole church.

A little different from these visits was my work at Jaffna College where I spent about three weeks holding personal interviews with all of the older students, both Christian and Hindu. I may say that in all my experience in the College I have never known a better atmosphere prevailing in the school than there is now. The Christian boys are earnest and active. I was pleased to find an unusual number of them express a definite desire to go into the ministry. Among the Hindus are a number of sincere young men, Christian at heart, just waiting for courage to declare themselves in opposition to their parents. Others not so far along are sincere inquirers. I always closed these interviews with prayer, asking the student himself to lead, and even among the Hindus in two cases only was there a refusal to pray.

This spade work which is so necessary in laying the foundations for an extensive evangelistic effort is not yet finished. I have covered about one half the field, and will keep right on till every church is visited.

In addition to the directly personal method we have planned to do much through special meetings and conferences. In this we have made

a good start, although we have fallen short of our original plan.

In December a Retreat for men was held for two full days in Jaffna College buildings, when those in attendance were warmed with the glow of Christian fellowship and devotion, and inspired and lifted up by the prayerful, unhurried discussion of many of the problems connected with church work and the vital interests of the Christian community. Owing to influenza and heavy rains the attendance was smaller than we had hoped, but the meeting was exceedingly helpful.

The conferences for women have been more numerous and far-reaching. Realizing that in our educated Christian women there is a great storehouse of power for Christian service if we could only get them stirred up, we have had a series of women's meetings worked up by Miss Howland and Mrs. Brown, which have proved very effective. The main conference was held at Manepay for four days in August. Printed invitations were distributed in all of the twenty-one churches, and about four hundred came to the meetings representing twenty churches.

The last session was a meeting for consecration at which the women pledged themselves to undertake definite forms of service for a year as suggested by a printed pledge card which had been carefully prepared. The results of this meeting began to appear immediately. For example, at Sandillipay, where the Sunday School had dwindled to almost nothing, the women of the church took hold of it and now they have a live school with an attendance of sixty or more and four young women teachers. In Chavakachcheri, where they have always had a good school, four additional women volunteered to teach,-there were two before,-adding greatly to the efficiency of the school. In Varany, where formerly the Sunday School was in the hands of two men, four young women have ~~to~~ taken up teaching, and a weekly women's prayer meeting has been started. In Manepay several new women recruits have been added to the Sunday

School, and the regular attendance at "Mothers' Meeting" has increased from an average of six or eight to twenty. Here also a number are ~~orgr~~ organized in bands to do regular Gospel work in the villages on Sunday afternoons.

To carry the inspiration of the conference to a wider field, one day conferences were held at Chavakachcheri, Vaddukoddai, and Karadive. So the women of nearly every church in the mission have received a new impetus for work from these meetings and nearly five hundred pledges for definite service have been signed. The women are enthusiastic in wishing that this August conference should be an annual event, and the pastors are more than happy over the help these meetings have been to their church work. Plans for the continuation and expansion of women's work during the coming year are well in hand.

During the year I have been continually asking myself how we can best develop within our Christian community the sense of responsibility for the winning of their friends and neighbors. The rank and file of our members feel no such responsibility. They tacitly regard that as the work of the pastors and Bible Women and other paid agents.

To get all possible light on the inquiry I have been careful to inquire from many people, particularly converts from Hinduism, what were the influences which led to their conversion. I have been surprised at the practical unanimity of their testimony. I have found only one person who mentioned a special evangelist or a special meeting as even a passing influence in his turning to Christ. Only two persons, a man and his wife, mentioned any missionary as the main influence in their conversion. While over and over again, men and women who have come into the light, told of how they were led to the Master by some pastor, or teacher, or friend, or fellow student, or of how the Christian atmosphere of the

boarding school which they attended won their acceptance of the Master. My personal insight into the experiences of a large number of men and women deepens the conviction that our future success will depend upon our creating in every Christian community such an atmosphere as pervades our best boarding schools where students live continually in the presence of high ideals. We must make it possible for Hindu men and women to associate intimately for a protracted period with Christian men and women whose lives have been redeemed. I am thoroughly convinced that our present duty is to develop, strengthen and inspire our own Christian Constituency, and through them to attract the Hindus.

Further, our experience this year with our women's conventions confirms us in the opinion that these efforts are along the right lines. We are endeavoring to use the means within our reach in definite forms of service.

There are many difficulties to be met and overcome. Conspicuous among these is the need of a higher type of home religion. In many homes family prayer and careful training of children are painfully lacking. In all our work both personal and in conferences, we have been laying special emphasis on the home as the most important Christian institution, and there is great need of careful and insistent teaching on this point.

Then too there is neglect in the matter of gathering the children into the churches. In a number of our stronger churches much is done to train children in the Sunday schools and in Junior Endeavor Societies. But even so there is a failure in many cases to definitely tie the children, particularly the boys, to the church, and we find the children of Christian parents drifting off to the Malay States and other parts without uniting with the church.

This is the fault of both parents and pastors. Where home religion

is neglected church fellowship is not urged upon the young people. Then some pastors and church committees think that no child should be taken into the church before the age of fifteen or sixteen, or before they can understand what it involves. I am continually urging that children as young as twelve be not only permitted but urged to join the church and that they be definitely trained as church members.

There is a serious danger confronting us in what is apparently a growing tendency to contract marriages with Hindus. In the case of girls who have been converted from Hinduism in our boarding schools there is much to be said to excuse such marriages. Often these girls have no Christian relatives to help them and the pressure from Hindu friends is almost irresistible. In the case of young men there is no excuse. Christian young women are more numerous than young men and it is very seldom indeed that a Christian young man cannot find a suitable Christian bride.

But what really alarms us is the growing frequency of mixed marriages deliberately arranged for their children by Christian parents. The parents by this action lay themselves open to discipline by the church, and too often an estrangement is made with the church not only for the parents but also for the young couple. We feel that a greater effort should be made to keep the offending members within the Christian community, for through severe discipline too many have been lost to the church. This whole question is a very delicate one and requires careful and patient handling.

There is a very conspicuous lack of good literature in our Christian homes. I believe that many quarrels resulting from idle gossip might be avoided if our women had an abundance of good wholesome literature to occupy their time. The higher culture which comes from acquaintance with good books is largely lacking. One crying need is a high class

woman's magazine in Tamil. There are any number of educated women, both Christian and Hindu, who have much leisure who need the help and inspiration which such a magazine would give. A good circulating library would do much to meet the need. Perhaps this is the place we ought to begin.

The church is also suffering on account of the large number of absentee members. Part of my duty as Treasurer of the Jafina Council of the South India United Church is to keep in touch with these Christians. I have on my mailing list about 450 names, mostly men, scattered as widely as German East Africa, Aden, North India, Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and Hong Kong, the largest number being in the F.M.S. In some cases whole families are away but still keep their connection with the home church. In other cases the husband is absent leaving his wife and children here. Frequently the sons and the married daughters are all gone. In some of our churches the only resident members are the mission agents and a few old people. These absentees are very often thoroughly loyal to their church and give liberally to its support, but as an evangelizing force they are a minus quantity; and unfortunately they not infrequently bring back habits and customs, drink and extravagance for example, which are very harmful. It is of course the young people who leave, so that the affairs of the home church are largely in the hands of old people. This is unfortunate for it often means lack of progress.

There is an ever increasing need of recruiting our pastoral force. When we came to Jaffna in 1899 there were fourteen pastors and nineteen unordained preachers in active service. Our statistics for 1918 show thirteen pastors and fourteen unordained preachers. Two of these have since died. Yet in nineteen years the work has increased and the op-

portunity has broadened. In this time eight pastors have died or retired and six have been ordained. Of the present pastors only four are less than fifty years of age, and while we greatly appreciate the strong work of the older pastors, they, as well as we, feel the need of young blood in the ministry. A good many young men are offering themselves but we lack funds to send them to Theological schools for training.

The year past has seen some steps taken toward correcting the situation by pushing forward tested young men to positions of greater responsibility. Of the six pastors ordained in the last twenty-three years three were ordained this year. Mr. G. D. Thomas was called from Moolai to be pastor at Navaly, one of our largest churches, and was ordained in September. He is an old student of Jaffna College and taught in the college several years. He took his theological course at Bangalore. He is a great addition to our force. Mr. V. M. John and Mr. K.A.Kandiah are preachers of twelve years standing. They received all their higher education in Jaffna College and were the last students who completed their theological education in the college. They have been successful workers and are now ordained as pastors at Araly and at Pandeterrippu.

Special mention should be made of the fact that in recent years added responsibility has been placed on several pastors by making them the managers of the schools of their districts. Indeed as the work grows they are taking more and more of the responsibilities formerly carried by missionaries. One pastor, Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby, has been placed in full charge of the station of Chavakachcheri as recorded in former reports. The work under his care is flourishing. There is great need in that field of more evangelistic work, and the Jaffna Council has definitely set itself the task of supplying the need, but it will be

several years before the field is adequately occupied.

Mr. Sinnatamby has been specially successful in developing his English school. This institution has practically a clear field among a population of 35,000, and is now one of our most successful and important schools. He is attempting to develop the boarding department so as to increase the range and the depth of its influence. For this he has the use of the mission house which has not been occupied by a missionary family for a good many years.

The work of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church deserves more than the passing mention which we can give it here. Certain it is that this organization is not only increasing in its power and usefulness but it is gradually winning the confidence and the loyal support of an enlarging constituency. The fact that our thankoffering for 1918 reached nearly Rs. 1,600, and that it came from about five hundred subscribers, is evidence that the Council is attracting the attention of a large number. The individual gifts received in envelopes for this thankoffering ranged from a few cents to Rs. 100. The Council depending on the continued and increasing loyalty of all members of the churches and an ever widening circle of friends, is planning to extend its work especially in the direction of evangelism in neglected districts.

This report records but feebly the experiences of joy and trial which the year has brought; but on the whole we look back with no small degree of satisfaction on what has been accomplished, and we look forward with hope and enthusiasm to the tasks of the coming year.

Giles G Brown

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Report of S. R. Hotchand
1918

Much time has been given to the Women's Missionary Society this year. During more than half of the year until the new secretary was appointed in August the illness of the Secretary Mrs Chelliahpilly who was also acting as treasurer left much to be done to keep up the interest. There were committee meetings to be arranged, sending reports to each of the 21 churches and procuring and giving mite boxes. The income of the Society is largely from these mite boxes. I have taken part in the missionary meetings in nine of the churches. Earnest effort has been made by the pastor's wife or the church delegate in many of the churches, to see that every christian woman had a mite box.

The Women's Missionary Society support a school on the island of Nainative and pay the Bible woman and a part of the teacher's salary at Nagarkovil in the eastern part of Jaffna and the tuition of one of the girls from Nainative in the Uduvil Boarding School. It means over Rs. 800 a year to be raised. Miss C. Wyman with a Bible woman and a helper spent the month of September in christian work in the island of Nainative. Nagamma the first girl to come to a Boarding school from the island is now in training to be a teacher.

The annual meeting of the Society was held as a part of the women's conference in August. We were very glad that Mrs. Chelliahpilly had so far recovered her health as to be able to speak at that meeting.

Mrs. Chelliahpilly was most active in the forming of the Society and has been the secretary for these 18 years.

The woman's ~~Missionary~~ conference of four days at Manipay having for its object the creating of a deeper interest in christian service in the home and in the church and

community has been far reaching in its influence.

The 400 christian women who attended the meetings entered into the spirit of the meetings and acceded to the request to come plainly dressed and without wearing the jewelry which is usually thought needful for public occasions.

All who remained to the last day for short addresses by several of the pastors on the subjects considered on the previous days, and after that the experience meeting led by Mr Mather closing with the communion service, must have received an inspiration for a closer walk with the Master and life of service.

Two all-day Women's conferences at Vaddukodai and Charakachetty before the close of the year and one since then at Karadive have given an opportunity to meet many women who did not attend the Manipay conference and take up with them some of the subjects then considered especially the christian influence of the home, Sunday school work, christian service for others, Social service and a talk by Dr. Curr on the Health of the Home. The christian women of seven other churches have been met and signatures secured to the pledges for christian service.

The pastor's wife and christian workers have taken pledges to the homes in some places and thus secured more signatures.

I have had the privilege of visiting a number of families in Udupil to return the signed pledges obtained by the Bible woman Mrs Paulpillay. Reports come of the activity of christian women and girls in teaching in Sunday school and helping to increase attendances, as a result of interest awakened by these conferences, also more are interested in visiting and holding meetings in christian and nonchristian homes. The women's prayer meeting has received an impetus in some churches.

Before the all-day conference at Karadive I spent over two weeks at Karadive with Mr. and Mrs. Brown visiting especially in the Christian homes but also finding some of the girls of nonchristian homes who had studied for a short time at Udurul.

We were very fortunate and grateful for the use of a furnished house, the mother of the owner keeping only a small room for her own use.

It was a delight to get into touch with the work of Mrs Paul the pastor's wife and hear of the love and esteem which the people have for her. The mothers especially appreciate what she does for their children in training them in singing and in Bible truths in the Sunday School and children's meeting, and also her help and sympathy in times of trial and sickness. Mrs Paul and her daughter presided at the organ which the church have bought and they have a nice choir of boys and girls to help in the singing.

In March 2 days were spent with Mrs. Ward at Manepay in calling in Christian homes. In July and August over a month was spent with Mr. & Mrs. Brown in Manepay when I was able to visit a number of old pupils in their homes in the villages near there.

An event of interest was the completion of the new house for the teacher of the Inuvil "James Stanley Burkes School". There was an informal opening. The Inuvil Missionaries went over and a Wesleyan minister whose wife was in the hospital read a Scripture portion and had a Prayer. When I had the privilege of turning the key and opening the door of the living room. This is the only Christian home in Inuvil outside the mission compound.

Three girls from Inuvil studying in Udurul school have united with the Church and one is studying in the teachers' class. The Bible is daily taught in this school to the little children and there is a good attendance at the Sunday School

held in the preaching bungalow connected with the hospital. The head mistress is a graduate of the teachers' class at Uduvil and boards with the nurses in the Tnuvil hospital.

For the annual meeting of the Sunday school we invited the women and girls who had passed the fourth and fifth grades in the school to be present and gave to each a small book either "Light for women" or "Gold Thread", 150 bags of sweets were given to women and children as well as a picture card to each one and every child that had attended more than 25 Sundays had a present of a school book or for some girls print jackets. The teacher had helped the children to prepare songs and dialogues which interested all.

Mrs Arumugam, the teacher's wife, is a Bible woman and visits among the people as well as teaches in the school. Their influence in the village is shown by the large audiences that come by their invitation for any special evening meetings as when Mr. Philips of Bangalore Theological Seminary preached one evening.

In the hospital with its wards and 32 rooms containing 70 to 90 patients and their friends from all parts of Jaffna besides dispensary patients, there is a wonderful opportunity for christian work. Many a half day is spent in visiting and conversing with them.

The Bible pictures on the walls of the wards are often the subject of a little talk and I am often asked to stop and see some one when I have not time to visit all.

The children of Mrs Chelliah our Bible woman at Mallagam were all ill during the scourge of influenza. They all recovered but in the begining of the New year the two youngest were ill with enteric. They seemed to be recovering but the youngest, a very lovely girl of about eleven years had a relapse and died. The mother and the eldest daughter 17 years old, a student in Uduvil English

School were brought
ill to the hospital but 10 days after the little one was taken the eldest daughter died; and the mother too sick to be told joined her 10 days after. It must have been a glad surprise to meet her daughter. The two boys will live with relations and the home is broken up.

All village work was nearly at a stand still during the epidemic. Miss. C. Wyman and Mrs Paulpilly worked in the hospital and several of the other Bible woman had so much illness in their own homes that they were needed there. When they were able to visit the sick and dying it was almost always much appreciated even by Hindoos.

The little booklets from the Scripture Gift Mission which contain selections from the Scriptures have been given away and hundreds of leaflets. A few gospels have been given but about 300 have been sold in the hospital and villages near, as well as over 700 little narrative tracts for children and some larger books

REPORT OF UDUPIDDI STATION FOR 1918.

Missionaries: Mr. and Mrs. W.E.Hitchcock.

Pastors: Revds.S.R.Hitchcock, E.T.Williams, F.Anketell.

Licensed Preacher: Mr. E.K.Yesuthasan.

Catechists: Messrs.S.Thevathasan, S.S.Vallipuram, J.K.Kanapathipillai

Colporter: Mr. John Stickney.

Bible Women: Mrs. Laura Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Henry, Mrs. Julia Kathiravelu, Mrs. A.Muttuvelu, Mrs. Annapillai Lawrence, Mrs. Chinnachy Kathirasu, Mrs. Mary Joshua, Mrs. Harriet Ponnumpalam (pensioned).

1 Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School; with 6 teachers, 63 pupils.

2 English Schools, with 8 teachers and 192 pupils.

22 Vernacular Day Schools, with 72 teachers and 2475 pupils.

The Churches.

Udupiddi Church. Rev.S.R.Hitchcock, Pastor; Members 120.

Rev. F.Anketell, who had been pastor of this church for two and a half years, left at the end of January. Then the church called Rev. S.R.Hitchcock of Navaly, but he could not come until July and so there was no pastor for five months. The catechist, Mr. S.Thevathasan, had charge of the church services and charged nothing for his services in order that the church might save money for making repairs. The prominent members of the church joined together to carry on evangelistic work one day each month as a preparation for the special week of evangelism. Their efforts were commendable and the spirit of co-operation was helpful so that, tho without a pastor, the life of the church did not seem to decline. When pastor Hitchcock came he was given a hearty welcome and he ~~has laid much emphasis on prayermeetings, holding meetings for neighborhood gatherings in the houses of Christians.~~

has laid much emphasis on prayermeetings, holding meetings for neighborings hood gatherings in the houses of Christians. The church is now united and has received 16 new members on profession of their faith. Most of these were girls from the Boarding School.

Some of the members received inspiration by a visit to Point Pedro to hear Sadhu Sunder Singh, whose unique personality was winning and whose original illustrations were very apt and impressive. He also stopped here for a short time and spoke to the girls in the Boarding School. The good work done by missionaries in other lands was brought home to our minds more vividly by a short call by Rev. T.A.Elmer, formerly a teacher in Jaffna College, afterwards a missionary in Marsovan, Turkey, who with Rev. Mr. Maynard, also from Turkey, visited us while on his way to engage in relief work for the Armenians. Thus the cause of missions was helped by an increased interest in them on the part of the members of the church.

In September and October the influenza epidemic prevailed all around us. Schools had to be closed and deaths were frequent. But in Udupiddi only a few of our Christians died tho many suffered to some extent.

The Superintendent of the Sunday School made special efforts to collect money from outside friends for providing Christmas presents for the boys and girls who had attended the Sunday School regularly and learned the texts assigned. Over 600 were present at the Christmas celebration and many were given presents whose value was considerable.

Achuveli Church. Rev. E.T.Williams, Pastor; Members 73.

Rev. E.T.Williams has been pastor of this church for seven or eight years and perhaps a change would be beneficial on both sides. He has carried on the preaching work regularly and appar-

ently to the satisfaction of most of the members. But there are some who are not in harmony with others and who keep themselves aloof from the church and at the same time blame the pastor. He leaves home on private business so frequently that the pastoral work receives too little care and the evangelistic work is not pressed forward sufficiently to show results. No new members have been received on profession of their faith. Union moonlight meetings were appointed just at the time when the farmers were busy plowing after the first rains, which were later than usual, and consequently the meetings were not well attended.

The Sunday School children were given the usual Christmas treat, presents being provided by a special collection.

The influenza prevailed in the villages and many deaths occurred, especially of children. Then there came floods and many poor people suffered much loss, some houses falling and rendering the families homeless. Many camped for some days on the roadside as their land was covered with water.

Mr. S.S.Vallipuram worked as a catechist at Tondamannar till the end of July when he was sent elsewhere and the pastor had to look after supplying this little outstation with a preaching service for the rest of the year.The catechist had worked hard but was interrupted by sickness in his family for many weeks. The Sunday service was only a small part of his work and his absence is much felt.

Varany Church. Rev. F.Anketell, Pastor; Members 70.

Mr. S.Ponniah, catechist, had charge of this church for several years, but was sent to another place when the new pastor came in February. The church had had no ordained pastor before, but had always been served by a preacher. The Council was obliged to give

help to enable the church to meet its expenses, but the amount contributed by the church was more than in previous years. The privilege of having a pastor of their own seems to be appreciated by the members and they are doing their best. The parish is separated into two parts by a lagoon and the east side which is near the sea and is inhabited largely by fishermen contains more than half the members. Here the licensed preacher Mr. E. K. Yesuthasan carries on his work. He has won the friendship of all the people and is enlarging the schoolhouse which is used also for church services. He has also secured the gift of a bell. The two members added to the church by profession are from this part of the parish.

At Nagercoil the teacher, Mr. Joshua Kanapathipillai, does catechist's work also at his end of the parish. I believe he is very faithful in presenting the truth to the people of that village.

The influenza prevailed in all the villages here and affected many children. It came here rather later than in Udupiddi, and so lasted into the rainy season. The pastor succeeded in getting the Sunday School children to attend in larger numbers than before and had a Christmas celebration, tho the presents were perhaps of smaller value than in some other places.

Educational.

To carry on the schools and keep them efficient is a problem that faces the missionary all the time, and it seems incapable of solution without the expenditure of more money than is available. This year the law for compulsory attendance of children came into effect and added a good number to many schools. But this also added to the expense as it required more teachers in some schools and increased accommodation and furniture. When these could be supplied, a larger grant was obtained, but if a school attempted to

get along with its former staff, the results were sometimes disappointing. Then the influenza epidemic came just before the time for the annual examination of my schools and these had to be postponed a month, and even then some of the children had not recovered and others by their absence were not well prepared, and thus the expected increase in the grant was not gained.

The greatest need of the schools in many cases is to have a teacher's house. Then we could send a teacher to any school. As it is we are obliged to employ a teacher who can live in his own house, and accordingly, if the school is at a considerable distance, as happens when it is in a village with few Christians or perhaps none, his time and strength are used up in walking to and fro. Few of my schools have sufficient desks for all the children but to supply the additional number required for 22 schools with 1456 boys and 1019 girls will cost several hundred rupees. Maps have been made use of till they are in tatters, but new maps now cost much money. We try to meet the teachers' salaries from the Government grant but this means poor pay for most of the teachers, and so young men are not attracted to this work. I fear that the schools will not be kept up to the desired standard of excellence unless something more can be done to help them. I have proposed to drop a school because every year it is an expense, but the church members urge that it should be kept on as it is a help to holding meetings in the village if we have a schoolhouse and a teacher there. And from these village schools come the boys and girls who enter the College or the Boarding Schools where the Christian influences result in bringing into the church the majority of those gained by the labors of all our workers.

My two English schools are Primary schools taking the pupils only through the fifth standard. But I have applied for permission to have the Achuveli school an Elementary school as there are a good number of boys who wish to go further and are too poor to go away from home where they would have to pay board. In these schools the fees paid and the grant meet the running expenses. We try to have a strong Christian influence in them. But they need better teachers than we have been able to procure with the low fees which the poor people can give. There is a wide-spread desire for an English education and the Sivites are opening more schools, so if we wish to keep the boys and girls under Christian influences and direct their studies along right lines, we must make our schools as efficient and attractive as we can.

W.E.Hitchcock.

Tellippalai Station, 1918.

General:-

Rev. and Mrs J. H. Dickson and family went home on furlough in March. The Station was in charge of Mr C. W. Miller until May. Mr and Mrs A. A. Ward were able to move to Tellippalai from Manipay only in August. Thus the work did not have the close supervision of former years, but in spite of this, everything seemed to go on as usual. It speaks well for the training which the workers have received in the past and for their faithfulness to duty.

Evangelistic:-

There are four organized Churches in this field - North Erlaly, South Erlaly, Tellippalai and Candatarippu, the latter having been recently transferred from the Manipay Station. The preacher at Candatarippu, K. A. Kandiah, was ordained during the year. His salary has been raised from Rs 45.00 to Rs 60.00 per month. It is hoped that the work will go forward there with increasing

vigor

vigor and success. The other churches are continuing to maintain a healthy life. Tellippalai had a net gain of fifteen members.

The Special evangelist effort was not so satisfactory this year, as it came at a bad time. When the teachers are engaged with preparation for examinations they can not give themselves properly to evangelism, and without their co-operation the work in the villages is not very effective.

The visit of the Indian Sadhu, Sunder Singh, has left what seems to be a permanent impression upon the people. There is no doubt a deeper earnestness and more sense of responsibility for the non-Christian population.

If the emphasis on personal evangelism is continued for sometime longer, it may be that we shall develop a really live, working church.

Educational.

Thoough careful and strong-handed management, Mr. Dickson has brought the Vernacular Schools practically

practically to a self-supporting basis, with the help of the Board's annual grants. Many new buildings are badly needed, but these will have to come slowly as the other fields also are in a similar condition. Pandaterippu District is improving year by year, and with the exception of Pandaterippu Station School and its branch school at Perampattai, there is good hope that these schools will cease to be a killing burden in the near future. The problem of admitting low caste children into Mylliddy school has been solved by erecting a separate small building. This may seem a poor solution, but it ~~succeeds~~ seemed the only solution possible, as that is a very bigoted Hindu centre. This method retains our hold upon the high caste children while opening the door of opportunity to the very considerable low caste population.

The Kangazanturai English School is still a serious problem. Only about forty children in attendance, and little opportunity for development,

It would seem a pity to give up after so many years of struggle and it may be that if a good staff is maintained for two or three years we may attract enough children to meet expenses.

Tellippalai English School is doing very well. In Mr Chellappah we have a thoroughly satisfactory head master, and it is a comfort to be manager of a school like this, which is not an ~~eternal~~ eternal millstone.

The Boys' Boarding School has taken a leap forward in attendance, from twenty three to forty five.

Some of the new boys are very promising. Unfortunately, most of these boys are poor, and are unable to pay all their expenses, so the larger the attendance the greater the financial difficulty for the missionary in charge. With ~~general~~ generous help from the Mission and Rs 150.00 from the Council, the amount still to be raised by private appeal does not seem impossible of attainment. There is no better evangelizing agency than such a Boarding School, not to speak of the absolute necessity of training boys as teachers for the Vernacular Schools.

The Industrial department of the School is being extended by the introduction of basket weaving. There is a possibility that this may develop into an important cottage industry through the Vernacular schools. Classes in typesetting and bookbinding are continued on the former basis, with a grant from Government.

The religious life of the school is strong and healthy. Next year's report will show a good number of conversions and accessions to the church. A Christmas party was held for the students in the mission house, with games and "stunts" which the boys seemed to enjoy immensely. It was the first touch of social life that some had ever experienced. The different castes represented took part in the fun on equal terms.

The Press:-

The Press had a good year in spite of high prices of paper, due to the foresight of my predecessor in getting necessary supplies before prices became prohibitive. The success of the Press is largely due to the efficient care of the Superintendent, Mr. C. K. Yesuthason

The number of books and pamphlets published during year 138,975. Number of pages printed, 2,704,880.

A. A. Ward.

THE MORNING STAR.

During the year the management and the editorship of the Morning Star have gone through several phases. It is not necessary to record all of these, but the final stage was entered upon by the appointment of Mr. J. V. Chelliah, one of the teachers of Jaffna College, as editor, with Mr. A. A. Ward, the manager of the Press, as business manager of the Star. The arrangement is working well. The day of publication has been changed from Thursday to Saturday so as to interfere as little as possible with Mr. Chelliah's college duties. We are again proving that our Tamil brethren are capable of carrying important responsibilities when given a chance. The Morning Star is widely read and is a strong and wholesome influence in the country.

Report of the Manipay Station:

The work of the Manipay Station was assigned to us in July and we took up our residence there from the middle of August, 1918, shortly after Mr. Ward's removal to Tellipallai. We have entered the Station Missionaries' work with the conviction that it offered a splendid opportunity to come closely in contact with the people and that it gave a variety of personal touch with all , and we have not been disappointed. Both in the more or less intimate relations we sustain towards the Christians at Manipay and in the less frequent but none the less personal contact we obtain with our teachers and workers in the out stations, we have enjoyed keenly the larger field of the station Missionary. The increase of the size of the field also brings with it an increase of the number of trials and disappointments. But the whole work has been more than worth while. A deeper acquaintance with the problems reveals further fields of labor. There are so many things that ought to be done.

This brings us to the cooperation which we experience from our pastors and teachers. A large part of the Missionaries' effort is rightly expended in the endeavor to increase the amount of cooperative effort among those with whom he is associated. Thought and effort to this end - conference and active work may result in no appoint -change may be received half-heartedly and without enthusiasm. The easiest way is to do things yourself; the harder to get people to do things themselves. We often have to accept results that fall far short of our ideals. Yet if these are the results of the people's own endeavor, they are more than worth while. As a result of the short period we have been working, we feel that we have obtained the cooperation of our fellow Tamil workers to a considerable degree and that among themselves there is a real effort to do things for themselves.

The position of the Mission and the Missionary in the community is well-illustrated by the part taken in the armstice celebrations. Upon the first notification of the conclusion of the armstice negotiations, the church bells of the Mission stations announced the fact to the community. In the Manipay Station compound the celebration for the whole district of Valikamam West was arranged. The Maniagar of the district came in procession to Manipay from his residence in the western part of the division and, through his Headman and the marching school children who came from all sections, announced in an impressive way the significance of the cessation of hostilities. The school children of Manipay District marched from their respective schools waving banners and palms, and Hindus, Catholics and Protestants crowded into the Mission premises to listen to the words of some speakers chosen for the occasion. The Maniagar provided bands of music and the whole celebration was much enjoyed.

enjoyed.

Another illustration of how the Missionary has a position to fill as a citizen. The brother of an influential man in the community committed a misdemeanor while under the influence of liquor. He had been a good deal of rowdy and was a leader of other rowdies. Through the insistence of the Missionary that the village must be free from the peril of drunken rowdies and that the man not withstanding his family ~~community~~ connections should be made to feel the seriousness of his bad habits, he was taken to the police court and bound over to keep the peace. The man promised to keep straight and he is now reported to be living a sober industrious life, and the family and community alike are thanking the Missionary.

There sometimes comes to Missionaries opportunities for taking part in public movements not Christian in name, but Christian in character and the influence one may ~~acquaire~~ acquire in this way for definite Christian principles is more than worth the time and trouble it costs. The writer had the privilege of helping to organize the Boy Scout movement in Jaffna, in 1918. The movement has grown and seven Colleges and several English schools have flourishing troops. I have acted as District Commissioner since the beginning of the movement and have come into close contact with the Scoutmasters of all faiths. I have found Hindu Scoutmasters who have caught the real spirit of scouting is really Christian in expression, devoting themselves to the work with great enthusiasm. A Hindu Scoutmaster borrows from me John L. Alexander's "Boy Training" and finds it a revelation and a stimulus. This Man's troop goes out during the time of recent floods and famine and does fine service in rendering help to the needy of all classes. As a District Scoutmaster, I have had the opportunity of obtaining the cooperation of all sections of the public. The Government Agent is president of the association and chairman of the Executive Committee which is made of Hindu, Catholic and Protestant. A recent development is the employment of a Scout instructor who devotes his whole time to improving the standing of the various troops. I sometimes feel as though the time were past when we need to assert ourselves as protaganists of a religion ~~propaganda~~ propaganda so much as to live our lives as broadly and to exert our influence as widely as possible ~~as possible~~ in the community life. The leaven has been at work and now we are seeing principles freely acknowledged and accepted by all which began in the Christian Message- the term " National" has come to mean more than "Sivite", and the kind of a life a man leads is beginning to have ~~me~~ more significance than the name of the faith attached to him." The Kingdom of Heaven cometh not with observation".

The work which demands the most of my attention is the 22 ~~schools~~ Vernacular schools under my supervision.

The influenza epidemic hit some of of these schools pretty hard but we were fortunate in not having many losses by death or failures because of lack of attendance. On the whole I think that the schools have done pretty well this year. ~~Withat~~ With the improvements which we are yearly making through combinations and new buildings as well as through the efforts of younger teachers, better trained in modern methods, we are approaching better things in our schools system. A great step in advance which has been taken recently is the formation of a committee of school managers, now known as the School Board. Each

Each manager can bring to this committee his problems for advice and suggestions and it is hoped that the way will be made clear so that the burden of financial responsibility will henceforth be borne by the Board instead of by the individual. This can only be done as we give time and thoughts to the needs of the whole field. We are beginning to feel that the people must give more support morally and financially to the Vernacular schools. It has been found in more than one instance that when the people see the need and are convinced of the importance of a project concerning the best interest of their children, they will respond and give enthusiastic help. It is rarely possible to find a teacher of sufficient calibre to take the lead in building up a school through a large community effort. Their efforts are confined mainly to personal influence with the parents. When pastors and Missionaries have taken hold in earnest, the response has been excellent. I recently made a house to house canvas together with the pastor and some ~~influenti~~ influential residents in East Araly to get contributions towards plastering the exterior of the school- church there- people gave gladly and seemed be happy over the fact that they were asked to contribute.

A plan has been proposed by which the school at each church center shall be come more closely identified with and supported by the church. The scheme provides for supervision through a manager appointed by a committee of the Council. It is thus hoped to raise better standards in these church schools especially in religious education. The new school building at Manipay is approaching completion. It has been ~~decidd~~ decided to make it a model school. A floor of tiles and new and suitable furniture are to be put in and every effort made to have the school a model in every respect under the Missionary's immediate supervision.

The work of the Manipay Chuch is naturally the ~~ceter~~ center of the the resident Missionary's influence because of his accessibility for advice and help.

The personal relation thus sustained to the church members has ~~ben~~ been stimulating and on the whole gives us great satisfaction. The past year has seen the completion of the new Parsonage and the pastor moved in. This is a great advance as the parsonage is situated close to the chuch and is in every way a worthy structure. The pastor, himself, devoted much of his time to the work of supervision of construction and with his release from ~~their~~ this burden greater advances are to be looked for in the spiritual life and progress of the church. In the plans for the work of the new year, the members pledged themselves to some definite form of service for the kingdom and each month reports are given of the work going on the various organizations. There are special efforts being made in two outlying centers among low caste people.

Mrs. Miller has had an enthusiastic response from the women in the Queen Mary's Needle work Guild, and in the Women's Association. They have set before them a project to obtain a new organ for the Church.

I have visited the smaller churches from time to time at the service and always receive a hearty welcome. The work at Changanai always calls for special comment. During the past year good progress has been made on the church building which is now nearly ready to receive the roof. The Y.W.C.A. is preparing a concordance for the whole Tamil Bible- a much needed work. The women by turns spend an ~~house~~ hour each day five days of the week at this work.

The work of the year has proved interesting and compensating. We feel happy in the position which we have taken in work and look forward through the grace of God to better directed work and larger results during the coming year.

Charles W. Miller.

JAFFNA COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

for

SCHOOL YEAR 1918.

Report of the Principal of Jaffna College
for the Year
1917- 1918.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Let us stop at the opening of this report to thank our Heavenly Father for all he has vouchsafed to us during the past year. We have been spared many of the hard and sad experiences of others in the world and our school has had given it a reasonable degree of freedom from sickness and death. Up to the time of the outbreak of the Bombay fever or Spanish fever, we had reason to congratulate ourselves on the freedom of the school from any infectious disease or any great amount of sickness: in the fever we suffered with the rest of mankind from pole to pole, few of our boys escaping and many of our teachers falling its victims. Three deaths resulted among the boys, from the First Form, Second Form, and Junior Class. The two former were boys who had been with us only a short time and not much identified with the life of the school; the latter Sathasivam P. was one of our best liked and most promising boys; probably, by unanimous consent of boys and teachers, he would have received the vote as the cleverest boy in school. His loss was sorely felt. Because of his excellence in conduct and character as well as in scholarship it seemed fitting there should be some way of perpetuating his memory among the boys; so, at the suggestion of the Principal, the father of the boy, Mr. Perumalpilly, has undertaken to establish a fund for a prize for the Junior Class and has already contributed forty rupees towards it. When we read of the ravages of this virulent fever in other parts of the world we have reason to be thankful it did not take more boys from us.

Our numbers are less to-day by sixty eight than a year ago, or a little over a year ago. There was a sharp drop in our enrollment from 367 to 265 at the opening of this school year and the real loss was more than that as while some were going others were coming and the decline in numbers does not represent the actual number who left, over, as they called it, the admission of "one whose company was uncongenial*." The loss in numbers is not a thing to be altogether regretted. Some left who were not very desirable citizens. The severest losses were in the Elementary and Primary Departments; in fact the loss in the Secondary was not so very great though a number left from the Second Form. The loss from the Lower School is bound to be felt in later years as it will affect the size of the classes going up for higher studies. We should remind ourselves, however, that numbers are not to be purchased at the price of honour and that we may worship numbers beyond what we ought. One pleasant thing is the passing in this community of all feeling that existed at the time; there is apparently no continuance of ill will, and a spirit of cordiality exists so far as I am able to judge. What the effect may be outside, and in days to come, we cannot well foretell: we can only go on with the confidence that the action will commend itself in the long run to the Christians of Jaffna as the only action consistent with our Lord's teaching of brotherhood.

The reduction in numbers made a situation that called for considerable

* a low caste boy.

readjusting that was much like shifting the freight on a liner in the midst of the ocean. The break-up was more severe because there was a great amount of absence, and irregularity in attendance in that period and altogether a general spirit of unrest. The losses came in such a way that we were unable to reduce our staff proportionately. Mr. Coomarasuriar was let go from the Lower School, after ~~some~~ over a year of very faithful, loyal service. It was not easy to say good bye to one who had been so loyal, and who seemed to have his work and the school so much on his heart. It is our purpose, however, so far as possible, to keep our teaching staff Christian. Since then, in June, Mr. Chelvanayagam left us to pursue his studies for the B.Sc. His work here was of an excellent grade and we regretted his departure. He is now expecting to teach in St. Thomas College. Two new teachers joined us last May; Miss Fernando and Miss DeSilva; one to teach the Kindergarten and the other in the Preparatory and First Years. We have been pleased with their work as was the inspector. We are just now changing one teacher for another, Mr. Amerasingam has been awarded a scholarship in the Training College where he goes to pursue his studies, ~~in January~~. We have no teacher who is more reliable in the performance of his class work from day to day. His study in the Training College should greatly improve him in the art of teaching. Mr. Amerasingam has also been of great service in the religious work of the school, always being ready to respond to a call, and ever taking a lively interest in Christian work. The teacher who comes to us is from the Training College, the first bird of that feather we have been able to capture; and our hunt in this case owes its success to our Secretary, Rev. J.K. Sinnatamby who very kindly used his good offices to induce Mr. J.P. Chelliah to come to this place. Mr. Chelliah is a graduate of three years standing who has been proven in service and who makes a most favourable impression upon his fellow workers here in the College. He is a member of the C.L.I* and you can, early in the morning from six to six thirty, hear his sharp commands and see our boys in their physical drill respond to them with despatch and precision. He is to take charge of handwriting, as one of his many tasks, and we look for a real step in advance in that direction. Mr. Alfred who is leaving us has had charge of the writing as well as drawing, but was too immature for the exacting work of the writing. Now the drawing is being taken by K.V. George a Syrian Christian who comes here through the introduction of Mr. Thomas of Manepay: like his sponsor he has a deep interest in the religious life of the boys and has a good influence over them.

As we are losing one teacher to the Training College and have gained another from there, so we have lost a teacher from America and hope to soon gain one to take his place. Mr. and Mrs. Miller severed their connections with the College the first of August and now are in general Missionary work stationed at Manepay. Mr. Miller's car is frequently parked in the College compound as it was in the days he was at Araly, as he comes here for his duties in connection with the Vaddukoddai station; and we have the consolation of having him here for our functions as one who knows the College, and the boys and is interested in the welfare of both. In fact we may stop to notice that we have a mission that is at present manned by those who have been teachers in Jaffna College: Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Ward and Mr. Brown, as well as Mr. Miller, have served their terms here and we rejoice that their interest is thus assured. The long looked for new man is supposed to be on

* Ceylon Light-Infantry.

his way with Vaddukoddai as his destination and we look for him, any day. He is not the Science man we wanted, but he is, no doubt, a most valuable man. We are eagerly awaiting his arrival and expect great things from him. May he come with the spirit of the young men who have gone to France and threw himself into the work here with the same abandon as they have. A ~~par~~ part of his work will be in the higher classes; some in the Intermediate in Arts.

the Intermediate in Arts

This class has been in embryo for some years and now we hear the pecking of the chick and believe it will soon break through and strut about. One of those who contemplates beginning this course in January has passed the L.M.* and two others are to pass in January and in that confidence will go on with the Inter Arts. Time reveals that the task of establishing ~~those~~ these higher classes is not an easy one: both because of a lack of funds on the part of students and a lack of imagination on the part of many. Along with this there is a strengthening of the conviction, on my part, of the real service we can render the Tamil people and the cause of Christ by this higher education. The Ceylon University, like the mirage of the desert recedes as we approach, until, now, by the proposition of the present Governor that the funds be provided by the people it seems to have been placed for the time in the limbo along with many other visionary things. Even when it comes, however, it will not do away with the desirability of having in Jaffna College classes up to the Inter-Arts and Science at least; this is the only way we can expect a Christian higher education, if any higher education, for many of our boys, whose funds are limited. The advantages of study here more than off-set we believe, any advantage of the Colombo life.

There appears at present no disposition on the part of students from other institutions to study in our Intermediate classes though this may come when we are known to be really started. The number from our own boys who are ready for it does not increase rapidly. We have been somewhat more fortunate than other schools in passing the London Matriculation, having passed two out of five in each of the two examinations held in 1918: the last time getting two, as many as all the other colleges of Jaffna put to-gether. We thought at first that two of our Senior Certificate boys ~~had~~ had obtained exemption from L.M.*, as they passed the five subjects including Latin and Mathematics, but found out that while they had passed there had been a new standard this time so that they were cut out from getting their exemption. There seems not much hope that many of our boys can be expected to obtain exemption in the future though we do not know what a day may bring forth as they have during this year, since last March in fact, changed their regulations no less than three times. Anything is possible with such instability. Our thought now is that it is wise to send boys in for the Senior, then at once enter them in the London Matriculation class without waiting for results. This keeps something before the boy and keeps him from marking time waiting for results.

We sent in eleven in the Senior and seventeen in the Junior last year and this year twelve in Senior and eleven in the Junior. The Junior class taking the examination in 1919 will be a good sized class of twentyfive or so boys; the size of the Senior is, as yet, not sure, probably about fifteen. The detailed results of our last year classes show that while our passes are not what they should be we are doing steady faithful work

*London Matriculation Examination

in most subjects. To attain to what we surely ought we need to have a high standard of excellence all along the line and we trust something is being done to steadily improve in all things. The Science is now getting on to its feet as the boys who have ~~ready~~ had a course in it are coming on and may be expected to do much better than those crammed up for two years. Boys who have been taking the Junior course come to the Senior Examination in quite different form from those who started only in Senior B. We are in need of a more highly qualified man in this department and expect such a one when next May Mr. Sundrampillai comes back to us after five years of study in India. He should have his B. Sc. and what it implies. Should we also be fortunate enough as to get someone from America whose Missionary spirit has been awakened by service during the war, then we should be hopeful of a real place in the Science sun of Ceylon. We should be glad to add to our curriculum lessons in Manual Training soon. Such a course is of great value as a part of boy's mental development and helps much in the co-ordination of lessons with life. Two things are required for this course; money and skill. We need about Rs 3500 to put up a building fifty by twenty one, to place in it a dozen benches, and to provide the tools wanted for the work. Then we must have a man who can saw a board without a bias; drive a nail without pounding his fingers, bending the nail, or splitting the board; and teach boys to do the same and some other things. The Government is prepared to help on the cost and now the war is over the price of tools should come to some normal state so we may consider their purchase. How to get the skill we do not yet know; there are few qualified men about. The course offered at the Training College will help in a couple of years; not at once. We have two or three men with some training in that line and might start if otherwise equipped. Our extensive building plans have put us in a position where it seems necesary to wait a little before making this venture.

During the rage of the Influenza the Inspectors descended upon us, five strong. Mr. Wicks, Mr. Leetham, Mr. Vanderwall, Mr. Ponniah and Miss. Milne gave us a thorough looking over and while they did not give us a clean bill of health they seemed to feel we were on the up-grade. Their written report will not come for some weeks yet, so we can only go back to last years report. The encouraging thing about it was the general recognition of a decided advance in English; evidently there is no longer reason to say that we are greatly handicapped in the learning of English by our location away from town. They were not over pleased with the hand writing and now, as I have indicated, there is the dawn of a better day in that respect. Tamil teaching was not thought to be up to the proper standard and we have sought to remedy that. The special drawing Inspectress is a new thing; We bid fair to be fairly well supplied in this way if the Department keeps on: now there is an inspector of drill: soon there will be an Anchylostomiasis inspector, and we hope an inspector of attendance who shall visit the homes and find out why boys are kept from school.

The inspectors are increasingly pleased with our plant as we year by year put it in better shape. Mr. Wicks and Mr. Vanderwall looked over the Hunt Building and the building for the Lower School and showed unwonted enthusiasm for both. They are both the result of much thought and conference and we shall be gratified if they stand the test of use so we can feel no mistake was made in their erection. The delay in completing the Hunt Building has been trying , but so far as the upper floor was concerned quite unavoidable, unless we decided to put in something other than a reinforced cement floor which did not appear wise. Now the roof is on,

most of the windows in, and the lower floor is being used as a dormitory. As soon as the ban is lifted on the exportation of steel from India or England to Ceylon we may hope the building will be completed and then we shall move in to use the up-stairs as a dormitory and the lower as a Laboratory. The Lower School building was rapidly progressing until a German submarine sank a draft and now it is waiting. When completed, and we trust this will not be later than May next, we shall have what we have long desired, a set of good rooms to accomodate our Lower School apart from the Upper School. The further needs of the College will have to be determined by the numbers, but we should have a good Reading Room and Library. The Reading Room at St.John's is something like what we should have and now we want to follow their example in another respect and have a Museum: that can be duplicated here and should be part of the equipment of every school. We should also have a better hall, better dining room and better quarters for the teachers: we shall not rest until we get these. To this end we need money, more than they will give from America, and we need not simply that amount, even if it were obtainable from America; we need the giving of our Old Boys and wellwishers.

This past year the Y.M.C.A. has been divided, with profit, into the Junior and Senior organizations. Its work has been much stimulated and increased as this has brought the younger boys into some active participation in the Christian work. This was carried out by Mr.Miller, as President of the Association, and is one of the many good things for which we are indebted to him. Now Mr.Thevathasan is President of the Association and another teacher will have charge of the Junior Branch. The religious atmosphere in the College has been better, we believe, this year than for any of the other years I have been here. The meetings have been held regularly; the boys have carried on their work faithfully; a number of boys have been taken into the church, six this past month and many others interested in the Christian life. Some of our younger teachers particularly Mr.Sanders, have been constantly exerting a wholesome Christian influence, and we are also much indebted to Mr.Brown for his visits to the College when he has talked with the boys, individually, and they have all greatly profitted from it. We trust these visits will be regarded by all as a regular part of his duties so long as he remains in Jaffna.

In athletics we have had, so far as intercollegiate contests are concerned, a year of no great activity, but rather encouraging; we never expect to win in cricket, as least have seldom expected to: this year we rejoice because of the promise that we are gaining ground and may be looked upon as a worthy competitor. In foot-ball we played only two games, losing to Central on a field so flooded that it was really not at all fit for any game and tying St.Johns who had badly beaten Central. Our material this year was first class and a credit to our institution. A new feature of our Foot-ball this year was the inter-class contests that developed more enthusiasm than is usually connected with the Inter-Collegiate contests, with an entire absence of the objectionable wrangling of the latter and less interference with the regular work than often accompanies such. A decided advantage of these contests is their power to draw many more boys into the games than do the games with other schools. The contest was won by the Sr.Class which now has the shield hanging in its class room. We have started in three other lines also, in the matter of athletic development, viz. 1.Volley Ball, 2.An annual sports day, 3. Indigenous games. The first is valuable as it takes only a small space and can be played by big and little together without much practice, the second is a good stimulus to

rivalry and individual development, and the third has served to awaken much enthusiasm, for a time, drawing in those who had not been active in other lines. A beautiful cup is offered as a prize to the ~~calling~~ class winning this contest. The Cup is to be known as the Kanapathypillai Memorial Cup in honour of J.K.Kanapathypillai of loved memory.

With regard to our affiliated schools some progress can be reported: Manepay Memorial School appears to be quite on its feet now with a much improved staff. Mr.Thomas, the head master, has been doing his work consistently well and now has brought his family to reside at Manepay so he may be regarded as a fixture. His work gives a good tone to the school and is felt in the community. Though we had no trained teacher and ~~XXXXXX~~ rumours were abroad that the school would be regarded as not-efficient it was examined on the efficient basis upon the recommendation of the Inspector, Mr.Vanderwall, and the results were quite good, except in Tamil. The trained teacher we have been seeking is to arrive in January, in the person of Mr.Rajaratnam, son of the catechist at Anakottai. We believe with him there we shall have a splendid staff, as we have on the staff two young ladies Miss Curtis and Miss Saravanamuttu, both of whom are certificated. A new building has been started near the old one. This is to consist of four rooms of the standard size,25 by 20.

The Karadive school is moving on at about the same steady pace. The Inspector reports favourably on the work and Mr.Rice seems to keep consistently at it. There are no high salaried teachers, but men of good teaching abilities. The new building is completed with the exception of the floor which will be finished sometime later. There are accomodations, now, for five classes and a teacher's room.

The Pandaterapoo school has been holding on with an increased attendance and now the Department has registered it. At present this will ~~XXXX~~ be only for examination purposes: we hope soon it will be for grant. The building there is praised by the inspector and is surely an improvement in the compound. Mr.Valupillai continues his interest and has just sent Rs 80. with a promise of much more. Mr.Ampalavarnar also continues his interest and is contributing his services as a teacher free.

The war is over and with its passing there comes the cry of "Forward" for the forces that make for peace. There is no force that does more for this than the force we are exerting just here. In taking leave of us Mr.Amerasingham said he had learned in Jaffna College to respect men: that is the lesson which will make for peace. We ought to be entering into our work here with the same enthusiasm, and to be mobilizing our forces with the same spirit ofgood will and co-operation that we have seen in the war against the greed and cruelty of Germany, for the justice and peace and rights of man. We must lift up our eyes to the hills and see that they are full of the horses and chariots of the Lord ready to fight for us.We believe you all should give your hearty support to this measure; it is in the interest of the cause of Christ and the Church.Let it be known that you ~~stan~~ stand for Jaffna College and that you will give of your best for her.

John Bicknell.

UDUVIL SCHOOL REPORT-1918.

In the annals of Uduvil school, 1918 ought to be remembered as a special year, for into the pleasant monotony of ordinary school days have come several unprecedented events,-a courtcase, an epidemic and a flood, to say nothing of several others hardly more usual. Perhaps the outline of the year's work cannot be better given than by taking these events in the order in which they occurred, and weaving the history of the school about them.

The Courtcase.

In March, Miss Clark, according to a long standing promise, took about fifty of the little children from the English school to Karadive, an island about sixteen miles from Uduvil for a day's excursion, as a reward for trying to speak English outside of school hours. After a happy though a rather strenuous day, she started home with the eight teachers and fifty children, and was within four miles of Uduvil, when two vagabonds, attracted by the gleam of gold necklaces, perhaps, began following and touching the bandies. The drivers nothing loth for excitement rather imprudently jumped from the bandies, caught, tied and beat the vagabonds, and brought them triumphantly to the police officer in Manepay. After which Miss Clark with Mr Ward made a midnight trip to Jaffna town to the police court to enter charges against them. But after this we began to learn something of "the law's delays", and "the slings and darts of outrageous fortune", for not only did the case drag on into our Kodi holiday but resulted in a very small fine indeed for the vagabonds, and was followed by another case against the drivers for assault. Furthermore we were the talk of all Jaffna for several weeks, especially as our girls were called as witnesses, though the court officers kindly allowed them to give their testimony in private. We feared for a while that the whole affair would hurt the reputation of the school throughout Jaffna, where to be talked about is almost worse than to commit all the crimes in the calendar; but Uduvil is built on too firm a foundation to be easily affected and since May the court case has passed into utter oblivion-May it remain there.

The Fight for Honesty.

The next event to be chronicled is the one which we hope has left the deepest impression on the school, as it has certainly seared most deeply the hearts of us who are responsible under God for its growth. We were troubled during the first term by several little thefts among the girls which culminated at the beginning of the new term in May with a theft of five rupees in money. A girl who had been under constant suspicion was sent home and we hoped that the impression had gone deep. Five weeks later came the English school needle work examination in which, to our great

distress, the needlework Inspectress, detected one of our girls in an untruth. After her departure, on investigations by the matrons and teachers, and in part, I am glad to say, by confessions from the girls themselves, we found that fourteen girls and one of the needlework teachers had either given or received help in their work during the examination. Perhaps the saddest part of the whole occurrence was the voluntary testimony of the other teachers, in their effort to comfort us, that this was not the first time such things had occurred in public examinations, though hitherto undetected.

They made us realize how little they had felt their responsibility before God for the training in truth-telling of the children under their charge. The teacher who had been implicated was sent away from the school and the girls were punished in various ways, while of course an account of the whole affair was sent to the needlework Inspectress, and many of the examination passes were reversed into failures. It was a time of the deepest sadness and discouragement for us all. A surprising fact was that this occurrence should take place, directly following the series of meetings by the evangelist Sunder Singh in which the girls were greatly interested. Most of the girls concerned were Hindus who had been in the school only for a short time, but even then we felt that it ought not to have happened, and that the good name of Uduvil was disgraced. A little later one of our older girls in the English school, a Hindu, was detected stealing exercise books, and lied most persistently when accused of it, though she finally confessed it. Later on in the term examinations in December, two other little girls were detected in cheating in their Arithmetic examination and were temporarily sent away from the school. It is difficult for us with our Western view point and with the tradition of the desirableness of truth, which exists in all Western countries, to realize how easily and simply lies come to the lips of these Hindu children and how, in many cases, such lies do not even trouble their consciences unless they are found out. To all our people, unless they are Christians of many years' standing, a loss of temper, or a want of gentleness are much greater sins than a lack of truth, and how to arouse the consciences of our boys and girls on this point, how to punish severely, yet not too severely are questions which only Christ "in Whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" can answer. By prayer, by special teachers' meetings, and many talks to the girls, we are fighting for honesty, and "never, oh Christ, so save us from relenting, shall there be truce" in Uduvil about this great virtue.

The visit of Sunder Singh.

Sunder Singh the great Christian sanyasi to whom reference was made in the preceding paragraph, visited Jaffna during the first weeks in June, after interest in him had been aroused throughout Jaffna by the widespread circulation of two little books, telling of his life and work- A native of North India, converted to Christianity in the face of bitter opposition, called on by God to adopt the wandering life of a friar, yet a man of sanest common sense, and of deeply spiritual life, looking with his wide-sleeved robe, his olive skin, and deep black beard, startlingly like Hoffman's pictures of Jesus, Sunder Singh is a most wonderful leader, and his deep humility, and emphasis on his message rather than on himself made a strong impression on Jaffna people, both Hindus and Christians. His opening meeting was in the Uduvil Church compound on the day of the annual meeting of the Native Evangelical Society, with an audience of nearly five thousand people, who listened unweary to his continual succession of illustrations from ordinary village life, even though every sentence was translated from Hindustani into Tamil.
A deepening interest in all the religious meetings was immediately noticed throughout the school, and two weeks after Sunder Singh's departure another result appeared in the request of six of the girls in the upper classes that they might study only Scripture, and prepare themselves to be Bible women. Was this the impulse for a student volunteer movement in India?. Though the condition of society in the East does not allow, at present, unmarried girls to do evangelistic work on the roads, we hope to send one of these girls to Miss Swift's Bible school in Madura to train as a Bible woman for Inuvil Hospital. The others have been persuaded to continue their school life for the present, and prepare themselves by more fully developed minds for valuable forms of Christian work later. In August at the close of the term during which Sunder Singh visited us 8 girls joined the Church-at the other two Communion services 7 others joined, making during the year 15 of whom 3 were from Hindu homes.

A more unfortunate result was that Mr Wadsworth, our clerk at Uduvil for the past five years, became temporarily insane from religious excitement and disappeared for several days causing us great anxiety and trouble.

The Epidemic.

Strange diseases wherever they originate, have a way of not passing by, especially when they are particularly not wanted, and the Spanish influenza, known in Asia as "Bombay fever" because of its first appearance in Bombay reached Ceylon in June, and Jaffna in August. Our winter term began on September 5th., and within one week of the opening day fourteen girls and eight teachers had succumbed to the epidemic. As it was impossible to have regular classes, school closed abruptly and all the girls except the Cambridge Junior and Senior classes, who could ill afford to miss any time, went home. A week later these other girls followed suit, for two of them,

Miss Hacker, and the Principal were also ignominously laid low. The school remained closed for two weeks, but for two months afterwards there was irregular attendance, daily occurrence of new cases, and much interruption of school work. The Government Education Department sent out circulars describing precautions to be taken and every day for six weeks, class rooms and bed rooms were disinfected, and the girls were given alternately cinnamon tea and garlic soup as the Health Officer recommended. This besides making much extra work for the matrons and servants, very much increased the expense of the boarding department, but we felt that it was well worth while when we came to the end of the term without the death of a single girl who had contracted the epidemic at school. During this term we had two deaths and during the preceding one, one from among the student body-two from typhoid, one from the influenza, but none from diseases contracted at school.

The Flood.

To add to the troubles of Jaffna people, at the very time when the epidemic was at its height, and there was gloom and depression because of the many deaths, on the Sunday after the news of the Austrian armistice had been received, and thanksgiving services had been arranged in all the Churches Jaffna awoke in the morning to a driving storm of rain and wind which made it impossible to go out. The Church service was first postponed and then given up, and Uduvil spent the day in trying to keep dry. As there was no spot in the whole school, not even in the new building, large enough for more than a dozen people which was dry, all religious meetings were given up except a sing in the Mission house in the evening-with the water splashing through the ceiling close by. The girls spent the day huddled over little earthen pots of coals, reading or talking. This was the worst storm in Jaffna so they say, since a cyclone in 1883.
Our Kindergarten and one of our class room bungalows were standing in water for nearly a week and could not be used for three; our new building, though not badly damaged, was dreadfully stained with water inside and out; the mud walls of the box room fell in, two cocoanut trees and two others came crashing down, fortunately not on the roofs, and hedges were down everywhere. We rejoiced that the girls were safe, that they were on the whole rather amused than terrified by the storm and that we suffered so little.

The opening of the New Building.

What joy it was to everyone of the four hundred pairs of eyes within the school compound to watch the finishing touches which the coolies were putting on the new building! The shutters on the windows, the ground glass in the front door, the drains, the ornamental railing of the top porticoes! At the end of March, the Y.W.C.A girls decided to have a sale and concert, in answer to an appeal for money for the children of blinded soldiers and

sailors and we decided it would be an auspicious time to open the new building.The concert was a most impromptu affair,gotten up within a week, entirely by the girls themselves,but before it began,Pastor Eliatamby offered a prayer of dedication and spoke briefly about the plans and hopes of many years which were now fulfilled.In May when the new term opened,four class rooms,a science room and a dormitory for sixty girls were ready for use.Friends of Uduvil remember that this building was put up for a hostel,but as the kitchen was not yet built,and as our need of class rooms was very great,we have made this arrangement for the present. The upper floor and the stair case are not begun,and will remain untouched until we can get iron for girders and expanded metal for the foundation for concrete.

Meanwhile the building of the kitchen block including store rooms,and wood rooms as well as kitchen,is slowly going on.The delight of the girls in the new building knows no bounds.They are so proud of their long airy bedrooms and of the white walls and the cement floor of their class rooms. The Principal is constantly besieged by requests from the younger girls to"please let us sleep in the new building-we will be very neat and keep all our things very carefully",for now the privilege of sleeping and having classes in the new building is wholly confined to the elder girls. Now that the war is over,perhaps the upper storey can be finished after a few months,which will make the building twice as useful as it ~~was~~ is ~~before~~ now.

Among events of secondary importance comes first the trip with the teachers of the English school to Mandaitive in February.They had been clamouring for an excursion ever since the trip to the ruins of Anuradhapura of the Tamil school teachers in 1916-This trip gave us three beautiful days in a house by the sea with plenty of fun and a good deal of serious talk.Later on,in August came the annual Y.W.C.A camp at Negombo, fourteen hours' trip by railway from Jaffna.Uduvil had a fine delegation-the finest we have ever had-one of the teachers,two Senior girls,one Junior girl,and two from the Fourth Form,with Miss Hacker and the Principal as chaperons.The camp left a deep spiritual impression on these six girls who have been leaders in the school Y.W.C.A since they returned. Partly as a result of this camp also,voluntary Bible classes were started during the full term in both the Tamil and English schools among the teachers,one led by Miss Clark and one by the Principal.These classes have met once a week and have been the greatest joy to us all in that they have strengthened the understanding between the teachers and Principal. Following the Y.W.C.A camp,the Senior girls,Daisy Anketell and Grace Paul went off for a ten days'stay in the hills in South Ceylon with the Principal.On these two girls who leave Uduvil for the Madras Christian College to study for their B.A.next June,how many hopes are built! How many air castles of the distinction they shall bring to Uduvil by

character and scholarship!The time at Newera Eliya was one never to be forgotten.In November came the armistice celebrations.After the armistice with Turkey and Austria,the staff and the girls got up an entertainment of dialogues and tableaux relating to the war both in Tamil and English. One of the scenes was the taking away of Armenian school children by the Turks,a subject in which the girls had been specially interested by the visit of Mr Elmer and Mr Maynard of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee a few weeks before.By the close of the term the girls had Rs75/- for the Armenian fund,which was forwarded to the central office of the Committee in New York.The second Armistice celebration was a general one for all the school children of Jaffna held on the esplanade in Jaffna town on Friday November 15th. Through the kindness of the Government Agent a special train was sent to bring Uduvil school-three hundred strong-to this celebration.Every school marched on the esplanade with banners and flags in the manner of College parades at home,but Uduvil looked especially gay,and in our eyes best of all,with dozens of Union Jacks,two enormous Stars and Stripes,several pale blue and white Uduvil banners and one green one with the word"Peace",to bring up the rear-Six speakers,including the Government Agent and Mr Bicknell of our Mission gave brief but stirring addresses,and the celebration ended with a thunderous rendering of "God save the King".For many of our children riding six miles on the "smoke carriage",was the most wonderful thing of all and will certainly make the Armistice day one to remembered.
The third celebration came two weeks later when,with the help of money given by the girls and labor given by matrons and teachers,onehundred and fifty poor children from the villages were bountifully fed with rice and curry.This is an oriental way of expressing joy and we were glad to follow the suggestion that the ending of a war in behalf of the poor and oppressed should be celebrated in such a fitting manner.
Other events may be briefly summarized-the Scripture examination which perhaps was not as great a success as in former years,owing to the very irregular attendance the preceding term;the Christmas carol service when we all watched the peace banner with misty eyes and listened with full hearts to the beautiful singing of our girls and Mr Bicknell's fine sermon on"The Christmas vision and the Christmas quest";the Christmas celebration in the school where there were no presents,as no boxes had arrived from America,but laughter and good cheer,and a card and a bag of sweets for every one;the Christmas celebration which our Y.W.C.A girls gave their Sunday school children in the low caste village,at which as last year,dresses made by their own labor were given to each child.
With the Christmas celebration 1918 came to an end.

The academic side of the School Life has not been emphasized in this report,but inspite of all the special events a good year's work has been done.In the Tamil school,the result of the annual Government examination in March was better than that of the preceeding year,especially in Arithmetic on which we had put special effort.In the Training school two thirds of our candidates passed-a very good percent indeed when the difficulty of the examination is considered.Our Training school continues to hold its position as the best and largest Training school for Tamil women teachers in Jaffna.In the English school the problem of teachers still continues acute.Four of the teachers,Miss Underwood,Miss Eliatamby, Miss Charles,and Miss Lambert,who had been with us eight years,three years two years and one year respectively left us during the year.In Kodaikanal we secured Miss Pugh,an English girl and sister of one of the Travancore Missionaries of the London Missionary Society,for work in the upper classes.Her work has been very successful.We have also secured two Tamil teachers,one of whom was one of our old girls,for the places of the teachers who had left.Miss Carter,the new Inspectress of Girls' schools arrived in June and greatly encouraged us by her appreciation of our work, especially of the Kindergarten under Miss Paul and Miss Clark which she declared to be the only Kindergarten she had seen in Ceylon with the real Montessori spirit.She was also greatly delighted with the singing and the drill classes carried on by Miss Hacker and Miss Clark's Nature study class-among the primary children.The results of the Cambridge examinations of 1917 arrived in August.Two of the three candidates from Uduvil passed,both getting distinction in Scripture and one in musical theory.This was the best record for any girls' school in Jaffna for the year 1917.In the Trinity College of Music examination Daisy Anketell, the only candidate from Uduvil,successfully passed the Senior examination.

As the year closes,as usual we are planning for the future. The Director of Education is greatly interested in introducing courses in Domestic science in Girls' schools and has intimated that he would like Uduvil to specialize inthis subject,promising financial help towards building and towards the salary for a Domestic science teacher.Friends in America have sent money also,but we hesitate to build before the expert teacher from America comes.We have been calling for her for three years. There is unlimited opportunity for her to do research work as to food values,to gain a great name and to revolutionize diet and sanitation in the homes of Jaffna.Where is she?.Our need for her is most urgent.We are sadly in need of money for new furniture for our new building.We need one hundred new beds-in the chill and damp our girls would suffer less from

sickness if they could sleep on beds. Every day Miss Hacker longs for a gramaphone for the drill classes. Is there no second hand one in America for Uduvil school?. Year by year our needs increase, as our opportunities increase, and our ideals grow higher, and we confidently look to our friends in America for the means wherewith to fulfil our ambitions.

So seedtime and harvest, sunshine and rain, life and death have rounded the year to its close. In a year of many unusual happenings and much change we joyfully remember the "Father of lights in Whom there is no variableness or shadow that is caused by turning".

Minnie K. Hastings.

UDUPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1918.

This year will remain in our minds for some time as the great year of the school, the one in which we celebrated our Jubilee. The preparation for it began last year in laying the foundation for our new class rooms, so when we opened the school in June after the long vacation following the annual examination, we felt almost as if it were a new school with good accommodations so long waited for. Our examination in March was a little more successful than the previous two years , bringing us a little over a thousand rupees, not enough to pay all the teachers,but the grant for 1917 was not enough to cover the headmaster's salary alone. We hope for still better results in 1919.

The teacher of our lowest class, the Fourth Standard, Miss Emily Stickney, was married in February, so we had to get a new teacher, Miss Lily Hitchcock, the daughter of our Tamil pastor. She is a bright girl and has taken hold of the class well, and helps in the singing both in school and church.

(4) 3/4p

Jubilee Celebration, July 19, 1918.

You should have seen the preparations for days beforehand to realize what it meant for the school to be 50 years old. Such a hunt through all the land for girls who used to study here and have lost all connection by marrying and moving away and sending us no address. But we managed to find most of them who were alive and probably sent a few invitations to those who were not.

The girls now in the school did their best to make a happy day for the old graduates, some of them returning for the first time for forty years. There was to be a grand feast at noon of rice and curry for everybody that came, and I thought that would

give quite enough work for the school to do. But the matron and teachers said they would be ashamed to let distant friends go home without tea and cake as they said goodby in the afternoon. So they bought twelve quarts of coconut oil and made no end of rice flour, two girls grinding it in a little stone mill, and pounded dried peas for another flour, and for several days before the 19th of July they worked hard mixing and stamping and frying the native cakes. The girls here now will surely remember the school Jubilee and the fun they had getting ready for it. It was to be in the church where there is room to seat 300 but all the school had to be swept nice and clean and made ready for the guests.

Through the efforts of Dr. Samuel F.Green, Rev. John C.Smith and Rev. E.P.Hastings, this Boarding School was begun in 1867 as the corner stone shows, but was not opened until May,1868. As that month was not convenient for our celebration, it was postponed until July, when we hoped all our missionaries would be able to be present and help us. As it happened,however, Mrs. Ward was in hospital ill, Mr. and Mrs. Brown were laid up by an accident with their motor cycle, and Mrs. Miller stayed at home to take care of her baby. All the rest of our mission were able to be here. (5)

About 300 invitations had been sent out to graduates and a few who had left before the end of their course, to pastors and special friends. The church was nearly full with the old girls and their friends. 1p

Mr. Clarence, our valued master, gave a history of the school recording the changes of 50 years. In the beginning a few girls were induced to come by giving them sweets and fruits. The school opened with 17. A few of these first pupils were with us that day

as some of our best Christian mothers, Biblewomen and pastor's wives. A list of our teachers during the 50 years shows that nearly all of the girl teachers were educated in our school, some of them taking the teachers' training course at Uduvil after finishing our eighth standard. Out of 594 who have studied in the school, 265 have finished the course. 70 of these have been teachers, 19 have married pastors or catechists, 16 have been Biblewomen, 24 have completed the teachers' training course at Uduvil and received their certificates from the Educational Department, 14 others taking a partial course there. 16 have been nurses at either Inuvil or Manipay hospital, one of these now being a nurse in Uduvil school.

Pastor Velupillai in an address recalled the time when the land where the school now stands was a place of terror to all the neighborhood. It was supposed to be inhabited by devils and very few people would venture there. Children never played there. There was a temple to the devil in one part of it, some stones of which are still seen in the compound. Now, instead of fearful devils our girls become like angels of light when they have become Christians in the school. Very few have completed the full course without becoming Christians. About 300 have joined the Church out of the nearly 600 students.

Miss Howland, who knew personally all of the missionaries connected with the school, spoke of them, from Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and Miss Townshend down to the present time.

Our celebration had to be held in the church but at the close of the morning session we repaired to the schoolhouse where we stood during the unveiling of three portraits that were given to the school. The first was a beautiful enlarged photograph of Miss

Townshend which now occupies the place of honor over the middle of the front platform where it will be an inspiration to all our girls. She was the first and only unmarried lady sent out for the school and was here from 1867 till her death in 1882 except for one furlough to America. She was a most earnest Christian worker, and at her death thirteen girls became Christians. Some of the older women were in tears as they thought of the old days with their dear Miss Townshend who, as they said, was like a mother to them. Miss Minnie Hastings unveiled the picture with a few words concerning what she had heard about Miss Townshend. Then she spoke of her own mother, Mrs. Richard Hastings, and the sixteen happy years she spent here and the efforts she made to raise the girls to her own standards of neatness and truth and Christian life. Then she presented a picture of her that we shall indeed value, as it brings to mind her strong influence here all those years. Our first head master, Mr. Joel Fitch, is still living, and we hoped he might be with us, but as his feeble health prevented that, his son, Rev. Edwin Fitch, brought his mother, our first Tamil woman teacher, and also presented the school with a fine likeness of his father, which the girls will enjoy every time they look towards the clock near which it now ~~stands~~ hangs. He gave a little sketch of his father's life, and we were so glad to have dear Mrs. Fitch with us.

At noon the school gave a feast of rice and many vegetable curries to all the friends present, and after the afternoon session tea and many kinds of native cakes were served also.

The first item of the afternoon program was a roll-call of graduates, called in five decades by a teacher of each period. Mrs. Laura Sinnachy Anderson, one of the first class and the first

teacher from the graduates, called the roll of the first decade, and ten of our highly valued Christian mothers responded. Mrs. Emily Sanders, a pastor's widow, called the next roll, when eleven rose. Nineteen of the next decade were present. The fourth decade was divided into two parts, the first part, seven years, of whose graduates fourteen were present, and the second part from 1906-08, when our school was closed and our girls went to Uduvil. Of the eighteen who graduated there, six were present. Our present head mistress called the roll of the graduates fromm 1909-18, of whom thirty-eight were here and we were glad to see them all .Altogether 98 of the graduates besides many others who took a partial course enjoyed the day with us.

Letters of greeting were read from several absent friends, and two sent telegraph money orders, which we shall be very glad to use for the photographs.

Mrs. Harriet Crossette of the class of '89, and teacher from '94 to '95, proposed a vote of thanks to the Woman's Board in Boston for all the help they have given us these fifty years and especially the gift of $2,000 which has given us three fine , airy class rooms and enlarged our schoolroom, besides the improvements to the kitchen, water supply and sanitary arrangements. All the women voted to send thanks to the Woman's Board, without whose help the school would not have existed.

One of our present school-girls sang in Tamil a poetical history of the school, and as her clear notes rang out all over the church the whole audience listened in rapt attention.

Then some of the girls gave a little play out of doors representing the beginning of the school when the missionaries attracted some wild little shepherd girls with sweets to attend a school. At first the children hid themselves behind trees but finally two

went with the ladies (school-girls with long dresses on). Then the mothers tried to find their children and angrily demanded them from the missionaries. They showed how the girls were taughttto dress neatly and comb their hair in school and induced them to stay. The old method of learning lessons was shown and also the present method. Finally, one of the first pupils from the little shepherdesses, grown to womanhood, brought her children to the school to be taught English and all the modern lessons, and paid for it too.

Then a photograph of old students and another of all teachers present were taken, both of which hang on the schoolroom walls to remind us of this happy occasion.

But the best part of the celebration was not in the public program but in seeing the old girls of forty and fifty years ago coming back and meeting with old friends and recalling old times and noticing the changes in each other and in the school. They surely rejoiced with us in the fine, new, airy class rooms, and to some of them even the old schoolroom was new except as it was used as Miss Townshend's room. The day will be long remembered by those who came back and by our little new girls who have shared in its happy celebration.

It took some time for the school to settle down to ordinary work again and so the first term was gone before we knew it. Then in October the great influenza came. We opened school as usual in September, and the matron's daughter became ill very suddenly and she took her to Inuvil Hospital. We did not realize what it was till afterwards but took every precaution to keep our girls in as good health as possible, and as the epidemic soon raged all around us we closed our gates to outsiders as much as possible and for two months kept our girls as close as in a convent, not allow-

ing them to go home unless their immediate relatives were dying. Our Heavenly Father's presence and care were felt constantly through those trying days. We were filled with grief at the sad news of the death of the matron's daughter, Mary Paul, and the little girls were so good and obedient, giving so little trouble to the head mistress who had to take the matron's work as well as her own. Mary Paul has lived in the school ever since her mother came here as Matron in 1908 when she was only four years old and was loved by all the girls. We held a memorial service for her on the day of her funeral. Her mother was near death's door for a long time but she was spared to come back to us. Death came near us several times. Two little girls lost their mother and very few were the girls whose homes were not visited by the influenza. All of our village schools were closed and most of the other boarding schools had to close but on the whole we were spared and were able to keep on with the school, and parents felt that their children were safer with us and did not beg to have them come home once a month as usual.

We felt like praising God every morning when our girls all came to prayers at seven o'clock well and happy, while the fearful sound of passing funeral drums struck a chill to our hearts many times a day.

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Colombo sent material for our girls to make garments for the families of wounded soldiers and they made them very nicely and Mrs. Evans, our Inspectress, examined them in November and approved of all of them. We sent 55 garments including girls' nightgowns and chemises, boys' shirts, children's night suits and girls' frocks.

Fifteen girls joined the Church in 1918, eight of them from Sivite families, six from Protestant Christian's and one Roman

Catholic. Six or seven others came and said they were ready to join in spite of the refusal of their relatives to give permission, but it seemed wise to the pastor to have them delay and try more to get their parents' permission. In view of the fact that several girls recently have made Sivite marriages or have not apparently lived as Christians after leaving the boarding school they want to give them a good test before taking them into the Church. I think some of these girls might endure martyrdom for their faith who grow cold and indifferent when at home surrounded by influences that gradually lead them to give up their daily Bible reading and prayer, and never have a chance to go to church or see other Christians. Being a Christian in the sheltered life of the boarding school is quite a different thing from keeping up their Christian faith through years of steady opposition and petty persecution. Thank God for so many of our girls who have stood the test, and we think the church people should try more to seek out and help the isolated Christian girls and watch over them.

There has been financial stress all through the year, especially the last three months when rice was nearly twice as high as normal, and cloth riots were occurring in several places trying in vain to bring down the price of cloth. I was really ashamed of the rags my poor little girls had to wear but my school money gave out before the end of the year and I knew it was no use to raise the price of board then when everybody was feeling too poor to pay even what I had charged before, so we did the best we could and were thankful for the help of the Woman's Board and the American friends who sent scholarships for so many of our poor girls.

H. A. Hitchcock.

KOPAY UNITED TRAINING SCHOOL.

About two years ago, upon request by the Department of Education, the three Training Schools for Vernacular Teachers,(men), of the three missions working in Jaffna, were united, and the location determined upon by the Director of Education was Kopay, a station of the Church Missionary Society situated about five miles south east of Uduvil and five miles north east from Jaffna Town. For several years there has been no missionary stationed at Kopay as the C.M.S. were short of men.

To put an important boarding school for the training of young men as mission agents at a place five miles away from any possible supervising missionary was an experiment which has already proved very ill-advised. The Director complains that the conditions are not what they ought to be and demands that a missionary be put at Kopay to give personal and continuous supervision to the school, threatening to withhold the grant after next August if this is not done.

As the C.M.S. cannot possibly supply a man they have asked our Mission to send Mr. Miller to Kopay; and the Director has intimated his willingness to agree to this arrangement, notwithstanding his unwillingness to have the school located in our mission when the union was effected.

As Mr. Miller is deep in station work and the supervision of the schools of the combined Manepay and Vadukoddai stations he cannot be spared, and the mission is asking the Director not to be in such a hurry in demanding that the missions correct the mistake which he made.

But we see the very great importance of a strong religious influence in this school, and the cultural advantages of missionary supervision for young men who , a few years hence, will be teachers in our vernacular schools. We view with grave concern a situation which we

are powerless to correct. We also look upon the School as a great opportunity open to us to have a forming influence on the whole body of young teachers, Hindu as well as Christian, who are such a vital force in the progress of the country. We hope that the three missions will be able to find a solution for the serious problems involved in conducting this experiment in united work, and that the school may become a strong Christian agency.

Dispenser: Mr. A.A.Lyman

Secular Agent: ,, L.Santhiapillai

Clerk & Assist. Dispenser; Chelliah

Matrons: Miss Anna Vealatchy

Bible Women: Miss Harriet Thevany
Mrs. Faith Ponnu

Senior Nurses: Miss Muttupillai Kartigesu
,, Susan Tangamma

Nurses Class

Mrs. Eliza Samuel	Miss Mabel Ratnam
Miss Dailey Anderson	,, Mary Nesamma
,, Margaret Samuel	,, Elizabeth T. Samuel
,, Anna Nagammah	,, Alice Annam
,, Harriet Joseph	,, Mary Ponnammah
,, Lily Vealatchy	,, Jessie Jayakody
,, Faith Navaratnam	,, Ukkumenika
,, Rose Kathiraey	,, Lily Rasammah
,, Mary Pathinipillai	,, Rose Annappillai
,, Elizabeth Muthupillai	,, Margaret Rasammah
,, Mary Grace	,, Lydia Chinnapillai

In General

The year under review has been one of the hardest and most strenuous since the opening of the Hospital in 1898; and yet we have much cause for thankfulness and we would thank God for having brought us safely through and [illegible].

We all rejoice over our Allied victory and now that the war is at an end, we hope that Hospital supplies may be more easily procurable and not at such prohibitive prices as have been for some time.

During the several severe epidemic of Influenza which was raging all over Ceylon in September and October, both Doctors and nurses were

Report of McLeod Hospital for 1918.

Hospital Staff.

Physicians: Isabel H. Curr, L.R.C.P.+S. Ed.
May de Livera, L.M.S., Ceylon.

Nursing Superintendent: Elizabeth I. Hansen, R.N.

Assistants.

Dispenser: Mr. A.A.Lyman

Secular Agent: ,, L.Santhiapillai

Clerk & Assist. Dispenser: Chelliah

Matron: Miss Anna Vealatchy

Bible Women: Miss Harriet Thevany
Mrs. Faith Ponnu

Senior Nurses: Miss Muttupillai Kartigesu
,, Susan Tangamma

Nurses Class

Mrs. Eliza Samuel
Miss Daisy Anderson
,, Margaret Samuel
,, Rosa Nagammah
,, Harriet Joseph
,, Emily Vealatchy
,, Faith Navaratnam
,, Rose Kathirasy
,, Mary Pathinipillai
,, Elizabeth Muthupillai
,, Mary Grace

Miss Mabel Ratnam
,, Mary Nesammah
,, Elizabeth T. Samuel
,, Alice Annam
,, Mary Ponnammah
,, Jessie Jayakody
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,, Lily Rasammah
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Were much over-worked and nearly all suffered from an attack- some more severe than others- but we ~~have~~ are very thankful all the staff recovered, although a few were quite weak for a long time after. This epidemic was followed by floods after a cyclonic storm in Jaffna which was the cause of much fever towards the end of the year, and there were more Enteric cases than usual probably on account of filth being washed into the open wells by the floods and the lack of proper sanitation throughout the peninsula. The salient feature of the year was the opening of a new Ward on Christmas day called the " Somerville Ward" after ~~Mrs. Robert~~ Mrs. Robert Somerville of Dalkeith, Scotland, who have been staunch friends of the Hospital ever since its ~~beginings~~ beginning. This ward consists of eight large rooms- ~~one at each~~ for patients and two utility rooms- one at each end of the building: a row of eight kitchens at the back ~~of~~ two bath rooms and three latrines.

We are very grateful ~~to~~ the Ceylon Government for having given us a grant of Rs. 8250/ being half the amount required for these buildings.

The report of the Hon. Dr. Rutherford, the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceylon, who visited the Hospital in January and was accompanied by the Government Agent N.P. is as follows: "The work of this Hospital continues to be excellent and reflects great credit on Dr. Curr and her Assistants." We were glad to ~~and~~ have several other visitors at the Hospital during the year among whom were Lady Bertram of Colombo, Rev& Mrs. A. Clark of Ahmednagar, India, Dr. J.H.Gray Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A. for India and Ceylon, Revs. T. Elmer and H. Maynard on their way to the Persian relief Expedition and others.

MEDICAL WORK.

The increase in numbers of both Hospital and Dispensary patients over last year is due ~~to~~ to the large number who suffered from Influenza and its complications.

The total number of days the patients stayed in Hospital during 1918 was 27498 an average of 12½ days each, and the daily average number of in-patients for the year was 75.

The following ~~notte~~ notes on some of the cases may be of interest.

Influenza: No.of cases in Hospital- 207. During September 1918 the influenza epidemic reached a maximum in Jaffna. A batch of ten girls suffering from fever-~~in every case had occurred suddenly during the night on the previous day~~ were sent here from the Uduvil Girls' Boarding school soon after the term commenced. The fever in every case had occurred suddenly during the night on the previous day with or without a rigor, and associated with severe headache, backache and sometimes nausea or vomiting. The temperature reached 104 ~~for~~ or 105 ~~far~~ or more at its height and fell by lysis in most cases on the third day. Most of the girls had a mild Bronchitis and were all very much depressed. In a few cases the temperature remained high for five or seven days. These cases were isolated in the Hospital, but the next day another batch of girls were sent over, and this continued until it was decided to break up school. Meanwhile cases of Influenza and Pneumonia complicating were crowding into Hospital and there came daily calls ~~and~~ to

to visit people in their homes who were too ill to be brought here.

Pregnant women afflicted with the disease aborted, many had not the strength for their confinements and needed instrumental delivery. Parturition was attended by grave risk of heart-failure in cases of Pneumonia following influenza.

After mild or even severe attacks, second attacks were not infrequent. Enteritis as a complication or sequel was not infrequent particularly among children, e.g. a Tamil child age 4 years, was admitted with c capillary Bronchitis following influenza. As the fever was leaving her a diarrhoea began which soon became dysenteric in character with colic and blood and mucus in the stools and persistent vomiting; the temperature rose again but soon subsided into a mild evening rise and the child became convalescent after six weeks' illness.

Enteritis in pregnant women usually cleared up after confinement which was not infrequently premature.

Neuritis as a complication was rather rare. In one case a European lady- fever started on the night of 26th- Sept. with severe pain in L.intercostal region coming on in spasms pain continued throughout the day and following night, and left on the third day. No cough was present and temperature did not rise above 101 F. She made a speedy recovery.

Another case- a Tamil lady while convalescent from influenza was seized with severe pain in the calf of the leg and in the soles of the feet which kept her crying out with pain night and day. The pain was soon relieved but tenderness over the soles and on moving the toes continued for about a fortnight and entirely recovered.

Cases simulating in some respects meningitis with persistently high temperature, delirium, vomiting and head retraction were generally fatal; a few recovered entirely, some improved temporarily but developed a pneumonia which proved fatal.

Four cases of ascites following influenza were treated. In one case, that of a young girl- the distension was extreme and associated with symptoms of obstruction, vomiting, retching, constipation, rapid pulse and slight fever.

Gangrene of the cheek and breast in the case of an old woman followed shortly on an attack of influenza which may have been purely a co-incidence.

Interstitial emphysema extending from the root of the neck to the side of the face occurred in a child with Broncho Pneumonia following influenza. She made a good recovery. The complications following influenza which were treated in Hospital included 64 cases of Bronchitis, 29 Broncho-Pneumonia and 20 of enteritis. 41 cases were also complicated by Parturition.

Ankylostomiasis- No. treated in Hospital 44. Extensive anasarca, ascites, dyspnoea and pallor in pregnant women was found not infrequently to be due in great part to the anæmia of ankylostomiasis with or without an associated nephritis.

Parturition in these cases is usually attended by grave risk of heart failure particularly so if the pregnancy has reached or approached full term- Abortion occurring about the 6th month which is not-~~infreque~~ infrequent in these cases is more favorable for the patient, In the treatment of pregnant women suffering from ankylostomiasis the general symptoms are treated until the patient is able to stand a small dose of ~~iel~~ Oil of chenopodium which may be repeated and is followed by the-~~ue~~ usual Iron tonics after which the patient is able to face her confinement with more cheerful prospects.

Scabies: No. of cases treated in Hospital- 30, scabies or itch is unfortunately only too common throughout this district, and usually sufferers do not seek treatment until covered with the eruption from head to foot or until ~~abscesses~~ abscesses, fever or an associated nephritis force them to seek relief.

Burns A number of cases with burns and scalds were treated at the dispensary and a few severe cases came to Hospital. Several were due to accidents by bottle lamps used by the villagers, and others by vessels containing boiling rice being knocked over, ~~mostly by children.~~

An interesting case was one of Sati. A Tamil lady was brought to Hospital in a precarious condition , severely burnt. The story was that she had poured kerosine over herself and then set fire ~~and~~ to her clothes when she realized that her husband was dying, and she thought that life ~~then~~ would not be worth living- nearly her whole body was burnt and pulse almost imperceptible. She died in five ~~h-ours~~ hours.

This is the first case of which we have heard of the long forgotten and foolish practice of Sati being performed in Jaffna.

Obstetrics- Number of confinements in Hospital- 513, of these :- Forceps Deliveries numbered 74.

Cranitomy- 4 Version 11, Breech presentation 9, Face presentation 1

Twins 20 cases, Triplets ~~11~~- 1 (premature)

Premature labours 76, Placenta ~~Previa~~ Praevia 9,

The rest were normal cases of labour.

The " Mand and Alice" Nurses Training Home.

Miss Hansen the nursing Superintendent passed her first Tamil examination in June after which she took over the superintendence of the nursing department. The same girls remain in the class at the end of the year as at the ~~beginning~~ beginning with the addition of one new girl- a Singalese in place of another who left making 24 in all.

During the epidemic of influenza in September and October the majority of the nurses were attacked with this pestilence and at one time as many as fifteen of the nurses were off duty with it. Two of them had a severe attack of Broncho- Pneumonia following and had a

a narrow escape, especially one of them who had been nursing a case of influenza- Pneumonia in the village which had proved fatal. Both these girls took a long time to regain health and strength, but are now quite well we are glad to say.

Then towards the end of the year one of our Senior nurses ~~Susan Than~~ Susan Tangamma was laid up with appendicitis, and was successfully operated on by Dr. Paul of the General Hospital, Colombo. ~~As~~ The nurses are very much crowded and in need of ~~nurse~~ more and greater conveniences both on account of their own health and also to enable them to do better work for the patients coming to Hospital. We would ~~appela~~ to Our friends and well-wishers for help towards an extension of the nurses' home. The estimated cost of which is at least Rs. 12000 ($ 4000).

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Seeking to follow in the steps of our Divine Master we try to make the healing of the soul go hand in hand with the healing of the body. And we rejoice that our bible women under the supervision of Miss Howland are doing good earnest work for the Kingdom among the patients and others who come both to the dispensary and Hospital. It is in the latter the best work is done both spiritually and temporally as we have the patients for days and sometimes weeks together ~~listenning~~ listening to the Gospel story, many of them very sick and ~~sad~~ sad and in great need of the beloved Physician who alone can heal the sin-sick soul.

Miss Harriet Thevany worked during the first half of the year until she left to be married to a Christian teacher in Ketpaly.

Miss Chinnatangam Wymen, Mrs Lucy Paulpillaiand Mrs Faith Ponnu have worked faithfully and well in the Hospital , and Mrs. Arumugam with Mrs David in the village.

We are glad that Rev. S. Eliathamby has been able to carry on the Sunday afternoon services with some assistance and are ~~helpful~~ grateful to him for his earnest addresses and interest in the Hospital. We give the following report from Mre Lucy Paulpillai

Report of Miss Sinnathangam Wyman & Mrs. Paulpillai.

As there was fever in the village I worked with Miss Wyman in the Hospital for four months. Nearly all bought Gospels and small books eagerly. All listen to me eagerly when I speak of Jesus in the Hospital. The people who bring the patients hear us eagerly, ask us to pray for them and to speak to them always. When the patients receive their health some say that Jesus gave them their health. They also say that there is no use of believing in their Gods but they simply follow their fathers' customs. Some say that they have them for a remembrance and worship them. The patients who are sick for many days, say that the Doctors are very kind to them and they believe that it is Jesus who made them to be so kind. We have more conveniences to work in the Hospital than in the villages. Because they have time that we may speak to them

them and they are in such a state as to think of the ~~works~~ words spoken to them. Not only that but all kinds of people come from diffrent parts of the island. The ~~brahmans~~ Brahmans listen to us eagerly in the Hospital but ~~they are~~ not so in their homes. They ask us to pray for them and some say that they believe Jesus but they are forbidden by their marriages and by the customs of their fore-fathers. Once there was a Brahman woman who brought her daughter-in-law. Her daughter-in-law was very sick and I ~~want~~ went to speak to her. As soon as she saw me she asked me to pray for her daughter-in-law. One day a woman from Jaffna had her daughter in the Hospital. When I met them I talked to them about Jesus Christ, our sins, the way he loves us and how he suffered for our sins. Then she said that she was a ~~sinner~~ sinner and she must get forgiveness from God for her sins. A young girl from Kockuvil was sick in the Hospital for many days. Miss Wyman and I went to the room where she was sick and sang songs. The woman who took care of her, mocked us and said that we need not preach to them. After some days this woman had gone home. Then we went to visit that sick girl and said that there is only one Physician for our souls and bodies and Jesus Christ is that Physician and prayed with her. She asked us to speak and pray with her always Now she is quite well. She said that it is Jesus who gave her health and she believe Him but her husband must give his consent before she can confess Him publicly. Once a woman from Kockuvil was seriously ill and we went to see her nearly every day. At last she said that she received her health by prayer and not by believing many gods. A woman from Vannarponnai asked us to pray for her grand-daughter who was seriously ill. When we met two women from Atchuvaly they said that they do not reject Jesus and it is true that there is only one God for all but they simply have the other gods for a rememberance. In the last ~~mean~~ months of this year many Sivite women are feeling sins of their sins and they believe that Jesus is true and we get our health by praying to Him. The people who are very sick like to have us pray with them. Many people went to their homes with good feelings. In the time of pestilence many people died with good feelings. Good seed is sown in the Hospital and I hope for a good result in time.

IN CONCLUSION.

We tender our ~~[illegible]~~ sincere thanks to our friends who have so kindly continued to support Hospital beds and helpers.

"Canterbury bed" endowed by Miss Alice Redpath
" Paul Eddy Rowe Cot ,, ,, Mrs. Marl Eddy Rowe
"Somerville Bed" supported by Mrs. R. Somerville
" Daisy Cot" ,, ,, S.S. of St. John's by the Sea Ventnor
" Two beds ,, ,, Mrs. Ed. J. Brown.
Two Bible women ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

We are also grateful to Miss Alice Redpath for her annual gift of £ 10 towards the upkeep of the Hospital Motor. to Sir William Twynam for his annual subscriptio n of Rs. 50/: to William Black, Esq. Jaffna for the final instalment of his donation of Rs. 750/ for one

one of the rooms in the Maternity building: and to all other friends both in the Homeland and Ceylon who have helped the hospital by their gifts and prayers.

We also acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Rs. 50/ which was left as a legacy by the late Mr. Ramalingam Kandiah of Vanaippponnai west " to the Me-Leod Hospital for the good acts done and kindness shown to his relations during the time of their stay in the said Hospital". We trust the example of this Tamil Gentleman in Jaffna may stimulate others to bequeath legacies to or endow beds in this Hospital for women and children.

Isabel H. Curr

STATISTICS FOR 1918.

Dispensary Patients		4259.
,, Vists		7858.
Hospital in-patients		2178
Maternity cases in Hospital	513	
,, ,, ,, Villages	29	
Total		542
Village Vists to villages		328

GREEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(2)

We have been hoping, ever since Dr. and Mrs. Scott left us, that the Board would be able to send us a physician to take up this branch of the medical work. In this hope we have kept the plant going without making much progress, but without losing ground. There has always been enough work to justify keeping the hospital open, but not enough to encourage us to go forward with large plans without a qualified physician. We hope now that the war is over, that the Board may find some young man with the true missionary spirit who will come and build up the medical work for men in a strong way.

The work is now in charge of Mr. Samuel G. Mills under the supervision of Mr. Brown. Mr. Mills has no recognized medical qualifications; but his training under Dr. Scott was very practical and he has won the confidence of a large number of people in a remarkable degree. He will be a very valuable assistant to the man who we hope will soon come to take charge of the work.

The Karadive dispensary, in charge of Mr. R. H. Nicholas, is in a similar condition. It too is waiting for the reviving influence of an enthusiastic doctor from America.

REC'D DEC 15 1917

Medical Expenses for Florence Dickson

August - October 1917.

Railway tickets	114.76
Rickshaw and carriage hire	87.14
Hospital charges	158.00
Doctor's fees, special medicines & food	136.65
Coolies, telegrams & servants' & hospital attendants' fees	20.86
Dhoby (extra)	15.91
Extra board in Colombo over cost at Tellipala	100.51
	Rs.633.83

To the best of our knowledge and belief the foregoing is a correct statement of expenses incurred ~~in~~ for illness of Florence Dickson.

A. A. Ward
W. E. Hitchcock
Mission Auditors.

23rd October 1917.

MAR 24 1919

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Malabar Work.

2. The Report of the Sub- Committee of Investigation (Revd's. V. Santiago, C.S. Vaughan, G.E. Phillips, Convener) was read as follows

The Sub- Committee appointed to investigate the question concerning the Malabar work has carried on extensive correspondence, since the last meeting of the Exec., its convener has visited Malabar, andthe Sub- Com. has met once in Madura. Its report can be presented in three sections, relating to 1. the work itself, 2. Finance, 3. the necessary workers andtheir position in Malabar.

1. The Basel Mission Work in Malabar.

(a) Schools.

Detailed Statistics have been supplied to us, shewing that there are 42 Elementary and 9 Secondary schools, the latter including 4 high schools. There is also a Normal Training School. These schools contain 9,122 scholars and 374 teachers They are in two classes, Mission schools andCongregational Schools. Mission schools contain 170 Christian and155 non-christian teachers, with 910 Christian and7,099 non-christian Scholars. Congregational schools contain 47 christian and 2 non-christian teachers, with 820 christian and 293 non-christian pupils.

The net cost for the Mission schools totals.Rs.21,187, and for congrefational schools Rs. 6,220. The latter is met from Church Funds. To the former amount should be added, if the normal training school is to be maintained, a sum of about Rs 1,700, and Rs. 1000 as average annual contribution to a pension fund. Correspondence is proceeding with Taluk or District Boards concerning the taking over of nine mission schools. If these are taken over, a saving of between Rs.2000 & Rs.3000 will be effected. It would therefore probably be wise to budget for a total net cost of Rs. 22,000 for education. Generally speaking, the schools are in a high state of efficiency, with good buildings and equipment. There are two orphanages, costing altogether Rs. 6,800, mainly supported by subscriptions from Switzerland, which are likely to continue.

(b). Evangelistic Work.

This is carried on by a force of 65 paid evangelists, practically all of whom have received full theological training, & who spend most oftheir time in itinerating in bands. About ten of them have also school work, and 5 have charge of congregations. This work costs at present about Rs.15,000 per annum.

(c). There is also hospital work at Calicut, Codacal & Chombala

The expenses are as follows:

Calicut Hospital	3,000
Codacal ...	800
Chombala	700
	4, 500
Approx. Income	1, 000
	3, 500

In normal times there should be added to this Rs.3,000 for the salary of a Medical Missionary, Rs. 1,000 fora European Nurse. Dr. Stokes is not at present drawing a n y salary, and there is no European nurse.

2. Finamce.

The branches of work above indicated will cost	22,000
	15000
	4500
	41,500

Allowing 1,500 for items possibly unreported on, or for unexpected emergencies, this gives a total of Rs. 43,000. To this must be added the cost of one foreign and one Indian worker, if we sendsuch to Malabar, which may amount to another Rs. 6,000. We should probably be safe in saying that in round figures the work as at present carried on needs Rs. 50,000 per annum for its maintenance.
As long as the liquidation of the Industrials is postponed, the proceeds will be handed over to the N.M.Cl[1], and a share allotted sufficient for the maintenance of the Malabar work But in view of the prospect ofthe liquidiation in the near future, we have laid the needs of Malabar before J.H.Oldham, Secy., to the conference of the British Missionary Societies and Dr. John R. Mott, Secy of the similar conference of American Missionary Societies. Immediately after the meeting of the Exec. in August a cable was sent to Mr. Oldham asking that he and Dr. Mott should jointly find £. 2,500 annually. In answer Mr. Oldham has cabled " Believe Britain will provide half desired subsidy, have communicated with Mott." Dr. Mott has not yet replied. In a letter to Mr. Oldham explaining our cable, it was pointed out that when £. 2,500 was asked for, the heavy loss on exchange was not taken into account, andthat we should more wisely have asked for £.3,000

Mr. Oldham has since written (17 Oct. 18) that the British share of the subsidy will most probably be jointly guaranted by the L.M.S. and the U.F.C.M., these being the British Missionary Bodies which are connected with the S.I.U.C No news has yet come from America,which has been asked to guarantee the other half ofthe fund.

Assuming that the decision from America will be favourable we shall receive, after the liquidation of the Industrials, an income of £.3,000 less cost of exchange, or alitte more than Rs. 40,000 or nearly Rs. 10,000 less than the budget forthe maintenance of the whole of the work as it stands at present. It is necessary therefore to begin planning either for a reduction of the existing work or for raising Rs. 10,000 a year.

We recommend that efforts be made by the S.I.U.C. to raise Rs. 10,000 a year , by contributions both from the Councils and from friends outside of the church.

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(1) National Missionary Council, recognised by Govt as in charge of the work.

3. The Necessary Workers.

We consider that it is nesessary that at least one foreign and 1 Indian Worker should be sent to Malabar to represent the Gen. Assembly in the administration of this work in co-operation with the Malabar Ch. Council. It is also highly desirable if possible that a European or American Lady with experience of High school work would be lent for a time to take charge of the excellent Gorls' High School & Boarding School in Calicut.

As to the position which our representatives should accept in Malabar, we consider that the amount of organized work is so large that it is impossible ,even were it not on other grounds inadvisable, for our representatives to assume direct responsibility for the details of administration. We are only invited to assume responsibility ~~for the details of administration.~~ in conjunction with the Malabar Church. The exact form of cooperation can only be arranged when the Church Council has been duly constituted; but we recommend that our representatives should go to Malabar to act as general advisers rather than as accepting charge of the details of administration. The fact that most of the money being expended will come through them will give their advice in the Councils of the Malabar Church the necessary weight and will enable them to guard against any possible abuse of funds. They should send periodical reports through this Exec. to the Conferences of British and American Missionary Societies which are guaranteeing funds. In the interests of the Malabar Christians themselves, it is highly advisable that all the main burdens of detailed administrative responsibility should be laid on the Malabar Church Council.

A further consideration militating against our Workers' becoming entangled in the details of administration is that the most valuable help which we can aim at giving to the Malabar Church is on the side of its spiritual life. This being a confidential report, we may venture to say, as many friends in Malabar have said to us , that the very excellence of the organization of the Mission work in the past has had one undesirable effect in encouraging a reliance on official machinery which might produce very harmful effects on the church when left to itself.

Our investigation has produced in us the conviction that if the Malabar Church throughout its membership could be stimulated to care supremacy for the salvation of men, alike within and without its own fold, and persistently to seek from God the power that it needs in these days of trial, the solution of the many financial and other problems now so difficult would become comparatively easy. We therefore recommend that our representatives who go to Malabar should bear this constantly in mind, and not allow themselves to be so heavily burdened withthe machinery of organization as they have little remaining time and strength for this more directly spiritual service.

As to the appointment of individuals to undertake this work we greatly regret that although we have given more effort to this part of our work than to any other, we have not yet been successful, and must ask the Exec. to try at this meeting to do what we have failed to accomplish.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

The year under review has been one of varied experiences. A great sense of relief has come to us in the close of the war. The Mission joined with devout thanksgiving in the celebration of the armistice and in all the national and international expressions of gratitude to God for the triumph of democracy.

Personal Items.

In March, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, with their two daughters Dorothy and Florence, sailed for America for a much needed furlough. Their anxiety for the health of Florence had hastened their departure, though their furlough was fully due. Our joy in the news that Florence had quite recovered from her threatened blindness was turned into deep sorrow by the news that, on Christmas Day, she died after a brief illness, a victim of the prevailing epidemic of influenza followed by double pneumonia. The further news that Mrs. Dickson and Dorothy were also seriously ill from the same causes has cast a gloom upon us all and has filled our hearts with sorrow and anxiety.

Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter is still in America, the Woman's Board having granted her an extension of furlough. She is enrolled as a Post Graduate student in the University of Kansas taking special studies in pedagogy for a Master's Degree. She is expected to return in the summer of 1919.

We rejoice in the addition of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Miller to the Mission force. They have felt for some time that they would like to get into regular station work, and so in August the Board of Trustees of Jaffna College released them and they are now at Manepay in charge of Station and Educational work.

The vacancy at Tellipallai caused by Mr. Dickson's going on furlough was filled by the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ward from Manepay.

Early in January Mr. and Mrs. Brown moved from Kankesanturai to Augusta House, Uduvil.

In June Miss E. I. Hansen passed her First Tamil Examination and Mr. C. W. Miller his Second.

Health.

The year has been marked by a good deal of sickness. Mrs. Ward's stay in Kodaikanal was prolonged several weeks by illness and on her return to Jaffna she spent six weeks in the hospital. John Hitchcock was quarantined for several weeks at Kodaikanal with the measles. Fortunately it was during the season while his parents were with him. Mr. Brown had a motorcycle accident in July which shook Mrs. Brown badly and laid him up for six weeks.

Besides these special cases almost all the mission had some touch of the prevailing influenza. The worst cases were Miss Hastings, Dr. Curr and Miss Hansen; but none of these were severe.

The influenza was disastrous throughout Jaffna and was aggravated by the unprecedented rains.

Floods.

On the 16th and 17th of November Jaffna experienced the greatest flood known in thirty-four years. Twenty-seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. The results in many parts were most disastrous, particularly in a small district of which our church at South Erlaly is the center. The whole village was inundated. All the mud walls of the houses just melted down, and many roofs collapsed. Throughout the peninsula thousands of sheep, goats and cattle died. Gardens were demolished. All of this, along with the influenza caused much suffering, which called for

extensive relief. Immediately the Mission and the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church appropriated small sums and made an appeal to the people for more, with gratifying results. Public committees took up the matter; funds were subscribed by friends in South Ceylon and the Federated Malay States; and appropriations were made by the Governmentsof Ceylon and of the F. M. S. It was a time of distress which called out the kindly sympathy of all communities.

Visitors.

Early in the year we had a visit of a few days from Rev. and Mrs. Alden H. Clark and their children who were on their way home from the Marathi Mission. They stayed with us several days, and Mr. Clark had an opportunity to see most of our stations.

In August we were greatly surprised and delighted to have a visit from Rev. T. A. Elmer, formerly a teacher in Jaffna College and later in Anatolia College in Turkey. He, along with Mr. Maynard of the Turkey Mission, was on his way to Persia on the Persian Relief Expedition. They spent several days with us and gave us an insight into the conditions which they had seen in Turkey and Russia during the war.

Another visitor whose coming was of general interest was the Christian sanniyasi from North India, Sadhu Sunder Singh, who visited Jaffna in June. This wandering preacher, in the flowing saffron robes of the oriental "holy man", though only twenty-eight years old, has a history of a wonderful conversion to Christianity amidst bitterest persecutions and trials; this, with years of homeless wandering over North India preaching Jesus Christ, makes an appeal to the Indian mind that carries wonderful power. In his preaching he says little about his own experiences, but delivers a strong appeal to the people to turn from their sins and to follow the Master. For two weeks he preached all over Jaff-

na and attracted large crowds wherever he went. Whatever may be true of the miraculous stories told about him, of the man himself there is but one opinion. All agree that he is a man of wonderfully fine personality, of great sincerity, in whose life the dominant desire is to exalt the Master.

Women's Conferences.

The influence of Sadhu Sunder Singh was perhaps more strongly felt in Manepay than in any other locality. Certain it is there was left in June a very strong desire on the part of some Christians to do more active work for the Master; and when in July and August the evangelistic missionaries worked up a conference for Christian service there, the women took hold with greatest enthusiasm. This conference, and smaller ones held in other places later, were a distinctive feature of the year's work and are mentioned more fully in individual reports.

New Buildings.

The mission has entered upon a period which we hope will be protracted, of erecting new buildings. During the year the following new buildings have been opened:- The Hunt Building at Vaddukoddai; the New Dormitory at Uduvil; the new class rooms at Udupiddi; Summerville Ward and the new house for the village school teacher at Inuvil; a fine large new English School at Pandeterrippu; the rebuilt and enlarged English school at Karadive; the reconstructed assembly hall of Chavakachcheri English school; the Valalai village school. Besides these we have several new village schools under construction which will be opened in 1919.

Financial Stress.

The mission has felt the influence of the war financially in the unfavorable rates of exchange which have reduced the salary of a single person by Rs 250.00 or Rs 500.00 for a married couple, and a still larger amount

for those who have children. It is safe to say that the increased cost of living with the reduced purchasing power of the rupee has caused a loss of as much again. Our appropriations for the work have suffered a like reduction.

In the reports which follow the writers have tried to record items of special interest in their work and from their own experiences. But after all our real ground for encouragement and inspiration for larger effort, lies in the background of steady work in accustomed lines, the daily, weekly and monthly systematic effort going on in the churches and hospitals, in the college, boarding schools, and day schools. We wish to record a word of appreciation of our Tamil colaborers in all these lines, and to express our gratitude for their steady faithfulness, their cordial cooperation, and their Christian fellowship.

These things which cannot be tabulated are our joy and confidence.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC WORK.

In planning our work for this term of service we have hoped first to arouse the churches of our mission to a greater sense of their privilege and responsibility in the field of evangelism. We want to see the people of this country come into a saving knowledge of the Master. We are not content with the progress that has been made. We feel that a group twenty-one churches with a communicant membership of over twenty-three hundred, ought to be a very very strong force in the community, and very effective in winning men and women to Christ. We have started this work with the firm conviction that if a solid and permanent work of evangelism is to be done it must be through a church thoroughly awake to its spiritual possibilities. The experience of the year has served to deepen that conviction, and has revealed something of the magnitude of the task; but we are also convinced that it is a possible task, and that we have the forces here, which, if rightly used can accomplish it.

The conventional method of holding big meetings for the Hindus has not seemed to me the best way to reach the desired end. From the beginning I have adopted the method of personal visits to the homes of Christians and personal talks with families and individuals, believing that the leaven of an active earnest Christian community will be the best means of reaching the Hindus. This method gives me a chance to meet individual situations, and to adapt my message to individual needs. It opens the way to intimate confidences, and brings opportunities for help which public meetings could never bring. It is a more difficult method than the holding of public meetings. It takes more time, and involves more actual speaking, but it is rewarded by intimacies and personal friendships which nothing else can bring.

As a rule my visits are expected, as people know that I am in the neighborhood and will call sooner or later. I always begin by asking all about the family, particularly about the children and the absent members, taking careful notes of all this information. The people welcome this inquiry for they delight to talk about their family history. The more familiar I can become with their interests the more I can enlist them in my appeal. In the case of converts from Hinduism I inquire specially as to the influences which led to their conversion. This easily leads to the personal talk about the life of the spirit, the fundamentals of our Christian faith, and our responsibility for the salvation of those about us. I never carry a Bible with me, because I want to find out how people use their own Bibles. When I ask for the Bible, if it is produced ~~if it is produced~~ from some convenient place, and if the father or the mother turns readily to passage after passage as we talk together and reads with evident familiarity with the text, and if the children sitting around can repeat a few verses, it is safe to judge that family religion is not neglected.

But if the husband says to his wife, "Where is the Bible?", and she unlocks a cupboard or a box and brings out a dusty book which she wipes with a cloth, and if in looking for such familiar passages as the Beatitudes, the father or the mother hunts from Genesis to Revelation while I quietly wait, offering not the slightest help, then it is safe to conclude that in that family religious work needs to begin at home. Naturally my messages to two such families will differ very widely.

But in any case before I leave we have had a good heart to heart talk on such passages as John 13, 34-5, I Cor. 13, Matt. 25, 31-45, and many others which seem to me to get at the heart of the Gospel message, and to set forth our personal responsibility. Then follows

prayer in which the children and the absent members are particularly remembered one by one. Sometimes before leaving the house I sit down and write a letter to the absent son or daughter. I have had some very cordial replies to such letters.

Such visits take from three quarters of an hour upward. It is not possible to do such work in a hurry and it is not profitable to try to make more than from four to six visits in a day. If a good deal of walking is involved four is quite enough. In any case it is not wise to make an important visit, and all are important, when one is fagged. Each visit, with the conversation all in Tamil, is as exhausting as preaching a sermon.

In case the man or the woman upon whom I am calling is the only Christian in the home, and the Hindu relatives are present, this home visit gives me an opportunity, not only to encourage the Christian, but also to have an earnest talk with these Hindu parents and friends whom I could never meet elsewhere, as they would never go to church. Indeed, in numerous Christian homes there are Hindu friends and relatives who share in my visit and frequently take part in the conversation.

These visits are usually made alone, sometimes with the pastor, and are always followed by such meetings with the church as may be needed to bring the message to the church as a whole.

Lately I have been adding another feature as I find that in a number of cases it is evident that one of the first things needed in the church is to create and develop the spirit of unity and brotherly love. In small churches I have asked the pastor to furnish each member with a full list of all the members arranged in family groups, including the children and absentees. Then I ask them all to pray daily for eachother by name, using these lists, and adding to the lists Hindu

friends and neighbors whom they wish to win.

In one of the larger churches I have started another method. Here the pastor's wife is by all odds the best volunteer worker in the church. I have asked her to choose one other woman, and to with her enter into a covenant of prayer for every member, using the lists furnished by the pastor. At the end of a month they will ask two other women to join them, and at the end of the second month these four will each ask another; and thus the circle will enlarge till all are included. In the same way the pastor will start a movement among the men. Thus we hope to arouse a genuine interest in the whole church.

A little different from these visits was my work at Jaffna College where I spent about three weeks holding personal interviews with all of the older students, both Christian and Hindu. I may say that in all my experience in the College I have never known a better atmosphere prevailing in the school than there is now. The Christian boys are earnest and active. I was pleased to find an unusual number of them express a definite desire to go into the ministry. Among the Hindus are a number of sincere young men, Christian at heart, just waiting for courage to declare themselves in opposition to their parents. Others not so far along are sincere inquirers. I always closed these interviews with prayer, asking the student himself to lead, and even among the Hindus in two cases only was there a refusal to pray.

This spade work which is so necessary in laying the foundations for an extensive evangelistic effort is not yet finished. I have covered about one half the field, and will keep right on till every church is visited.

In addition to the directly personal method we have planned to do much through special meetings and conferences. In this we have made

a good start, although we have fallen short of our original plan.

In December a Retreat for men was held for two full days in Jaffna College buildings, when those in attendance were warmed with the glow of Christian fellowship and devotion, and inspired and lifted up by the prayerful, unhurried discussion of many of the problems connected with church work and the vital interests of the Christian community. Owing to influenza and heavy rains the attendance was smaller than we had hoped, but the meeting was exceedingly helpful.

The conferences for women have been more numerous and far-reaching. Realizing that in our educated Christian women there is a great storehouse of power for Christian service if we could only get them stirred up, we have had a series of women's meetings worked up by Miss Howland and Mrs. Brown, which have proved very effective. The main conference was held at Manepay for four days in August. Printed invitations were distributed in all of the twenty-one churches, and about four hundred came to the meetings representing twenty churches.

The last session was a meeting for consecration at which the women pledged themselves to undertake definite forms of service for a year as suggested by a printed pledge card which had been carefully prepared. The results of this meeting began to appear immediately. For example, at Sandillipay, where the Sunday School had dwindled to almost nothing, the women of the church took hold of it and now they have a live school with an attendance of sixty or more and four young women teachers. In Chavakachcheri, where they have always had a good school, four additional women volunteered to teach, there were two before, adding greatly to the efficiency of the school. In Varany, where formerly the Sunday School was in the hands of two men, four young women have taken up teaching, and a weekly women's prayer meeting has been started. In Manepay several new women recruits have been added to the Sunday

School, and the regular attendance at "Mothers' Meeting" has increased from an average of six or eight to twenty. Here also a number are ~~orga~~ organized in bands to do regular Gospel work in the villages on Sunday afternoons.

To carry the inspiration of the conference to a wider field, one day conferences were held at Chavakachcheri, Vaddukoddai, and Karadive. So the women of nearly every church in the mission have received a new impetus for work from these meetings and nearly five hundred pledges for definite service have been signed. The women are enthusi~~ae~~astic in wishing that this August conference should be an annual event, and the pastors are more than happy over the help these meetings have been to their church work. Plans for the continuation and expansion of women's work during the coming year are well in hand.

During the year I have been continually asking myself how we can best develop within our Christian community the sense of responsibility for the winning of their friends and neighbors. The rank and file of our members feel no such responsibility. They tacitly regard that as the work of the pastors and Bible Women and other paid agents.

To get all possible light on the inquiry I have been careful to inquire from many people, particularly converts from Hinduism, what were the influences which led to their conversion. I have been surprised at the practical unanimity of their testimony. I have found only one person who mentioned a special evangelist or a special meeting as even a passing influence in his turning to Christ. Only two persons, a man and his wife, mentioned any missionary as the main influence in their conversion. While over and over again, men and women who have come into the light, told of how they were led to the Master by some pastor, or teacher, or friend, or fellow student, or of how the Christian atmosphere of the

boarding school which they attended won their acceptance of the Master. My personal insight into the experiences of a large number of men and women deepens the conviction that our future success will depend upon our creating in every Christian community such an atmosphere as pervades our best boarding schools where students live continually in the presence of high ideals. We must make it possible for Hindu men and women to associate intimately for a protracted period with Christian men and women whose lives have been redeemed. I am thoroughly convinced that our present duty is to develop, strengthen and inspire our own Christian Constituency, and through them to attract the Hindus.

Further, our experience this year with our women's conventions confirms us in the opinion that these efforts are along the right lines. We are endeavoring to use the means within our reach in definite forms of service.

There are many difficulties to be met and overcome. Conspicuous among these is the need of a higher type of home religion. In many homes family prayer and careful training of children are painfully lacking. In all our work both personal and in conferences, we have been laying special emphasis on the home as the most important Christian institution and there is great need of careful and insistent teaching on this point.

Then too there is neglect in the matter of gathering the children into the churches. In a number of our stronger churches much is done to train children in the Sunday schools and in Junior Endeavor Societies. But even so there is a failure in many cases to definitely tie the children, particularly the boys, to the church, and we find the children of Christian parents drifting off to the Malay States and other parts without uniting with the church.

This is the fault of both parents and pastors. Where home religion

is neglected church fellowship is not urged upon the young people. Then some pastors and church committees think that no child should be taken into the church before the age of fifteen or sixteen, or before they can understand what it involves. I am continually urging that children as young as twelve be not only permitted but urged to join the church and that they be definitely trained as church members.

There is a serious danger confronting us in what is apparently a growing tendency to contract marriages with Hindus. In the case of girls who have been converted from Hinduism in our boarding schools there is much to be said to excuse such marriages. Often these girls have no Christian relatives to help them and the pressure from Hindu friends is almost irresistible. In the case of young men there is no excuse. Christian young women are more numerous than young men and it is very seldom indeed that a Christian young man cannot find a suitable Christian bride.

But what really alarms us is the growing frequency of mixed marriages deliberately arranged for their children by Christian parents. The parents by this action lay themselves open to discipline by the church, and too often an estrangement is made with the church not only for the parents but also for the young couple. We feel that a greater effort should be made to keep the offending members within the Christian community, for through severe discipline too many have been lost to the church. This whole question is a very delicate one and requires careful and patient handling.

There is a very conspicuous lack of good literature in our Christian homes. I believe that many quarrels resulting from idle gossip might be avoided if our women had an abundance of good wholesome literature to occupy their time. The higher culture which comes from acquaintance with good books is largely lacking. One crying need is a high class

woman's magazine in Tamil. There are any number of educated women, both Christian and Hindu, who have much leisure who need the help and inspiration which such a magazine would give. A good circulating library would do much to meet the need. Perhaps this is the place we ought to begin.

The church is also suffering on account of the large number of absentee members. Part of my duty as Treasurer of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church is to keep in touch with these Christians. I have on my mailing list about 450 names, mostly men, scattered as widely as German East Africa, Aden, North India, Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and Hong Kong, the largest number being in the F.M.S. In some cases whole families are away but still keep their connection with the home church. In other cases the husband is absent leaving his wife and children here. Frequently the mons and the married daughters are all gone. In some of our churches the only resident members are the mission agents and a few old people. These absentees are very often thoroughly loyal to their church give and liberally to its support, but as an evangelizing force they are a minus quantity; and unfortunately they not infrequently bring back habits and customs, drink and extravagance for example, which are very harmful. It is of course the young people who leave, so that the affairs of the home church are largely in the hands of old people. This is unfortunate for it often means lack of progress.

There is an ever increasing need of recruiting our pastoral force. When we came to Jaffna in 1899 there were fourteen pastors and nineteen unordained preachers in active service. Our statistics for 1918 show thirteen pastors and fourteen unordained preachers. Two of these have since died. Yet in nineteen years the work has increased and the op-

portunity has broadened. In this time eight pastors have died or retired and six have been ordained. Of the present pastors only four are less than fifty years of age, and while we greatly appreciate the strong work of the older pastors, they, as well as we, feel the need of young blood in the ministry. A good many young men are offering themselves but we lack funds to send them to Theological schools for training.

The year past has seen some steps taken toward correcting the situation by pushing forward tested young men to positions of greater responsibility. Of the six pastors ordained in the last twenty-three years three were ordained this year. Mr. G. D. Thomas was called from Moolai to be pastor at Navaly, one of our largest churches, and was ordained in September. He is an old student of Jaffna College and taught in the college several years. He took his theological course at Bangalore. He is a great addition to our force. Mr. V. M. John and Mr. K.A.Kandiah are preachers of twelve years standing. They received all their higher education in Jaffna College and were the last students who completed their theological education in the college. They have been successful workers and are now ordained as pastors at Araly and at Pandeterrippu.

Special mention should be made of the fact that in recent years added responsibility has been placed on several pastors by making them the managers of the schools of their districts. Indeed as the work grows they are taking more and more of the responsibilities formerly carried by missionaries. One pastor, Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby, has been placed in full charge of the station of Chavakachcheri as recorded in former reports. The work under his care is flourishing. There is great need in that field of more evangelistic work, and the Jaffna Council has definitely set itself the task of supplying the need, but it will be

several years before the field is adequately occupied.

Mr. Sinnatamby has been specially successful in developing his English school. This institution has practically a clear field among a population of 35,000, and is now one of our most successful and important schools. He is attempting to develop the boarding department so as to increase the range and the depth of its influence. For this he has the use of the mission house which has not been occupied by a missionary family for a good many years.

The work of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church deserves more than the passing mention which we can give it here. Certain it is that this organization is not only increasing in its power and usefulness but it is gradually winning the confidence and the loyal support of an enlarging constituency. The fact that our thankoffering for 1918 reached nearly Rs 1,600, and that it came from about five hundred subscribers, is evidence that the Council is attracting the attention of a large number. The individual gifts received in envelopes for this thankoffering ranged from a few cents to Rs 100. The Council depending on the continued and increasing loyalty of all members of the churches and an ever widening circle of friends, is planning to extend its work especially in the direction of evangelism in neglected districts.

This report records but feebly the experiences of joy and trial which the year has brought; but on the whole we look back with no small degree of satisfaction on what has been accomplished, and we look forward with hope and enthusiasm to the tasks of the coming year.

Giles G. Brown

THREE WEEKS ON THE ISLAND OF KARADIVE.

Reported by Mrs. Brown.

Travelling north west from the town of Jaffna along the coast of the lagoon, seven miles brings us to Vaddukoddai and Jaffna College. Another two miles brings us to the nither end of a causeway,; two miles more of travel crossing the lagoon by the causeway, brings us to the island of Karadive.

This island is about five miles long and two and a half wide. One of the most important churches of our mission is centrally located in the most thickly settled portion of the island. The whole population is reckoned at 12200. Our Christian community counts about thirty-five families and they are the most influential in the island. For two generations or more the people, both Hindus and Christians, have been sending their boys to colleges and their girls to boarding schools. In the Tamil community of both Ceylon and the Straits Settlements there have been a good many eminent men whose birthplace was in Karadive. Yet, though many of them are educated, and many of the young people go out into the world, the people on the whole remain conservative and insular.

On the 30th of January, 1919, Miss Howland, Mr. Brown and I went to Karadive, taking supplies and furniture enough to live comfortably in a native house for a few weeks. On arriving we were told by the pastor that Mrs. Barnabas, whose sons and daughters have all gone to the Federated Malay States leaving her alone in a good stone house, had offered to vacate the house for us, keeping only one room for herself. So we established ourselves in the comfortable rooms and on the veranda of this good house.

For three missionaries to take up their residence in their midst for a few weeks was a thing before unknown in the history of the island, and was a seven days' wonder. The crowd of children around the gate seemed never to lessen except when they came in and stood or sat around the veranda to look at us. When we went out in the lanes to make calls a crowd followed and at every gate and door we passed, the neighbors were peering out to see the white strangers.

We made it our first aim to visit the families of the church. Miss Howland and I went early in the morning in one direction and Mr. Brown in another. The walking in the lanes was very tiring as it was all in deep sand. By eleven oclock we came in hot and tired ready for a rest, but usually we found callers waiting for us on the veranda. The same afternoons the women whom we had visited in the morning would come to return the call, and bring us eggs or fruit, or in a day or two they would send us a fish or a chicken. Several of the women joined to keep us supplied with fresh milk as long as we were there. We, Miss Howland and I, found that we could not get out in the afternoons at all on account of the streams of callers. Not only Christians but Hindus came and showed in many ways that they greatly appreciated our visit. Especially the women who in their girlhood had been Miss Howland's pupils at Uduvil were tireless in their attention to us.

The church at Karadive is one of the oldest and strongest of our mission, i/e. among the twenty-one churches this ranks sixth in size. But in spite of most earnest efforts on the part of the pastor, Rev. Isaac Paul, and his wife, the Christians were mostly cold and uninterested in religious work.

We called to our aid two very earnest Bible women from Inuvil, and Uduvil, and they with the pastor's wife went out into the village every morning and afternoon holding little prayermeetings, first with a few Christian women, then accompanied by them going to the Hindu neighbors' houses. They were so earnest and enthusiastic that they roused up the Christian women to a real interest in holding Gospel meetings with their non-Christian neighbors. This work of the Tamil women was a great help to us in getting the community worked up.

We had some evening meetings with steriopticon pictures of the life of Christ. These pictures were also a thing before unknown in this island. One meeting was especially good out in a country district school. I am glad to say that there has been a little Sunday school started there since our visit.

One of the greatest difficulties in Karadive is that in planning for marriages for their children parents do not want to go outside the circle of Karadive families; and if there is not a suitable mate of some Christian family to be found they often take a Hindu girl, send her to a boarding school for a year or two, get her baptized, and perhaps joined to the church and then take her as a wife for their son. There have been so many cases of families made up that way that it is no wonder that the average of home religion is low.

Another great blight which has been on the church for years is certain quarrels and old feuds among the church members. These engaged a great deal of Mr. Brown's time and effort, and by many interviews with all parties he was at last able to set things right to a considerable degree. It seemed almost a miracle that some of those old quarrels could be healed even partially and the gratitude of some of the people was touching to see.

In our visits to the families we found five women and girls who were ready to join the church, that is, they were Christians and ought to join but were just waiting for a little urging and help.

All the time we were planning and working up to a special day of consecration. We called it "Womens' Day"; but as it was Sunday we began with a special talk to children, then had a sermon on "THe Ideal Christian Home" for all the church members, and then followed the sessions for women.

We called special speakers from Manepay and Uduvil. Pastor Wm H. Joseph preached on the Christian home. Mrs. P.L.Christian told of the activities of the Manepay women in Sunday schools and evangelistic work since they had been stirred up by the August conference. Mrs. Crossette spoke on Social Service, Mrs. Lowe on The Training of Children, Mrs. Rajah on The Pledge for Service, Miss Howland on Home influences, Miss Wyman on Village Work, etc.

The afternoon meeting closed with presenting the Pledge for the Karadive women to sign, a pledge naming nineteen different forms of Christian service from which they were to choose and mark as many as they would promise to undertake for a year. Each point was fully explained to them and they studied and signed with great seriousness.

At seven in the evening, (it was moonlight), the church members came together again, and the observance of the Lord's Supper, preceded by a talk from Mr. Brown, made a fitting close to a day of earnest and joyful inspiration and consecration.

We stayed in the island long enough to become personally acquainted with the whole Christian community and a good many Hindus as well.

The pastor and his wife were deeply grateful for the help rendered to their church work, and now, whenever we see them, they tell us of what a great impetus was given to the religious work of all kinds, the Sunday schools, the village Gospel meetings, and the general tone of the church life.

For ourselves the visit was a great encouragement, and an inspiration for carrying on the same kind of work in other churches.

The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital
. . AND . .
The Grenier Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary.
(Outpatient Department.)

N.B.—The Outpatient hours are 9 a.m. to 12 noon, weekdays only.

The Eye Hospital
Colombo.

6/9/1917

Miss Florence Dickson. aetat 72 yr.
Jaffna.

Seen on 16th aug: when no signs were seen in R eye or L eye. Seen on 26th aug: when vision was found reduced to hand movements; pupils wide & inert, all visual media clear in both eyes; optic papillæ fully filled with fluffy reddened exudate & with very vague margins, vessels obscured on discs; retinæ like cottonwool, reddened, & angry-looking. Treatment begun by admission into hospital. One week's mercurial inunction & then iodide in increasing doses. Much improvement even quicker than at first expected.

For Dr J. H. Carr.

Dwell.

JAFFNA COLLEGE. 1910?

Near the close of the year we held our annual Prize-giving and at that time I read a full report of the College for the preceeding year. I give that report herewith making only such alterations as are needed to make it up to date.

The Principal's Report

There has been so much of interest both in the history and the work of the College during the past year that it is impossible to deal with all important features adequately in a short report. And I am certain that, when I am through, some will feel that I have not paid sufficient attention to some very important phases of our work. I shall not attempt to give many details but will content myself with a hurried review, for I desire to take this opportunity to say a few words on the general problem of education in the Colony. The problem is occupying such a prominent place in the mind of the public that it seems fitting that it should receive some notice on an occasion of this kind. Jaffna College has been no mean factor in education in the past, and to understand our relation to the problem now we must be thoroughly well acquainted with the situation as it is. But before taking up that large question let me call your attention to some of the features of our work since our last Prize-giving.

1. **The Staff.** In the personnel of the staff we find only a few changes. Mr. S. R. Rajaratnam B. A., who joined the faculty in May 1909 resigned in May 1910 to take up the study of law in Colombo. During his year of work with us, he was an energetic leader in the Y. M. C. A., in athletic sports, and in the social life of the College, and he contributed his full share to the advancement of the interests of the College. I am sure that you all join with me in wishing him abundant success in his chosen work.

To fill this vacancy, Mr. J. K. Kanapathippillai was appointed in May last. He is an old boy of the College and has been an efficient teacher in Vaddukoddai High School for some years. He has assumed Mr. Rajaratnam's place as leader in athletics and we are sure will prove to be an increasingly good influence in the College.

One of our valuable members is on temporary leave of absence. Mr. S. M. Thevathasan, B. A., has been granted six months to complete his course for his M. A. examination. He left at the end of August and will not resume his work in the College until the close of the long vacation. It seemed to the Board of Directors that if we wish to make this the best school in the country, we ought to give to promising young men like Mr. Thevathasan an opportunity to increase their usefulness by a further course of training. I am sure that it is a good stroke of business, and I am sure you all join with me in wishing Mr. Thevathasan success.

Of the work of my colleagues in the Faculty, I can only say that I am deeply grateful for the co-operation and loyalty of all. The strength of any school lies chiefly in its teachers, and I am glad that I can honestly believe that in this respect Jaffna College is second to none in this part of Ceylon.

II. STUDENTS. The attendance during the year has been very encouraging. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 128, and the average attendanec for the whole year was 129. Our students came from 21 English Schools and from 24 villages.

This shows that we have a wide constituency and that our influence is exerted over a wide range of country, and it also gives us an opportunity to judge of the degree of efficiency of the teaching in the various schools which send boys here. I wish we could be enthusiastic over the matter. But the fact is that, judging by the candidates who come to us, the preparation which is given in the average English school is not calculated to inspire us with pride, and for this reason, if for no other, the further multiplication of schools of the quality of existing schools is greatly to be deplored. Much of our time is spent in teaching boys what they ought to have been taught in the lower schools. Any effort which aims at strengthening the work of these schools should call forth our very cordial support.

The health of the students has, on the whole, been remarkably good, though there have been several cases of severe illness. We are particularly sorry to have to report the death of one of the most promising students of the College. At the end of last term John Clarence of the Senior Local Class went home in apparently good health. But during the vacation he took ill with fever, and in spite of all efforts by the Doctors he died after only a few days illness. John was a boy of unusually attractive character,

and his influence in the school was most wholesome. In his life and in his death he has left a strong impression on the College. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Clarence, in the midst of their sorrow have the great joy of knowing that their boy's life was rich in character.

The life of the students while in College ought to engage the very serious attention of all who are responsible for Boarding Schools. The condition of the grounds and buildings here leaves much to be desired, though we have done much during the year to improve the old order of things. The whole plan of the dormitories has been changed by removing two walls dividing the west wing, by connecting the rooms of the south wing by doors, and by building a room in the south-west corner for the superintendent of dormitories. This brings the boys under the close supervision of one of the teachers and makes it possible for the teacher to pass through all the dormitories directly from his room. We are also planning to replace the old beds with new ones constructed on a much more sanitary pattern. Fifty have already been ordered and will be in place before long.

But perhaps the most striking improvement has been made in the dining room. The former students of the College will remember that the old room was anything but inviting. Conditions are now changed and the same old room with its good cement floor, its clean tables, its tidy cases for the plates, its chairs for the teachers, and its white walls and new lamps, is quite fit for the most fastidious. Mrs. Brown and I frequently dine there and we find it very comfortable and attractive. The old kitchen in the corner is rapidly being repaired, and fitted with a good fireplace. When that is done we will abandon the present small kitchen and thus further increase the attractiveness of the place. Other important improvements are in progress.

III Course of Study. It is well-known to you all that we now have no work with any Indian University. B. A., F. A. and Matriculation classes are of the past. We are forced to take the Cambridge Local Examinations as our standard much against our will. This degrading of our standard, though

rather rough on our dignity, may yet prove to be our salvation. Higher education can never be maintained except on a firm foundation furnished by adequate lower schools. The present situation gives us the opportunity to reflect upon the state of education throughout the peninsula and to make such plans as shall avoid the mistakes of the past and lay a secure foundation for the future. One improvement which has been made in our course of study is the establishment of a Senior Local B. Class. It has been found quite unsatisfactory to try to promote boys directly from Junior to Senior Local, expecting them to take the Senior examination in one year. It involves cramming in its worst form, and the boy who does manage to pass is exceptional. So we have insisted that boys who have passed Junior Local shall take two years for preparation for the Senior examination. We also contemplate a similar requirement in the case of boys who enter the Junior Local Class. It has been customary to allow boys to pass from Standard VII direrectly to Junior Local.. This is a mistake and we will take early steps to correct this lack in our system.

IV Examinations. You are all familiar with my estimate of our system of examinations. You know that I refuse to measure our true success or failure by the results of Public Examinations. Nevertheless I give briefly the returns of the last examinations. Five boys went to Madras for the B. A. examinations. One was ill and could not write at all. Another had previously passed in one section, so that the possible sections for our four candidates were eleven. In these the boys scored three passes.

For the Cambridge Senior examination we presented 26 candidates of whom 9 passed, none gaining exemption from the London Matriculation examination. For Junior Local examinations we presented 27 candidates of whom 14 passed. The whole number of passes 23, is greater than that secured by any other college in Jaffna Peninsula. Not only so, but in all Ceylon, outside of Colombo and Moratuwa, we head the list.

In November the Inspector of Schools examined our work for the purpose of determining our annual grant-in-aid. His inspection was fair and thorough, and I am glad to report that he found considerable advance over last year. We received a grant of Rs 1455 which is well in advance of last year's grant.

V. Religious Life. This department of our work is the most difficult to report accurately and satisfactorily. We have been trying various methods of conducting the religious work of the College, seeking to find the best way. The altered character of the school resulting from the admission of many younger boys has brought its problems in religious work, for the needs of the younger boys are quite different form those of the older. Regular religious instruction has been maintained both in classes in the regular curriculum and in Sunday School and Bible classes. Dr. York, as President of the Y. M. C. A. makes the following comment. "The religious work in the College during the past year has been encouraging both in general character and in results attained. Owing to the greater average youthfulness of the students as compared with former years, less could be expected from them in aggressiveness and responsibility for the business side of the organization. The deficiency has been made good by more earnest and time-taking co-operation on the part of the Faculty. Special credit is due to the junior teachers who have uniformly entered heartily into the Y. M. C. A. activities. Many students have evinced a quickening sense of deep religious interest, resulting among other outward manifestations in 12 accessions to the church from our student body. And the end is not yet. The same thoughtful interest continues in increasing depth and measure, it seems to us, and results in character are certainly being attained."

It may not be out of place at this time, in view of all that has been said lately in Jaffna on the subject of religion in our schools, to state again what has been repeatedly stated from this platform, that the object of this College is frankly Christian, and that we desire above all things that our students should cordially accept Christian ideals of character,

embrace the Christian faith, and join the Christian Church.

VI. Union College. You do not care to hear the history of the development of plans for Union College during the past year. What you want to know is the present status of the movement and the prospects for the future. I shall try to state the situation briefly.

The Board of Directors of Jaffna College have agreed upon an amended constitution which will bring the College fully into line with the Union Movement. It provides for mission representation on the Board, and it also provides that the majority of the Directors shall always be Ceylonese. The plan contemplates an enlarged Board with efficient committees to carry on the work. Those who are responsible for the drafting of this amended constitution do not hesitate to affirm that it is an instrument which will work well in the hand of the Directtorate as planned. This amended Constitution has been submitted to the Home Committee of the W. M. S. the C. M. S. and Jaffna College for approval. I am not authorized to speak for either the C. M. S. or the W. M. S., though I cannot forbear a word of grateful appreciation for the kindly and generous treatment that the proposals for union have received from the local authorities of these two great Missionary Societies; and if this treatment is in any way an indication of what we may hope for from the parent committees then the prospects for a strong Union College are bright and promising. In regard to the attitude of the home committee of Jaffna College I will say that a recent letter from the Secretary expresses cordial approval of the amended constitution and intimates that he believes that the committee will cordially accept its provisions. The final answer form Boston will come very soon.

Our distinguished visitor Dr. H. C. King, Vice-President of the Board, after a careful survey of the status of higher education in Jaffna cordially expressed the opinion that a Union College presented the most desirable and adequate means of meeting the situation. It may also interest you to know that our former Principal, Rev. R. C. Hastings, has recently expressed great joy and satisfaction at

the present state of progress and the outlook for Union.

And now let me say a word in regard to the general problem of education in Ceylon. Any one who has read the papers with care lately cannot have failed to note the many contributions on this topic, and the opinions expressed indicate that there is as yet, no fixed policy in regard to education in the Island, and that thoughtful men in all departments of life, looking at the situation with real concern, are trying to think out some scheme which will be efficient. His Excellency the Governor has given us reason to believe that the problem is one which is engrossing his careful attention; and I think we may hope for improvement in the Department of Public Instruction in the near future which will bring us abreast of the times. It is quite too much to expect that His Excellency will devise a code which will satisfy all. Perhaps he will fail to satisfy any one, even himself, and yet make progress toward an ideal.

I want at this time to indicate what seems to me should be the general policy of the Government, and I would be very glad to see some of these matters brought home to the Governor and urged upon his attention.

The first principle which the Government should recognize is this, that no student can be considered well educated unless he is thoroughly familiar with his own mother tongue. That proposition seems so nearly axiomatic that it ought not to be necessary to add the slightest emphasis to the mere statement of it. Yet there are those who apparently do not accept that principle as sound. But I think that we ought to urge strongly upon the Government the necessity of making the vernaculars the foundation of our educational system. The great mass of the people do not know, and are not likely to know any language but their own. We know the emphasis which Sir Henry MaCallum has placed upon the development of character. Character can be developed only as great moral ideals are brought home to the people by great moral leaders. If these leaders cannot speak to the people in their own tongue the people cannot be raised to higher levels. As a matter of mere policy in restraining crime, in teaching sanitation and bet-

ter methods of agriculture, in bringing the people into good fellowship with their rulers, it is well worth while for the Government to see to it that those in positions of leadership should be thoroughly acquainted with the vernaculars, by making ample provision in the educational system for the teaching of these languages.

But we cannot stop here. Neither the Tamil nor the Singhalese language, however rich may be their literature, can ever bind the two races together. English is the great unifier of all the races of the East. The exclusive study of the vernaculars will isolate men and races. It will not make them feel the great underlying unity of all. English alone will help the different races in Ceylon to influence each other and to contribute each to the other's growth. English is the language which brings the East to the West and the West to the East. For educational efficiency, for industrial efficiency, for political and social efficiency, for race efficiency, for Governmental efficiency, English must come more and more within the reach of the masses. I do not mean by that that there must at once be an English school in every village. That would be absurd. But I do think that Government should be urged to give more attention to the English education and to make more liberal provision for it. Many of us feel that repression has been the policy of those in charge, and that there has been a lack of sympathy with the honest effort of managers to meet a real need.

I might summarize the points I have made by saying that the educational system of Ceylon should be frankly Anglo-Vernacular, with emphasis on the vernaculars as these are at present most likely to be neglected.

I deplore the tendency which has appeared lately in some quarters to put the vernaculars far in the background, making them at best only permissive in English Schools. It is difficult to see why they should not be made compulsory in every primary and secondary school from the lowest to the highest class, and optional through the University. Further I would offer special prizes for students who are proficient in all three languages of the Island, Tamil, Singhalese and English. The man who could speak

all three fluently would have a most valuable equipment.

Some one will doubtless ask, "What would you do with other modern languages and with eastern and western classics ?" Personally I feel that the burdening of our system with these subjects as compulsory will be a mistake. On the other hand, I think that any system which does not make ample provision for these, especially the eastern and the western classics, will be defective. A boy whose tastes lead him in these directions, or who wishes to take a professional course in which Latin for example is necessary, should have an opportunity to follow his inclinations.

But I am convinced that what Ceylon youth need, after a primary education, is a thorough training in elementary science. I say this, not because this is a scientific age, though that is a good reason, but because the study of science will correct one of the most conspicuous faults in Ceylon youth. The practical, the concrete, have hitherto been excluded from the lives of students. Manual labor has been considered "*infra dig.*" The application of their book knowledge to the affairs of life has been practically unkown to them. But above all the book of common things of daily life has been a sealed book without meaning to them. Elementary science by the laboratory method will do much to correct this, and in addition, it will help us to correct the vicious system of memorizing, by training the pupil's powers of reasoning. I hope that in the near future every secondary school at least will be required to follow such a course of scientific study in physics, chemistry, physiology and agricultural science as will unlock for the students a whole new world of thought, give them practical work to do, and develop their reasoning powers: I do not know of any greater need in purely secular education than just this scientific training. Let me again quote Dr. King who says:—"One defect of the oriental mind is the disinclination to look facts squarely in the face. What they need is the study of science, for even in the simplest laboratory work they *must* face the facts and draw conclusions from them."

All that I have said up to this point relates to primary and secondary education. Their is much

more that I would like to say but I must hasten on rapidly and express the hope that under the new system which must surely come, there will be adequate provision for higher education for Ceylon, in Ceylon, and by Ceylon. I think it is a disgrace to the colony, that, after more than one hundred years of British occupation, with a more than ordinarily intelligent population of three and a half millions, higher education is today practically non-existent. The elevation of the official nose in contempt for Indian Universities, the running after an occidental system with head-quarters thousands of miles away, the importing entire of examinations with the London and Cambridge tag on them, and then calling this higher education for Ceylonese——friends, I think it is time for us to rise up in vigorous protest against such unworthy standards. If this colony cannot devise and maintain a worthy system of higher education to meet her own local needs, then at least let us seek affiliation to that which is nearest to us, and which is intended for conditions similar to our own, instead of seeking a system made for English boys in conditions almost as remote to ours as the poles. I feel that it is impossible to deprecate too strongly the importation *en bloc* of systems from the west. If Ceylon is too poor to have a University of her own, or if there are not enough men in the Colony of University rank to maintain a University then surely it is not too much to ask that every encouragement be given to schools to avail themselves of the Indian University system.

In remodelling our system, I hope that the authorities will not ignore the importance of religious and moral training. True, Governmeat must be neutral in religion. Yet that neutrality need not mean lack of sympathy and interest. Indeed the Government may be neutral and still encourage sound religious and moral training. The attainment of character is of prime importance, and this means the training of the conscience to hate a lie, to hate cheating in examinations, to hate petty theft, to hate a bribe; and to love honesty, purity, sincerity. The best leaders of the people of Ceylon in all religions believe that these qualities are based upon religion, and the Government can well afford, not only to permit religion in schools, but to definitely encourage it.

And now a word in conclusion. I do not believe that the educational problem of Ceylon can be solved in a day or by one man. It is a most difficult and a most vital problem. It can be solved only by the most careful thought after a thorough examination of the whole field by experts who have had actual experience in the island. I hope therefore that His Excellency the Governor will appoint a comission and give it plenty of time to know the situation throughout the island, and charge that commission with the responsibility of devising a system of education beginning with the primary vernacular school and reaching through the University,—a system which will remove from this colony the reproach of being decades behind the time. If such a commission should be appointed, I hope it will not be sent to England or to America or to any of the colonies to import a new system. We have enough knowledge of the West for our present need. What we want is a commission which can bring order out of chaos here.

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VADDUKODDAI STATION.

The events of the past year give added emphasis, if that were needed, to the great desirability of having a man exclusively in charge of the work of this station. The great extent of territory, the undeveloped state of much of the work especially in the Islands, and the growing Hindu opposition, all point to the conclusion that, if this station is to be worked properly, it requires the full attention of one man. The Islands need special attention. In February Mrs Brown and I spent nearly a week on Valamy and Pungudutive living in out tent, and found ample to do in the way of encouraging the Church and in planning for the strengthening of the work. These Islands are the field of the Native Evangelical Society, and as that Society is not very carefully corelated to the Mission, it seems to me that it would be well for the Mission to urge upon the Society the desirability of relating their work more directly to the Mission through the Council.

Besides this visit I have been able to go to the Islands twice during the year. But these visits, made on special business in connection with the schools, accomplished nothing beyond the special work involved. This falls woefully short of what is needed to properly oversee the work of this large and promising field.

The Churches close at hand have been visited with a fair degree of regularity, but it has not been possible to spend any time among the people. One cannot understand and meet the situation in these smaller churches simply by holding

Vaddukoddai Station

meetings in the churches, or by any number of special meetings. He must spend time in the villages visiting the people in their own homes, coming into close personal association with them. In this way a missionary's life will count for the most among the masses. But where the missionary is also the Principal of the College such work is impossible. The need for such personal work on the part of the missionary will cease only when we have trained pastors and teachers who can fill this place.

Such a time is not yet, though it is coming slowly. I am glad to report a growing efficiency on the part of our Tamil brethren. I am particularly glad to say a word in praise of Mr. Albert Kandiah who has been at Moolai for five years since leaving the Theological Class. He has had a very difficult problem to solve, and I am greatly pleased by the efficiency he has shown. I might mention specific instances but they will cone up in connection with the work of the Church and the schools.

The financial condition of the churches is a matter of great encouragement. Although the salaries of pastors and preachers have been raised throughout the station, and indeed throughout the mission, the six churches on this station have all closed the year without debt, and in the case of all but one, with a balance in hand. The universal testimony is that salaries are more promptly paid than ever before. This is a matter for great thankfulness in view of the large extra demands which were made on our churches this year for the increased expenditure of the Council and for the Board's Centen-

ary Fund. It also indicates a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the people and fills us with hope for the future.

Hindu opposition has been very strongly felt throughout this station this year. It began about February and has continued ever since with varying degrees of intensity. More will be said of this in detail in reporting the schools. But here I wish to record my thankfulness for the good which has come to our Christians through this season of trial. We used to complain of the indifference of Hindus and Christians. That time has gone. The opposition of the Hindus has aroused the Christians from their lethargy, and I have never known a time when earnest determined faithfulness on their part was so conspicuous. I know of no case where severe Hindu opposition has resulted in causing Christians to back-slide. On the other hand, I know of several cases where this opposition has brought out the latent powers of indifferent Christians and has made them bold in declaring their faith. I am sure that our churches and our Christians are stronger today on account of this season of testing.

Another matter has been made plain. The opposition does not come from the rank and file of the people who are, as a rule grateful and friendly to the Mission. So far as I know the opposition has originated with, and is carried on by leaders from outside this station who have stirred up the people. The real strife makers are very few in number but they are powerful, and I have no doubt they will make trouble for many a day. But

they have to meet influential opposition from among the Hindus themselves; for there are many good Hindus who are cordial in their support of Mission work.

The working force of the station has undergone some important changes which will be noted in the reports of individual churches.

For ourselves the year has been sonewhat strenuous. The problems we have had to face have been difficult and have called for wisdom and patience above that which has been ours. The tax upon our strength has been great, but we thank God for the degree of health which he has granted to us. Our vacation at Kodaikanal was a real season of rest and refreshment.

With all its trials an failures the past year has been one of encouragement and good cheer and we look forward to the coming year with hope and assurance.

VADDUKODDAI CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. Samuel Veerahatty.

Members, Men, 69; Women, 49; Total, 118.

Total income for 1910,	Rs 1,486.48.	
Expenditure " "	1,453.23.	
Balance in hand,		33.25.

For the first half of the year Rev. W. H. Joseph was in charge of this church. When he was called to Navaly Rev. Samuel Veerahatty was called from Tellepallai to take his place. Mr. Veerahatty has become thoroughly settled, and, without reflecting on the work of the former pastor, I think there has been an advance along almost all lines of church activity. Mr. Joseph was greatly appreciated by the people and his five years of service did much to develop and strengthen the church. The opposition of the Hindus which arose over the low caste people in the church three years ago, reduced the attendanc e at Sunday School to only the children of Christians and the boys of the College. It has never fully recovered from that fall, and now that Hindu opposition is more general, it is doubtful if we ever get back again to the old position.

The finances of the church are in a favorable condition. The debt incurred some years ago on account of extensive repairs has been entirely wiped off, the pastor's salary has been raised, and the church is looking forward to some more needed repairs on the building.

Rev. Samuel Veerahatty writes:- "During the year one woman

of the church and one baptized child were removed by death. The income was enough to meet all expensea and there was a balance in hand. Only 23 men and 27 women were regular supporters of the church during the whole year and are now on the list of voting members.

Services for all Christians were conducted regularly on Sunday mornings and evenings and on Friday evenings. A meeting for women was conducted on Wednesday afternoons. The Sunday evening and the Friday evening meetings were not well attended and call for more care on the part of all members. During the week regular meetings were held in three adjoining villages and were well attended. Two inquirers' classes were conducted, one on Sunday afternoon and one on Wednesday afternoon. One Bible class was held in the English school during the last half of the year, and all families have been regularly visited.

Sunday Schools were held in the church and in five different villages, and the Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor Societies were conducted regularly. The Senior Society held occasional meetings among the women of Koddukardu. The Helping Hand Society for the poor women of the parish met regularly on Saturday mornings.

Family prayers were observed regularly by most of the Christians. Some of the church have been called upon to pass through very severe trials during the year. Sickness and death have visited several homes, and have been born with exemplary faith and patience.

Of those who were admitted to the Church on profession of faith during the year one was an old man who had been hearing the Gospel message for over 30 years. He was several times on the point od becoming a Christian, but he hesitated on account of the opposition of his children who are very superstitions. Finally he yielded and has persuaded his children to follow his example.

Another is a young man, a student in Jaffna College, from a Hindu family. His parents and friends were very much opposed to his joining the church. His father threatened to abandon him. But the young man has stood firm and is now one of the strong and influential students of the College and a leader on Christian work.

KARADIVE CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. Isaac Paul.

Members. Men, 53; Women, 38; Total, 91.

Total income for 1910,	Rs 1,393.85.
Expenses for 1910,	1,349.17.
Balance in hand,	44.68.

There has been no outstanding event of importance in the life of this church during the year except the intense Hindu opposition. But as this opposition has been wholly directed against our schools it will be mentioned more fully under that department. The pastor's report is so complete, and in some parts so naive, that I quote it quite fully.

Rev. Isaac Paul writes:- "Five committee meetings were held this year and only the ordinary routine of business was discussed.

Notary Aseervatham Sangarapillai has set a good example which all Christians of means would do well to imitate. He has made arrangements to give to the church Rs 1,183.00, retaining a life interest for himself and his wife. This sum which is equal to the amount given to each of his daughters as dowry will yield an annual income of about Rs 86.00.

Letters were sent to members residing in the Federated Malay States about the financial and spiritual state of the church. The sum of Rs 75.00 was sent by them to the church Treasurer. These are some of the details. The Bible woman,

Mrs. Kasinather, gave all the first money she received from her son who recently found employment. Mr. Nallatamby, son of Notary Aseervatham, gave Rs 10.00 as a thank-offering for getting work. Mr. R. N. Jacob, son of Catechist Jacob Kanthan, sent Rs 10.00 with a sympathetic letter asking the members of the church to pray for him. His brother, R. P. Jacob also sent Rs 10.00. The people here have given very liberally considering their means. On account of the addition of two new rooms to the pastor's house we were occasionally in financial straits. We had feared that the Thank Offering Meeting would be a failure on account of the failure of the crops; but beyond our expectations a good sum was realized.

Prayermeetings of the week of prayer were held in the Church and in the homes of the Christians. Morning services in the church have been encouraging. The average attendance was 55. Sunday afternoon prayermeetings were held in the Christian homes at the same time as the Sunday School was held in the church. Only three communion services were held during the year. Six infants received baptism. Five persons joined the church on profession of faith, three of whom were from Christian families. Two more young men were ready to join but they were obliged to leave before the communion meeting on account of work.

There is some disunion among the members on account of misunderstandings which are clearing away little by little, and we have worked much for it. Some acknowledge with gratitude that their difficulties were removed only by prayer. A

sister was in great distress of mind as her husband proposed to sell her house and compound. She was weeping all the time. The pastor advised her to pray with perfect peace promising her to do the same. With great rejoicing she heard from her husband's lips that he thought it would be great treachery to sell her property. When a lad started for the F.M.S. to seek his fortune the pastor wrote some verses of Scripture on a slip of paper and gave it to him to carry with him wherever he went. He has written to his mother that the pastor's words were very encouraging to him and had helped him to keep away from bad company. He sent a thank offering to the church. (The follow- sentences are unedited and are just as they came from the pastor's pen) A girl about 16 of 17 years old spends her leisure hours in Bible reading and Prayer, and Bible is her daily food. As the mother was in the way of her attending the church from so great a distande we administered baptism in her home with the sanction of the committee. The promises of God are sure though sometimes slow and surely she would find a good Christian husband as another girl of the same spiritual qualifications was provided by the Lord last year.

The Christian Endeavor Society was conducted by the pastor's wife every Saturday afternoon, and the Christian children were trained to commit to memory verses on prayer and the promises of God.

The pastor spent part of his time in preparing sermons and in reading books and papers to help in his preparation. He also spend some time in visiting and praying with the sick in their homes and in the hospital. He had a regular prayer

service each week in the English School and occasionally in the vernacular schools. Some part of his time was spent in reconciling two families who got into some trouble about some dowry property. Some of his time was spent in visiting schools and in accompanying teachers to the mamager to present their difficulties.

The pariah caste Christians with due deference and profound submission express their heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Brown for helping them to sink a well. They were under cruel treatment by bigoted Hindus possessing fresh water wells and now they rejoice in the Lord for their deliverance."

N.B. The last paragraph is quoted to show that even our good pastor, sincere lover and friend of the low caste people tho he is, reflects the prevailing opinion that the low castes should be duly deferential and profuondly submissive. It also shows that we are working in a land where we find many examples of "Man's inhumanity to man".

VALANY CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. S. R. Hitchcock.

Members. Men, 14; Women, 19; Total, 33.

Total income for 1910, Rs 828.66.
Expenditure, 828.66.

The untimely death of Rev. C.M.Sanders just before the opening of the year left the church without a pastor for six months. During this time the services at Valany were conducted by Mr. S. K. Eliatamby, at Pungudutive by Mr. Jacob Sinnatamby, and at Kayts by the members of Karadive Church and the staff of Jaffna College. Naturally the work suffered considerably during this period. In July Rev. S. R. Hitchcock was called by the Native Evangelical Society and has since then been at the head of the Island work. There is reason to believe that progress is being made, but the opposition of the Hindus to our schools is particularly disasterous in this needy field and our little force is being tried to its utmost. This field should receive much more personal attention from the missionary. But under present circumstances it is impossible to give it. The pastor's report is full of courage. The little group of Christians at Pungudutive have taken a forward step in the matter of self support, and have been very active in resisting the opposition which has threatened to destroy one of their best schools.

CHANGANY CHURCH.

Catechist, Mr. E. T. Williams, up to July 31st. For the remainder of the year the church was directly under the charge of the resident missionary.

Members. Men, 33; Women, 36p Total, 69.

Total income for 1910,	Rs 589.65.	
Expenses,	436.48.	
Balance in hand,		153.17.

This church has been under the care of Mr. E. T. Williams for about 14 years; and, without reflecting on him, it has been felt that both for his sake and for the sake of the church it would be well to have a change. Indeed the change has been desired by the mission for some years. The standardizing of salaries accomplished last year and the gap made by the death of Rev. C.M.Sanders, gave an opportunity which the mission was not slow to grasp. Unfortunately, the vacancy caused by Mr. Williams' removal to Atchuvaley could not be filled immediately. But with the New Year Mr. C. K. Danforth will take up the work and we hope for a forward movement. Beyond the removal of Mr. Williams there has been nothing in the life of the church which calls for special comment. I have attended a large number of the meetings of the church since July, tho most of the preaching has been done by the staff of Jaffna College. The finances of the church are in a hopeful condition, and the field offers an attractive opportunity for a wide awake catechist. Hindu opposition has been slight.

MOOLAI CHURCH.

Catechist, Mr. Albert Kandiah.

Members. Men, 12; Women, 9; Total, 21.

Total income for 1910, Rs 523.84.

Expenditure, 520.63.

Balance in hand, 3.21.

I have already spoken of the work of the catechist in charge of this church. It is the smallest of our churches and carries on its work with amazing success in the face of great difficulties. The building was erected many years ago by the late Mr. Breckenridge, Inspector of Schools, and it is built on a saale much too large for the needs of the congregation. It has always been a great task for this little church to make the necessary repairs from year to year, and it is gratifying to report that one of the members, Mrs. N. C. Tambu, who is in the Federated Malay States, has volunteered to put the building in thorough repair at her own charges. She and her husband have generously subscribed the whole amount needed. Already Rs 1700 have been spent. This has not been reported this year in the financial report of the church, as the members desire to make a complete report when the work is finished. A complete tile roof on the church and on the pastor's house will relieve the church of a large annual bill for repairs.

The opposition of Hindus has greatly tried this little flock this year. But they are meeting it bravely and have

manifestly grown stronger because of their trials. It is a matter ofor great rejoicing that here, as in similar cases, Christians have refrained from all bitterness toward their persecutors. I have heard no harsh or unkind word from any one, Much of this success is due to the quiet helpful work of the catechist.

The meetings of the church have been reqular and I have attended a goodly number.

N.B. A little incident which does not belong to the report, and which should not be published in the Missionary Herald, occurred a few days ago. One of the finest and best Christians we have is Gnaprahasam Velupillai, a member of Moolai Church and a teacher in one of our schools. A few days since he brought me a roll of money which he said contained Rs 1,800. He said it had been deposited with him by a Mohammedan for safe keeping, and as he had no safe place in his house, he asked if he could lock it up in our house. I locked it up, gave him the keys for the drawer, and today he came again, took the momey, and delivered it to the owner. But the fact that a Mohammedan, in a Hindu country, singles out a Christian of humble caste, tho not of the lowest, and trust him in this way, is at least interesting.

ARALY CHURCH.

Catechist, Mr. J. C. Vathicutty.

Members, Men, 38; Women, 39; Total, 77.

Total income for 1910,	Rs 676.70	
Expenses,	615.23	
Balance in hand,		61.47.

The work of this church during the year calls for no special comment. It is in a village which has been very thoroughly influences by the Gospel, and it has a very fine opportunity for service. I am told that there is scarcely a family in the village without some Christian member. Of course the term "family" is used in the Tamil sense as including all near relatives. The work progresses steadily without any marked change from year to year. There has been less Hindu opposition in this quarter than in any other section of this field. On the whole I think it will be well for the Mission to plan for a change of worker here.

EDUCATION.

I. English Schools.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to carry on satisfactory work in our English Schools. Our difficulties arise from a variety of causes.

1. Our success in the past has created a demand for greater efficiency which we are not able to meet because our resources have not kept pace with the needs of the times. Indeed we have been standing still for years in the matter of resources and equipment.

2. The demand for English education has called forth many rival schools. We are no longer alone in the field, but have to meet keen and presistent competition without adequately increased resources. Our opponents frequently resort to methods which we could not possibly use.

3. The cost of living has so increased that we can no longer get good teachers at the old low salaries. Teachers who were paid Rs 20.00 ten years ago and were considered well paid are now paid from Rs 40.00 to Rs 50.00 and are scarce at that price.

4. The regulations of the Department of Public Instruction are becoming more and more exacting. This we rejoice in for in general, it marks progress. But the added demands on us are sometimes hard, not to say impossible, to meet.

The difficulties of carrying on English work are illustrated in both the English schools on this station. The Vaddukoddai

English School has been going down for years, and I see no way of stopping its downward progress as long as it continues in its present quarters and in its present relation to the rest of our work. It has to meet severe Hindu opposition, is in need of a greatly enlarged equipment, and a thorough overhauling generally. The present staff is very inadequate. When Jaffna College is well established in its new quarters this school can be removed to the present college premises. But this will create a serious problem for the mission in repairing the present English School buildings which are a part of the church building.

At Karadive we have a similar problem except that it is different. Here we have a good Primary English School, but which needs, if it is to keep up with the times, a better staff and more equipment. If we were alone in the field we might meet the need. But recently the opposition Hindu school which is about as old as ours but unrecognized by the Government, has recently appointed a Madras B.A. as Head Master and is conducting higher classes. It has begun to cut into our work and is attracting many students who are mislead by promises of ultimate recognition. In the long run I think we will win out here if we can keep our staff up to the highest point of efficiency. But it is doubtful if we can meet the need without considerable sacrifice for the time. We may also have to raise the standard of the school and make it an elementary school. This will mean a higher class of teachers. There is at present no possible excuse for two English Schools on this island.

The direct religious results from these schools are apparently not great. But the leavening influence which proceeds from them is, I think, such as to justify a much greater effort on our part through these schools. Hinduism is breaking down and the soil is being prepared for much positive sowing of the Gospel, and these English Schools are a very important factor in the process.

II. Vernacular Schools.

If the condition of our English Schools gives us great concern much more does the condition of our Vernacular Schools. For years the American Board made no appropriation for this work. In 1910 we received an appropriation of $300 for our 120 schools with their 10,000 pupils. The inadequacy of this grant needs no emphasis beyond this mere statement. These schools ought to be our main stay. No class of workers comes so intimately into touch with the mass of the people as the teachers of these schools, and no class of workers has such an opportunity for preaching the Gospel. These schools ought to be a most effective bulwark. As a matter of fact they are our most vulnerable point. Our Hindu opponents are not slow to see this and are presistently attacking us at this point and are making sad havoc in some cases, in work that has been years in building. We are losing important positions of influence, largely, I believe, because we have proved ourselves unfaithful stewards. Buildings are in ruins because we have no money to repair them. Furniture and equipment are broken

and out of date because we have no money. Our teaching force is inadequate and inefficient because we cannot pay decent salaries. And the titles of our schools in many cases are insecure because we have not put them on a firm business foundation.

I am now face to face with a serious crisis in four of my schools, all in good centers for Christian work. In all four a little extra money is needed to carry me over the crisis, and in three of these cases the title of the school is involved. Many of our schools are held by what is called a "donation deed", i.e. the land was given to us on condition that we maintain a school on it. In almost every case the land was given at a time when it was so cheap that it could have been bought outright for a comparatively small amount, in some cases as low as one tenth its present value. Now the donors or their heirs, desiring to have their gift returned to them, stirred up by outside influences, make war on such schools and create conditions which make it impossible for us to conduct our schools and then appropriate the land. During the past ten years we have lost a number of schools in just this way, and it all points to the necessity of our owning our own schools. But this takes money.

One of the cases mentioned above was at Chulepuram Central, and involved a long and wearisome lawsuit which we eventually won. But it involved us in a great expense and we have no money to meet it. It may be asked, "Why not let such a case go uncontested?" That would have probably been the best course if this were the only school in this position. But had we failed to contest this case and had simply yielded we would have had the same

problem to face in a dozen other schools. Another case was at Pungudutive East . The school is our own but the building is a wreck and the furniture is a disgrace to American enterprise. A year ago Hindu opposition broke out and our Government grant fell in consequence from $ 85 in 1909 to $ 3.85 in 1910. The attendance at examination fell from 50 to 3. Most of us have learned the trick of keeping a school of this sort alive on $85 per year, but we have not yet learned how to do it on $3.85. The Board makes practically no provision for such a situation.

A glance at our statistical sheet in our report of 1909 will show the great opportunity before our 354 Christian teachers, over 300 of whom are in very close personal contact with the masses. It is perfectly obvious that here we have an opportunity of the first order. To equip these three hundred men and women by proper training, and then to place them in well equipped schools, will mean more for the Kingdom of God in this country than any one can express. As a matter of fact, these schools are far from being well manned and much farther from being properly equipped; and the only considerations which make me willing to manage such institutions are the following:- 1. These schools are better than none. 2. Many Christian men and women have come to depend on them for a living and to throw up the whole work would create a great hardship for many devoted workers. 3. I hope that some day the Board or some of its constituents will recognize a real gold mine in each of these schools and be willing to develop them. Meanwhile Hindu opposition is making great inroads on our influence in the country. Yet this need not be permanent and I trust it will not be so.

There is another phase of this whole business which I would not mention in a printed report. But as this report is not to be circulated publicly I feel at liberty to write of it here. The conditions on which we receive grants from the Government impose upon us the obligation to support our schools much more liberally than we do. Our schools are all "Grant-in-Aid Schools"; i.e. the Government makes certain grants, based upon an annual examination, to AID us in maintaining these schools. These grants never were intended to support the schools, but because we have no other sources of income on which we can depend, the managers have been compelled to SUPPORT these schools on the Government grant and to use this money in ways which do not comport with their sense of honor. NO OTHER CHRISTIAN BODY IN THE ISLAND DOES THIS. We pointed this out to the Deputation in 1901, and we thought that it made its due impression. We had hoped that as a result of that impression the Board would come to our relief. We have inherited the system from the past, or rather it was forced upon the mission in the past by lack of appropriations, and I am sure that there is not a manager in the mission who does not shrink from it with a sense of wrong.

Rec'd JUN 8 1912

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS ON CERTAIN SCHOOLS IN THE VADDUKODDAI STATION.

Valanthalai South Girls School.

"The building should be enlarged at once. As it is it could hardly accommodate the first three standards. The pial and the short wall round the school are very untidy"

N.B. This school is one of our most important schools. It is on the island of Karadive and sends large numbers of girls to boarding schools. It ought to be repaired at once.

Thangodai West Mixed School.

"The building appeared to be in a neglected condition. The floor was untidy. The pial and the short wall round the school should be repaired. The children should not be allowed to foul the lanes. Enclosures should be made for the purpose and the children should be made to use them".

N.B. This report is very mild. The school is in a very good locality and ought to be put on a good footing. The condition reported is wholly on account of lack of funds. We cannot give decent Christian education except in decent, clean surroundings. This report shows that we need to teach simple civilization.

Thoppucardu Mixed School.

"The pial and the short wall should be plastered. There ought to be closets for the children and the children must be made to use them".

Karunkaly Mixed School.

"The pial round the school is very uneven and the children cannot sit on it with comfort. The children have no privacy in answering the calls of nature. I was shocked to see a school girl fouling the side of the public road in front of the school. Separate enclosures for boys and girls should be made and the children should be made to use them."

Pullavatti Mixed School.

"The schoolm bungalow requires the early attention of the manager. I saw some of the pillars in a slanting condition".

REC'D NOV 13 1913

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

14th October, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secretary,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am writing to you as Secretary of the Mission to report a Meeting of the Mission held on the 27th September, at Vaddukoddai. The meeting was called to specially consider certain plans for the building of Uduvil Girls' English School. A few other items of business were transacted but they were of very minor importance. I quote herewith two resolutions which were passed unanimously after careful consideration:-

Moved that it is the opinion of the Mission, that if it is possible for us to obtain the land, it will be wise for us to build the new Uduvil Girls' English School on the south side of the road opposite the Mission compound. Carried.

Moved that the Mens'C Committee be instructed to go to Uduvil to look over the whole situation in regard to this land, and to submit to the Board a proposition in regard to the purchase of the property. Carried.

In accordance with this second resolution the Mens' Committee met at Uduvil on Saturday the 11th to look into the whole situation, and it is to report the findings of that Committee that I am now writing. Let me do so by giving a some-

what extended history of our plans for a new building.

Three years ago when we were forced to the conclusion that we must build if we were to take proper care of the girls, we thought that an extension of the present plant and a small new building would be all we would need. At that time we were very much in need of more land for enlargement and a small piece of about 1/3 of an acre just behind the plot marked "Naboth's Vineyard" in the accompanying plan was secured for Rs 1,200, and we have been hoping and planning ever since to get the next piece "Naboth's Vineyard" to add to our site, for without it it is impossible for us to properly place adequate buildings on the present Mission Compound. Unfortunately the owners are just as well aware of our needs as we are and they are holding it at a most absurd figure hoping to compel us to pay for it much more than it is worth. Meanwhile our school has grown beyond all bounds and the necessity for new buildings is more imperative than ever. Girls are being turned away every day for lack of space. Every available corner is in use, and our resources are taxed to the utmost. The ladies in charge do not know where to turn to meet the situation. It has become perfectly plain to us all that the plans we made three years ago are utterly inadequate and that we must build on a much more ample plan if we are to even meet <u>the present need</u> without looking to future growth. But we must also look to the future and plan for a much more developed school within a very few years.

In view of these considerations we have carefully considered the whole situation and have concluded that from any point of

view which you like to take, it will be wise in planning for the future to plan for a school completely separated from the present vernacular school. We may expect a full four hundred girls within a few years. We could easily have ~~many~~ that number now if our buildings would permit it. This is too many for one boarding plant and simply for efficiency in administration it will be wise to separate. Then too, from the educational point of view it will be wise. The girls in the English school are older and are studying a different course. For the sake of giving them the best that the school can give they ought to be by themselves as much as possible. Besides the present compound is overcrowded and on three sides we are shut off from further expansion, while on the north it is very undesirable to expand except for out buildings etc., for the present vernacular school. So on the whole, the mission is agreed that the best thing for us to do is, if possible, to secure a site on the opposite side of the road for the new school.

The Men's Commiteee went carefully over the situation after the mission had voted as reported above, and after looking at the whole situation again, we again unanimously voted that in our opinion the best way to meet the situation is by buying a new site. I send a rough sketch of the plots of land in question to which you may refer.

The plot marked A is our first choice. It is for sale and we could probably get it at a little above the actual value if it does not become known that we are keen to buy. It has the disadvantage of having a house on it which we would not build

4for ourselves, but which we can use. The whole will probably cost not less than Rs 10000.00 and may go as high as Rs 12,000.00. That may seem a very large sum for two acres, but when I tell you that a plot of land near the church was sold a few days ago at the rate of $4,800.00 (Rs 14,400.00) per acre, you will see that this is not so bad tho' it is bad enough. We have offered Rs 2,000 for "Naboth's Vineyard",1/3 acre, and it has been refused. But that plot marked A is just what we want for the new building, and later if we can get B so much the better. This (B) without any building on it will probably cost not less than Rs. 7,000.

Now what do we propose?. The pledges and cash which we have here amount to about Rs 7,000. We are sure the people will stand back of us to the extent of Rs 25,000. But when this land comes into the market, and that may be any day, we must be able to close a bargain immediately. So what the Men's Committee proposes is that we be allowed to buy as soon as we can, paying for it out of funds which we have on fixed deposit, and paying interest on this money till pledges are collected, or till money comes from the W.B.M. We can easily arrange the purchase without loss to any department if you will give us permission to go ahead. So we ask that you will place this whole situation before the proper authorities, and if you agree that we shall be allowed to make the purchase wire the single word "Permitted". If you do not agree th this proposal, wire "Wait", and we will await your reply by letter. But we earnestly ask that this permission be granted for in this we see the only way to adequately provide for the future growth of the school which

we are sure will follow if we plan on a reasonable scale.

All this indicates that the new Hindu Girls' School half a mile away is not a serious rival at present. Indeed we have girls applying to us almost daily from strict Hindu homes who will never be sent to the Hindu school even tho' we have to turn them away. Our opportunity is greater than ever. But we must take it now. The demand for new buildings is becoming more and more insistent.

Meanwhile don't forget the VILLAGE SCHOOLS. When the Deputation comes we will ask them to inspect some of our choice buildings.

With very kind regards I am,

Yours cordially,

Giles G Brown

Secretary of the A.C.M.

MAR 21 1914

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

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27

16th February, 1914.

To Rev. J. L. Barton, Seccetary,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, Mass.,

U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I have allowed Mission business to take second place too long. I ought to have written to you earlier in regard to certain matters in the mission, especially since I have at least two meetings to report. Indeed I am not sure that there are not three meetings since my last letter. On November 27th we had a meeting at Inuvil which I think I reported to you by letter about December 3d. That is the date of other letters which grew out of the business of that meeting. But strange to say I cannot find a copy of my letter to you, though I have a strong impression that I did write. If you have a letter reporting that meeting will you please send me a copy? If I have not written then I owe both you and the Mission a sincere apology. However, I will now proceed on the assumption that I have not written, and if I repeat what has already been written no harm will be done.

The death of Dr. Curtis was a very severe blow to our work. He was a most valuable worker, besides being a warm personal friend to us all. Of course we had to do something to fill his

place. It seemed at first a most difficult task, and it did give us no little anxiety. But we found a very efficient Government pensioner, Dr. Chinniah, a good Christian man, who was willing to step into the vacancy on Dr. Curtis's salary. Of course we did not make a permanent appointment. We did not feel at liberty to do that till Dr. Scott returns, for it is only fair that he should have a say as to who is to be his assistant. But the work is going on well, though of course it is not what it is with Dr. and Mrs. Scott present. This changed situation in the Medical Department will make it impossible for us to ask Dr. Scott to take up the work of missionary-at-large as we proposed. We have written to him to that effect. Later however, things may turn that way. For the time being Dr. Scott will have to give his first thought to the Medical Department.

And while on the subject I must report that the Mission has asked me to bring to your notice the growing need of a second physician at Inuvil. Dr. Curr is simply worked to death. She has a very valuable assistant, Dr. Miss Murugesu, but she is a very uncertain quantity. In the first place her people are planning a marriage for her and at any time she may leave us to set up a home of her own. You can never depend indefinitely on an unmarried Tamil woman. (Perhaps you will say that this is simply human nature cropping out in Jaffna) Then, besides, her people are always urging her to leave for Government service. She herself would gladly stay with us. Questions of salary are always bothering us, and we are never sure that we have

her secured for any length of time. Dr. Curr is now going on furlough which is fully due and which she needs very much. It was only with the greatest difficulty that she persuaded Dr. Murugesu to promise to stay for at least eight months while Dr. Curr could have at least six months in Scotland. She did finally promise but has asked that Dr. Curr should return earlier if she cabled. Now a situation like that is not right. Someone should relieve Dr. Curr for at least a year. But quite apart from this situation the work at Inuvil needs another physician. The hospital is overcrowded. During the past few months there has been 130 patients, (inpatients) right along, and some have been very severe cases. The result is that Dr. Curr is fagged all the time. She has many calls outside the the hospital, and it is impossible for her to keep up with the work. If we could get a temporary appointee for a time it would greatly relieve the situation. But ultimately we must have a second resident American physician. I hope you will take this into careful consideration.

You will be very glad to know that Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Bookwalter and Miss Hastings have passed their first Tamil examination. Mr. And Mrs Ward were examined on a syllabus prepared by the Mission and Miss Bookwalter and Miss Hastings took the examination of the South India Missionary Association. All did well. Miss Hasting very clearly shows her Ceylonesse birth.

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

Our plans for Uduvil School develop very slowly. I asked the Woman's Board to cable permission to buy certain land, and they have done so, but we fear that this purchase will be impossible. The price is almost prohibitive and besides our buildings will tax our resources almost to the utmost. But we have our minds on the problem, and hope soon to make a beginning. Mrs. Brown is now in Colombo trying to collect funds.

It has been your custom for some years to send out blanks to be filled up giving the appropriations of each station for the year. It seems to us that so far as a little mission like ours is concerned it would be well to treat it as one station. All our meetings are Mission Meetings, and the Mission as a whole determines the expenditure of each station. So I send herewith a statement of the way in which we appropriated the American Board's appropriations for the year 1914.

This was done at our annual meeting on the 30th January.

One little item of importance was brought to completion at our annual meeting which we are sure will meet with your cordial approval. For years we have been studying the problem of how to put more responsibility on the shoulders of our Tamil brethren. We all believe that on the right solution of this problem depends the success of our work. An opportunity for an advance presented itself during the closing months of 1913. Chavakachcheri Church called Rev. J.K.Sinnatamby, B.A. and as Mr. Ward was going home on furlough, and as the Missionary at Uduppiddi has always found it very difficult to properly super-

intend the work at such a distance, so it seemed a fitting time to place more responsibility on one of our Tamil brethren. After having decided that it would be a good thing to put the station in charge of Mr. Sinnitamby we consulted him to see if he would be willing. We found he was. Then we consulted the three churches in the district. Usan did not respond to our inquiry, Nunavil made strong objections to the plan, and Chavakachcherri very cordially and heartily approved. We were greatly encouraged by the attitude of this church. Then we consulted the Executive Committee of the Council. Here again the plan was cordially approved. Next we consulted the whole Council of some forty representatives from all the churches including pastors and preachers. A few criticisms were made, but in the end the plan was cordially supported by the whole Council. We felt that it was wise to take these various steps, for we wanted to have the support of the people just so far as that was possible. It is most encouraging to find that at every step we met with warm support, and only very little opposition. That little opposition will doubtless soon disappear, for we are certain that Mr. Sinnatamby will fill the place creditably. There was a little questioning as to what Mr. Sinnatamby's status in the Mission would be. We made it plain that he would have exactly the same status as other pastors, except that as manager of schools he would be called into consultation on school matters on equal terms with other managers. We also made it plain

that, if this experiment succeeds, we are ready to do the same in other districts as occasion arises. If the experiment fails, we have not taken an irrevocable step. But we do not look for failure. Mr. Sinnatamby was present at the session of our annual meeting at which village school appropriations were considered, and he received his full share of the spoils.

Another new departure was made in the management of Uduvil Girls Boarding School. Up to this time the Missionary in charge of the station has been manager. We have now appointed Miss Bookwalter to that post. It is a minor matter but will be more convenient for these in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward leave for Colombo on March 16th on their way home. On the same day Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and ourselves with Mr. Miller, will probably start for Kodaikanal. We have arranged for a munshi for Mr. Miller who will have a chance to study from the start. We hope he is a man full of courage and enthusiasm. Some of us are needing the stimulating influence of youth and courage.

Just a closing word in regard to Village Schools. We hope that the need of these little institutions will not be forgotten even for a moment. I hope you will get Dr. Capen to tell you about the one he visited. It is a typical school, a cattle shed, with leaky roof, muddy floor, broken furniture, discouraged teacher, empty treasury, boundless opportunity for good Christian service, provided we could put the plant in order. We are deeply grateful for an additional vote of $500 from the W.B.M. for

B.M.

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

building up in this department. We hope that during the year we may have further evidence that our needs are receiving your careful attention.

If this letter seems disjointed that character may be explained by the fact that it has been written between many interruption important and unimportant. It is quite impossible to get long consecutive time for such correspondence. I must now write to Miss Lamson, and then to you about College matter.

Meanwhile DON'T FORGET OUR VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

With Cordial Greetings,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Brown

See. A.C.M.

CD MAY 8 1914

A Plan for an Industrial School in Jaffna.

1. Aim.

The aim of the school shall be to train low-caste children so that they may become upright and worthy members of society and attain economic independence through their own efforts. The development of Christian character shall be fundamental in the work of the school.

After the school is well established high caste children may be admitted , but never must there be any action which will lessen the value of the school as a training place for the low caste population.

2. Method.

(a) Christian training shall be carried on very much as in other Boarding Schools.

(b) Statistics show that Boarding schools are the most directly fruitful of all the methods employed by missionaries in Jaffna. Therefore the proposed school shall be a Boarding institution.

(c) It shall be an Industrial school for two reasons

a. About four-fifths of the low caste population of Jaffna own neither houses nor lands. They are completely at the mercy of their landlords who generally are Hindus, and claim an hereditary x right to the obedience and manual toil of their tenants-- the feudal system on a small scale. Manifestly, these people can not become Christians or educate their children or improve their status in any way so long as they remain in economic bondage.

b. The majority of the low caste population are drawers of toddy. This means a comparatively good income for short period of each year. But not having reached the stage of development where self-control plays any considerable part in determining their actions, they fall into all manner of excesses through the sudden possession of more than the usual limited income. Their very occupation offers constant temptation to drunkenness. So it is evident that they should be trained so as to enable them to take up some different occupation, one which will make for steadiness of labor and sobriety of conduct, while at the same time offering an opportunity to acquire m homes of their own, thus leaving them free to develop up to the limit of their capacities.

3. Kind of Industrial School.

The school shall be conducted as a farm school, thus furnishing one of the best means known in the world for the dvelopment of a virile manhood, and at the same time giving a training which will enable the youth to make a good living after leaving school. The exact lines of agriculture to be taken up will have to be determined by careful experiment. The following are suggested as likely to prove successful, viz., tropical fruits, poultry, silk rearing and weaving, etc. Certain lines of shop work might be introduced as experience dictates. The school farm might become the demonstration farm for the Northern Province, and as such, would probably receive liberal support from the Government.

The Tuskeegee plan for arranging the curriculum would be found satisfactory-- half the day book work, half the day on the farm.

4. Cost.

200 acres of land at Varany,	
100 " " " " Meesalai,	Rs.20,000.
35 " " " "Kopay or Mruthanamadam	
School buildings for fifty children	3000.
Two houses for teachers	3000.
Fencing	800.
Tools and equipment	1000.
Three wells	600.
Bungalow for superintendent	10000.
Total Rs.	38,400

Note (originally sent Ceylon mission by Mr. Ward: -

If the Christian Union proposition should materialize, there would be Rs. 25,000 to begin with. If given permission, I expect to strike for Rs. 30,000 while at home. That would furnish enough for all contingencies, and meet any deficit in current expenses for the first two years. No provision is made here for further local support, which is practically certain to come once the project is under way.

Such a school, I believe, can become self-supporting, especially if conducted in such a way as to obtain liberal Government support.

P.S. May 7, 1914.

The above note may be omitted, if you think best.

A.A.W.

REPORT OF JAFFNA COLLEGE.

The reports of the past few years might fairly well be summarized by saying that we have been standing still "waiting for something to turn up". This has certainly been true in regard to buildings and equipment and the general organization of our courses for a strong aggressive and progressive work. We were compelled to stand still first by the movement for union with the other missions which has now been definitely abandoned, and secondly by the Ceylon Government which, during the past few years has been trying to recast its system of education into a modern mould, and we have had to wait for our cue from Government before we could push ahead along any definite line with confidence. The Government has at last issued its revised Code for Grant-in-aid schools and so far as Government aid is concerned our course has now become fairly clear.

1. If we expect to receive Government aid we must be prepared to strengthen our plant for secondary work and develop a first grade secondary school. So far as the Government's plans have been made known it will not give aid to any institutions for higher education. Their plan seems to be to develop a University College in Colombo to meet the need of the whole island for higher education. They will continue to give aid to secondary schools which come up to a fairly high standard. Our first aim, then, must be to place Jaffna College on such a basis as will enable it to do first class secondary work. This will mean better buildings and equipment, and teachers who are thoroughly trained.

As soon as the Government Code was published the Directors carefully reviewed the whole situation and after mature consideration came to the conclusion that this was the best policy to pursue, and have made plans for carrying out this policy during the coming year. The question of moving was also discussed but, in view of the enormous cost involved, it was decided not to move but to develop at Vaddukoddai.

2. In order to carry out this policy more effectively, and to secure pupils adequately trained for advanced courses, it has been decided to link the English schools of the mission more closely with the College and to make them definitely feeders to the College. We have definitely come to the conclusion that we can do effective work in the College only as we have students who have been well taught in the lower classes. So along with the development of the College at Vaddukoddai as a fully equipped secondary school, we will plan to make our eight English schools, which are scattered throughout our field, much more efficient, and so link them to the College as to make them a definite part of our work. In a word we will try to develop, not simply one institution at Vaddukoddai, but a system of English education for the whole field.

This does not mean that we have abandoned the hope of being able to give real higher education. Indeed our plan definitely provides for such work. But we are sure that we can advance to the higher work more quickly and more efficiently by laying a strong foundation in primary and secondary work than we could by trying to do the higher first.

During the year an important change was made in revising the constitution of the College. Up to the present the Board of Directors has been a self-perpetuating, close corporation. Early in the year a revision was made giving the American Mission the right to elect five members and at the same time reducing the whole body to not less than 11 nor more than 15. Formerly the numbers were not less than 15 nor more than 18. Both of these changes will make for efficiency. When these changes were submitted to His Excellency the Governor for his approval, the Government on its own initiative introduced a bill into the Legislative Council amending our Act of Incorporation, making it unnecessary for us to obtain the Governor's sanction for changes in the Constitution. This bill has been passed so that we are now much more free to grow and to adapt our organization to the changing needs of the times.

The regular work of the College during the year has been carried on along the old lines. Apart from the matters already mentioned there has been no event of outstanding importance except the departure of Dr. and Mrs. H.C.York who have been with us for five years. During his stay here Dr. York introduced many new and progressive ideas into our life and work and his service, which is greatly appreciated by the Directors, the Mission and the Faculty, has been fruitful of much good. Mrs. York, too, entered into the life and work of the College with much acceptance and won for herself a very warm place in the hearts of the boys and the people of the village.

For some two years there seems to have been a decline in the religious life and activity of the school. I am at a loss how to account for it. Certainly the teachers are no less concerned than formerly with the welfare of the boys. But among the students themselves there seems to have been less earnestness than two years ago. But there are signs that a change is coming over the school, and there are many earnest inquirers. Several boys joined the Church from Sivite homes.

The past few years have been years of painful waiting and striving to enter into lines of work which have proved to be impracticable. The time has come to push ahead along other well defined lines and we trust that the way will open up to us.

MEDICAL WORK.

The absence of Dr. Scott on furlough has reduced the medical work this year to little more than half its usual amount. The work connected with the McLeod Hospital at Inuvil has gone on increasing, but that connected with the Green Memorial Hospital at Manipay declined very much after Dr. Scott's departure, and the report is inadequate, there being no doctor to write a detailed report.

Medical 1940-38

REPORT OF THE GREEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The usual work of the Hospital has been sadly interrupted this year. When Dr. and Mrs. Scott went home in March they left the work in the care of Dr. Curtis. Of course the number of patients decreased after it was known that Dr. Scott was not there, yet there was still a fair patronage of the Hospital till the end of June, when Dr. Curtis was called away to India by the serious illness of his son-in-law. During his absence the dispenser, Mr. Nicholas, treated the few patients who came, and for any serious cases Dr. Curr was called in. Dr. Curtis did not expect to be gone more than six weeks but, being attacked by fever himself, his return was delayed several weeks. After his return he was not able to attend to Hospital duties owing to a recurrence of fever. After getting considerably better complications set in which proved fatal on the 13th of November.

Dr. Curtis had done faithful service for many years in the Hospital under Dr. Scott who relied much upon him. He was a man of excellent character and considerable influence, an independent thinker, a supporter of temperance and other worthy causes, always faithful in the discharge of his duties and tireless in his efforts for the promotion of the welfare of his countrymen. His loss will be deeply felt by many.

After the death of Dr. Curtis the serveces of Dr. A. Chinniah were secured for the Hospital. He came the second week of December and by his skill and care and his kindness to his patients has already gained a good name for himself not only in the Hospital but in the villages as well.

Religious Work.

The religious work carried on in the Hospital was kept up as usual the first quarter of the year, but when the patients became fewer so that they could be attended to by the doctor at once there was not much opportunity for meetings for dispensary patients, but the evengelist availed himself of every opportunity for personal

conversation with them. The work of the blind catechist has been continued in the Hospital among such patients as were there, and a number showed special interest in the truth as explained to them.

Financial.

Considering that there was no qualified doctor in the Hospital for five months of the year, it is not strange that the receipts did not suffice to meet the expenses. Had Dr. Curtis been able to continue his work throughout the year there would probably have been no deficit. The expenses were nearly as great when there were few patients as when there were many, as most of the staff were on hand ready to attend to any cases that should be brought in. The debt of about Rs. 750 will soon be wiped off as many patients are treated since Dr. Chinniah began his work here.

Statistics.

Green Hospital,	In-Patients,	men	312	
	"	women	290	
	"	children	179	781
Karadive Branch,	"	men	10	
	"	women	9	
	"	children	15	34
	Total			815
Dispensary, Manipay,	new cases,	men	1142	
		women and children	1192	2334
" Karadive,	new cases,	men	226	
		women and children	241	467
	Total			2801
	return cases			866
	Grand Total			3667
Major Operations			26	
Minor "			237	

REC'D SEP 17 1915

VADDUKODDAI STATION.

Evangelistic Work.

During the past year the Churches of this Station have received such scant attention from the Station Missionary that it seems almost out of place for me to presume to report on the work. In all of my reports for the past seven years I have emphasized the fact that if this work is to be done properly it should be in charge of some one else beside the Principal of the College. In this last report before going home on furlough I desire to again express that opinion. Station work is very important, so important that the little that is done in this station seems pitiably small.

The six churches of this district are strategically well situated and if properly worked ought to be able to bring the Gospel message to every household in the station. They are slowly beginning to realize that it is their work to bring this message to the people, but the work of the missionary is necessary to organize, to stimulate and to encourage.

In general the churches have had a fairly good year, financially. Almost all of their obligations have been met. The war has stopped many subscriptions from outside sources, but the people at home have shouldered the burden and there is no marked deficit except in Sangamai.

I have not been able to visit the outlying islands as much as in previous years. I made only one short trip to Punguduti, Nainative and Eluvative. These visits are always pleasant and profitable and it has been a great cross not to be able to make them more frequently. Delft has not been visited this year or since March, 1913. That is a confession which I am ashamed to make

for this distant island deserves more attention than it has received during the past twenty years. The few visits which I have made to this island have been appreciated by the people and have been full of pleasure and profit to me.

The spiritual life of the churches is very difficult to estimate, but the pastors and preachers report progress from time to time and there certainly is a growth in power and in an earnest desire to make the churches minister more and more to the welfare of the country. Throughout the mission there has been an unaccountable fall in the numbers received into the churches on confession of faith, and the churches of this station are also below the average. But this does not indicate a fall in earnestness of work. Many instances come to our notice which yield nothing for statistical tables but which indicate that there is a growing appreciation of the Gospel message and what it means for the people.

In this station there is much to discourage but there is still more to encourage. Little by little the churches are rising to their opportunities and are becomming a greater power in the community.

Vaddukoddai Church,

Rev. S. Veerahatty, Pastor.

During the year the pastor has continued to do his quiet, unostentatious work effectively. In recent years conditions have greatly changed in this church. Formerly there was a fair number of ~~m~~ members who were well to do and who were not in the employ of the mission or the College. These were a great strength to the churdh. These families have either moved away or have been broken up by death and the church is now made up largely of College Teachers and mission employees together with a number of the depressed classes. The number of active members who are able to support the church is very small. But the work is well maintained and is growing.

Early in the year the church undertook to build a parsonage. Hitherto the pastor has occupied one of the College houses. But as the College now needs its own property there was no way to meet the situation except by building. The walls are well advanced and a part is covered and will soon be ready for occupation. When fully completed it will cost about Rs 4,000 and will be a well-built, worthy dwelling and a model for other churches.

The pastor has maintained the mid-week prayermeeting in the face of great discouragement.

The SundaySchool has not yet come to the condition of former years and which was lost during a caste difficulty in 1920. But there is a working school which is well maintained. The village Sunday Schools in the neighborhood are maintained by the College Y. M. C. A.

All financial obligations have been met.

Karadive, Church,

Rev. Isaac Paul, Pastor.

The pastor writes a very full and interesting report of the work of the year. The church is one in which the members take a great deal of pride and are striving to make it more and more efficient. Reports that reach me quite independent of the pastor indicate that there is an aggressive and progressive work going on. The outstanding event of the year is the temperance movement, in which the Christians have taken a leading part. For many years there were no liquor shops on the island. But with the introduction of the Government's new excise scheme two were opened much against the will of the great majority of the people. Some leading citizens took the matter up, formed temperance societies, held meetings all over the island, and as a result practically all the people refused to let their trees for the drawing of tody, and as a result the liquor dealers have not been able to make their venture pay and and have suffered a great loss. An attempt is being made to supply the taverns with tody from other parts of the country, but the people are determined that there shall be no liquor shops in their midst and are standing firm in their fight. They are bound to succeed in having these two places removed. In this movement Christians have joined heartily with Hindus. Because of their training they have had a more conspicuous part as public speakers. Their influence has been quite out of proportion to their numbers. It was a great joy to learn a few days ago that all the members of the church who are resident at Karadive are total abstainers. They set a fine example to other churches in this respect.

In other matters the work has gone on steadily. The members contributed liberally to the Prince of Wales War Fund and to the Uduvil Building Fund, and are interested in every good cause that appeals to them.

Valany Church,

Rev. R. P. Bryant, Pastor,

Mr. George Niles, Preacher at Pungududive.

The most interesting event of the year was the dedication of the new church on February 12th. This building was erected wholly by Mr. William Mather as a thank-offering, and it cost about Rs 1500.00. The dedication services brought together a fine body of Christians from all over Jaffna and it was a very helpful and inspiring experience for the people of the island to see so many. The resident Christians are very few and the church is weak. Ther Therefore this exhibition of Christian strength had a very good effect not only on the Christians but also on the Hindus. The furniture of the church was provided by other friends. There are now twelve full length benches or pews, one table, three lamps, a pulpit, and a clock. It is a very neat building and suitably furnished.

At Pungudutive there has been a beginning made toward putting the church in good repair including a new roof of tiles. A young man in the Strait Settlements has sent Rs 125.00 for this purpose and others have promised to support the project. It ought not to be long before the congregation is well housed. These movements among the churches toward putting their buildings and furniture in good repair are very encouraging. The people are

thoroughly interested in that sort of work. When a building is once thoroughly repaired there is a great saving in the annual expenses, and it arouses a feeling of pride in their church on the part of the people.

The regular work has been well done by Mr. Bryant. He is a good earnest man with high ideals and always does a church good. Mr. Niles' work is less satisfactory but it is very difficult to get a first class man to fill this place.

Araly Church,

Rev. W. P. S. Nathaniel, Pastor.

Mr. John Murugesu left this church after a successful term of service and Rev. W. P. S. Nathaniel, the first ordained pastor to be stationed here, came in March. He is a native of the village tho he has not lived here for many years. He reports a tremendous change among the people since his boyhood, when every one was strictly Hindu in thought and practice, and bitterly opposed to Christianity. Today there is scarcely a family in the village which has no Christian relative and the general attitude of the people is comparatively friendly. In this village we have a splendid example of the leavening power of the Gospel.

During most of the year one of the members, Mr. G. C. Thambapillai, was in the Strait Settlements collecting money for a parsonage. He collected about Rs 1,500 and got pledges for about Rs 2,000 more.

Mr. Nathaniel is too old to push the work vigorously but the Church is growing in influence.

Changanai Church,

Mr. C. W. K. Danforth, Preacher.

The work at this church has been very unsatisfactory. The preacher, on account of ill health, has passed beyond the limits of usefulness. He is not old, but he is quite unable to carry on an aggressive and successful work. His family too has been greatly afflicted by illness. At the end of the year he retired from the service of the Church.

The finances of the Church are very much in arrears. This is the more deplorable as there is no good reason why, under capable leadership, the church should not be a thoroughly efficient, self-supporting church. There are sufficient members and sufficient wealth to carry on a splendid work. We hope that, ere long, a ~~wis~~ wise and efficient leader will be found.

Moolai Church,

Mr. Charles Murugesu, Preacher.

This little church, the least in our Mission, seems to be standing still. It has received no additions on confession of faith for a number of years. Here too we need a young and vigorous leader, who can rally the members about him. The work has been done in a way and the present preacher fills a gap, but we must have a change before we can expect large results.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Village Schools.

I never approach this subject without experiencing a great sinking of heart and a great longing. There has been nothing in my missionary experience which appeals to me so strongly as the need for more effective work for the little folks in these schools. I doubt if there is so great an opportunity in any mission land for moving the country to its very foundations as is presented in these poor, starved, run-down-at-the-heel schools. If in the whole field of the Board there is a more promising opportunity for work for children I would like to see it, or to know about it. We have over 10,000 children right in our hands, and many more within reach of our arms, yet they escape from our grasp and from our influence with scarcely a glimmer of light to brighten their dark lives.

Our problems in this field have been greatly increased during the year. The Government grants have fallen, the cost of living has increased, we have no steady and sufficient income to meet the absolutely necessary expenditure and to help schools which, through no fault of the teacher have lost heavily in grants from the Department. Teachers who have served faithfully for years are growing old and inefficient. Young teachers refuse to take their places and many are threatening to resign. Some have resigned. Nor can we blame them. In these hard times a salary of Rs 15.00 per month is simply an impossible one, and how any man can keep body and soul together on this pittance is a mystery. A teacher on such a salary must do some other work which means neglect of duty in school. We have really reached the limit of endurance in

in this department. If we fail to strengthen the work here we must inevitably lose all along the line.

The schools of this district closed with a debt of Rs 440.39 in spite of large payments of special funds. At the beginning of 1915 cruel reductions had to be made in salaries, and the prospect is the darkest that this station has had to face in seven years. I refrain from writing all I feel for I hope to consult the officers of the Board in person and will make these Village Schools the subject of a special plea.

Jaffna College.

The very trying period of uncertainty in regard to the development of the College seems to be at an end and the long years of waiting "for something to turn up" have passed. The The Department of Education has spoken and it seems fairly clear that we must now follow the general lines laid down by the Government for secondary schools. The year 1914 has seen the maturing of plans and a fair start toward carrying these plans out, though as time goes on certain modifications are inevitable.

Early in the year we decided to destroy the old row of class rooms on the south of the quadrangle and to build a science laboratory in their place. During the long vacation the work of distruction was completed and a quantity of material was gathered. But just as we were ready to push the work vigorously the war broke out and we were compelled to delay. Meanwhile on further consideration it seemed wise not to build the laboratory on this site but to place it in fromt of Otley Hall and to rebuild the south row as class rooms. This plan has been adopted and while waiting for conditions to settle more material was gathered. At the close of the year practically everything needed was on hand and at the time of writing the class rooms are well advanced. When our plans are fully carried out we will have a plant not only well adapted to our work but also a plant which will present a beautiful appearance.

Early in the year we were cheered by the arrival of a new recruit Mr. C. W. Miller. However, he was not able to take up the work at once as he was immediately set to studying Tamil. In November he passed his first language examination very creditably. Meanwhile

he was not idle in college matters but as an onlooker studied the conditions here and has thus prepared himself for the responisbilities of the new year. Unfortunately he has been further delayed in entering into the work by an operation for appendicitis. But at the time of writing he has fully recovered and is able to begin his regular work.

In May Mr. S. N. Nelson joined the staff. He had been studying in Calcutta for four years and hopes to take his B.A. degree in March, 1915.

In July Mr. G. D. Thomas left us to take up the course of study in Bangalore Theological College. He was a very great help to the boys in their religious life and is greatly missed, but we are glad to have him go to prepare for the larger work of the ministry.

At the same time Mr. D. S. Sanders left us, in company with an another old boy of the college Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai, to take up the University course in Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. These young men are supported by Bursary funds and are pledged to serve either the mission or the college on the completion of their course. It is a new policy for the college to do this and we hope the experiment will prove successful. Mr. Sander's place was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. V. Rassiah. About the end of August Mr. L. R. Danforth was also added to the staff as assistant teacher of mathematics and science.

In October we definitely abandoned the Commercial Department. For three years we have tried the experiment and the teacher, Mr. Stephen Ignatius, tried very hard to build up a strong course. He was faithful and efficient in his work but it was only boys of ver

very moderate scholarship who took the course as an easy preparation for employment in business. It was an experiment well worth trying but it failed to meet our expectations.

At the close of the year Mr. T. P. Hudson, B.A., resigned after 28 years of service to take up the Principalship of Manepay Hindu College.

Mr. J. K. Kanapathipillai finished his course of training in the Government Training College and is ready to take up the work of 1915.

On account of the torn up condition of the grounds and buildings no public functions were held during the year

(6)

The changes demanded by the revision of the educational code have been partly met and the Director of Education has recognized our school as an "Efficient Secondary School". This is the highest grade provided for in the code. Our annual inspection took place early in November and was conducted by Mr. C. A. Wicks and Mr. Leigh Smith. It was a great pleasure to welcome these men who were thoroughly helpful in their attitude and suggestions. It will take many months to fully comply with the requirements of the code but the Department seems inclined to be reasonable and if we meet them reasonably there should be no difficulty in the matter.

The religious life of the college has been marked by no special event. The work has gone on steadily and the boys have exhibited their usual interest in the Y.M.C.A. and in the Sunday Schools of the villages. We had very helpful visits from Mr. M. G. Brooks and Mr. F. V. Slack of the Y.M.C.A. Such visits are always a great benefit to us and we always welcome these men. There was one noteworthy case of conversion ~~from Hinduism~~ of a boy from a very Hindu village. He has been with us for two

years and has always taken a quiet interest in religion. About May he decided to Join the Church and was baptised as a probationer in September. This made his people very angry but they did not take him out of school as his public examination was near. However they did prevent him from fully uniting with the church in December ~~However~~ He has remained firm and has since won his parents consent and has finally united with the church in full communion.

The most encouraging thing about the work of the year is the ~~fa~~ fact that we have been perceptibly emerging from the darkness and uncertainty ofthe past.

REPORT OF MANIPAY STATION.

Missionaries: Miss S.R.Howland, Miss I.H.Curr, Miss L.G.Bookwalter, Miss M.K.Hastings. (Mr.W.E.Hitchcock in charge)

Pastors: Revs. S.Eliatamby, F.M.Anketell, W.H.Joseph.

Licensed Preachers: Messrs. V.A.Varitamby, K.A.Kandiah, R.C.Welch, James Mather.

Catechists: Messrs. Chas. Ratnesar, E.Periatamby, (P.L.Christian).

Colporteur: Mr. E.Venasitamby.

Bible Women: Mrs. Edith David, Mrs. S.Joshua, Mrs. J.Chinnatambar, Mrs. Joanna P.Maruthar, Mrs. J.Santhiapillai, Mrs. M.Joseph, Mrs. E.Periatamby.

6 Churches — 1164 members.

2 Hospitals.

1 Girls' Boarding School with Tamil, English and Normal Departments, having about 20 teachers and 350 pupils.

1 English School with 7 teachers and 167 pupils.

24 Vernacular Day Schools with 63 teachers and 1815 pupils.

Evangelistic.

Manipay Church — 142 members. Rev. F.M.Anketell is the pastor of this Church. As there is no parsonage he has lived a long way off, which is especially unfortunate as no missionary was living at the station. It is also unfortunate that some of the members are dissatisfied with his work. A flourishing Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society are the encouraging features of the work here. Mr. Christian, formerly a catechist, is now completely bed-ridden but has kept up his prayers for different definite objects.

Anaikoddai, a branch of the Manipay Church, has been under the care of the preacher, Mr. Varitamby. The members of this branch are poor or are absent from the parish so that they need help to keep up the financial condition. Mr. Varitamby has been active in trying to keep up the interest in the Church by getting others to help him in the services, and by holding prayer meetings in different houses.

The colporteur, Mr. Venasitamby, who lives at Manipay, has carried on this work for a great many years. He travels throughout all the western part of our mission field. He gives numerous instances of the change brought about in the lives of men by reading the Gospels. He is successful in selling many books every month.

Uduvil Church -- 567 members. Rev. S.ELiatamby, pastor. This is the largest Church in the Mission. A large number of the members are girls from the Boarding School, many of whom when they leave the school fail to take letters of dismissal to other Churches. Thus the list is much larger than the resident membership. About 30 are received into church membership each year from the school. The pastor also holds meetings regularly at the Inuvil Hospital for the benefit of such patients as are able to attend. Mention should be made here of the death of Mr. E.Welch, for many years a Mission Writer but latterly receiving a small pension as he was unable to do any work. His Christian spirit and cheerfulness during his illness was praiseworthy and an example to be commended.

Navaly Church -- 276 members. Rev. W.H.Joseph is the pastor of this Church and for the last half of the year he was assisted by Mr. James Mather, who graduated from the Bangalore Theological College this year. Mr. Mather, however, spent considerable time in traveling about to other Churches for evangelistic meetings. The Navaly Church

has various activities, such as a vigorous Sunday School, a Y.M.C.A. which is building a house for itself, Mothers' meetings, and special meetings for family servants. A circulating library in Tamil has been started especially for the benefit of the educated women who have some liesure.

Pandateruppu Church - 85 members. This Church having no pastor is in charge of the licensed preacher, Mr. Kandiah. There has been for some years a lack of unity in the Church, but since a suspended member confessed that he had been at fault and was then restored, there seems to be a better feeling. The catechist at Cheruvelan, Mr. Periatamby, is an old man, but always busy. He visits from house to house in four villages and finds here and there an interested inquirer.

Alaveddy Church - 49 members. Mr. R.C.Welch is a licensed preacher who took the course of study at the Bangalore Theological College graduating last year. He is now in charge of this Church where his grandfather was formerly the pastor. It is a small Church with little growth in recent years. There is hope that this young man will soon bring about an improvement in the state of the Church.

Chandilipay Church - 45 members. Mr. Ratnesar, the catechist who labors here, is not in vigorous health but does what he can. Nearly all the male members of this Church are absent members whose families live here. So there are few to give any help to the catechist in holding meetings. The regular services are kept up, but the many Sivites in the neighborhood are not apparently influenced.

Educational.

Under the new classification of English schools according to the Code for Aided schools, the Manipay Memorial English school was this year registered as an efficient elementary school. This means that the grant will be calculated on the attendance and in accordance with the Inspector's report instead of on the results of individual examination. The grant may be less than before, I am afraid, but the system is preferable.

The vernacular schools in this field, especially those in the Pandaterippu and Uduvil districts, suffered a great deal by the reduced grants, due mostly to the sickness of the pupils just before the time of examination. I reduced the teachers' salaries as much as I dared, so much that some left, but many of the schools still required more money than was available. As this had been Dr. Scott's station and he was expected in the middle of the year, I hoped that he would come back bringing some means of help. But he did not return and I kept running behind in my accounts every month until in November I found I had very little left to pay salaries for the two months, and I was obliged to ask the Mission for help. Means were found for paying the teachers after taking off about half a month's pay from those who had been receiving more than they should have had according to the amount of grant their schools had earned. This has shown more clearly the need of more money for village schools, especially if one man has to be responsible for two stations. One school has been handed over to private Christian management and one to the Alaveddy Church.

W.E.Hitchcock.

THE UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Uduvil Girls' Boarding School has closed its Ninety first year. Although the year 1914 does not mark any special anniversary of the founding of this school, nevertheless it has been a notable year, for change and advance have been its main characteristics. What these changes have been, it is the aim of this report to show.

The whole school including the vernacular, Training and English Schools has had during the year 352 girls enrolled, of whom 143 have been in the Vernacular School, ~~These girls came from~~ 31 in the Training and 178 in the English school. These girls come from practically every part of Jaffna particularly from the American Mission districts, and some also from the Straits Settlements and the Southern parts of Ceylon. Of the 352 girls in the school this year, 170 were from Christian homes, 182 were from Sivite homes. More girls than usual come in this year to join the lower classes, so that the large number of small girls has been very noticeable. The range of ages is very wide, therefore, for a boarding school, beginning with six years in the kindergarten and going up to twenty years in the Training School and Cambridge classes. However, the older girls are not classed with the small girls, but are rather the special guardians of the small girls. In such a large school with teachers and girls

of all sizes living so closely together, the family spirit is exceptionally strong. No inability to get along well together on the part of the different members has marred the general happiness of all the family.

The health of the girls has been good-there having been little sickness except some fever in the fever time.

A few special events took place during the year.

His Excellency, the acting Governor of Ceylon and Mrs. Stubbs, during a short stay in Jaffna, visited the school. In Aug. special evangelistic services, to which the girls were invited were held in the Uduvil Church, and during the previous month Mr. Annett, General Secretary of the International Sunday School for India, Burma and Ceylon, held a conference of several days for Sunday-School Teachers. The Christmas celebration this year was gotten up by the girls themselves, and was without the usual gifts to Teachers and Students, as the shipment from America was delayed. A Christmas tree was decorated, and sweets were distributed. A "Sham Court" or "Mock Trial" was acted by some of the girls who performed their different roles surprisingly well. Tamil girls are original and dramatic when an opportunity presents itself, and will grow more so with a little encouragement.

The European war has had a great effect upon the minds of all the girls. One morning, soon after war was declared, when the Principal was sitting at her desk in the office, one class after another filed in and dramatically declared that they, would eat no more noon meals until the war was over, so that the money which these meals cost might be given to the Relief Fund. Little did they realize how long the war might last! After talking the matter over

with Girls and Teachers, it was decided to allow the older girls to go without their noon meals once a week for several weeks. In addition, all the girls, small and large, went without one of their buns twice a week at the morning meal. Two concerts in behalf of the war were also given, the programmes for which were arranged entirely by the girls, without Missionary supervision, and were very succesful. In these ways altogether Rs.145.00 were collected; Rs.100.00 for the Prince of Wales's Fund, and Rs. 45.00 for the Belgian Relief Fund.

At the beginning of the year 1914, Mrs. Hitchcock who had been in charge of the school during 1913, continued in charge until the end of March. Her help was greater than we can say. From August until December, Miss. Hastings was absent from the school because of ill health She has now returned to her work.

One of the main thoughts of those in charge of the School this year has been to endevour to raise the general spiritual tone of the school, bringing into the Church those who really felt the love of Christ strong enough in their hearts to wish to be His followers, and trying to bring those who were Christians to a fuller realization of the meaning of the promises they had made to Christ. 25 have joined the Church this year, 16 of whom were from Christian homes, and 9 of whom were from Sivite homes. Especially as regards honesty, an earnest endeavour has been made to change and elevate the attitude of all the students. Many of the girls have been trained from infancy to be dishonest when necessity arises, for their parents are still following the custom of the East in teaching that an occasional lie of convenience is a necessary part of one's armor. Consequently the girls come to us many times as ready to tell an untruth as the truth and though they soon learn to admit that lying is wrong, when the actual occasion arises,

their tounges seem as ready as ever to take this way out of punishment or difficulty. At evry opportunity this past year, we have especially emphasized the sin of untruthfulness, and we feel that a real impression has been made.

Pettiness and narrowness, also, are common faults among Tamil girls and women. Here, too, we have put our best effort and feel that we have accomplished something. In the Christian Endeavour, the Sunday School, the Sunset meetings and the school prayers, the girls and Teachers and Missionaries have met, and many a girl's ideals have been raised and her heart filled with more love.

THE VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

In May the Entrance Examination to the Vernacular School was held, and 52 new girls were admitted into the school. The Staff of the school is made up of eight women teachers, the responsibility of the upper classes having been given to them rather than to the Masters. During the year Miss. Emily Williams, who had taught in the School for four years was married, and one of our Training School graduates was put in her place.

In view of the fact that the Vernacular School was smaller this year, the ambition of the Teachers has been to make better students out of the girls enrolled, and thus more individual attention has been given to each girl.

In February the girls were examined in needle-work and the Inspectress commended the school upon its good needle-work. In March the examination for the past year, March 1913 to March 1914 was held 105 girls passed out of the 116 who were presented.

The new year for the Vernacular School begins in May. As there was some thought of making the Vernacular School an Anglo -

Vernacular School in 1915, since May 1914, English has been taught in this School by Teachers from the English School, and the girls made some progress, 6 girls were considered able to enter the Training School, and were admitted into the Entrance Class in May.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Training School has enrolled 31 girls this year. The staff is composed of the Head Master and the Second Master.

In the examination in August, of the 29 girls presented 15 passed. This is not a good result but compared to other Girls' Training Schools in Jaffna and other parts of Ceylon, it is better than the average, as there were few passes this year in all Training Schools. The questions were somewhat erratic, but this does not fully explain the result. The result of this examination shows us more plainly than over that the average student does not think for herself. This is not wholly her fault but is rather the result of the system under which she has been taught from the primer stage up. The girls may have joined a village school when four or five years old and were set for a time to play in the dirt, and listen to the older children shouting off their lessons in concert. Soon they were put to regular s tudying too, and they in turn shouted the sounds of the tamil letters as loudly as their lungs permitted. Out of the Alphabet stage they passed to the first standard still shouting their lessons- and stuffed and crammed by their Teachers for the yearly Government Examination. As they passed on up through the Fifth Standard until they entered the Uduvil Boarding School, they were not asked to use their own brains - the Teacher supplied those and they tried to hold all she forced into them. After five or Six years of this kind of teaching at the impressionable stage, is it any wond er that the girls do not learn to think easily for themselves even after

reaching the Training School! If they have had a question in the Training School Examination which their Masters have never asked them they are at a loss because they do not know to reason it out. Here, then, is where we are weak, and with this realization, strong effort is made to teach the girls to think for themselves- to be independent and individual in their thought. It is imperative that these girls who are going out to teach the children who are beginners, should practise a different system of teaching from the one under which they themselves were taught. The Educational Department recognize that these young girls in training to become teachers need to practise teaching, during their normal course, under the supervision of well trained teachers They have, therefore, made the requirement that each student in a Normal School should teach two weeks each term, or six weeks during the year. As the Boarding school has no standards below the fourth, it has been necessary to take the Girls' Village School which joins the Mission Compound-as a practising school for the Normal Students. Here come children from the village - the beginners up through the Fifth Standard The Director of Education has said that this school should be made a model school, and an effort will be made to improve it in the coming year. It is now an ordinary village school with a mud floor, a few desks and poor blackboards. In fact it is far from being a model now, but with a little help in money we can make it fit for use.

As regards the graduates of this department we are very muhh gratified this year in having all but four of the Training School girls of the last few years actually teaching. Managers are coming to feel that Women Teachers are conscientious and painstaking, and wherever there can be found living accomodation for the girls, they are being employed.

The future of our Elementary education depends upon sending out from our

Training Schools well taught, efficient teachers, and so here much effort must be made. With the coming of Miss. Clark an Elementary trained Teacher, we shall be able to make further steps in the right direction.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Many years ago, before the Deputation of 1853, the Uduvil School taught its pupils wholly in English. It is most interesting to meet now and then an old woman who was a graduate of those early days; and most surprising too, to find her answering your Tamil questions in dignified English. After the Deputation the School was made a vernacular School, and for many years afterward only a little English was taught, until in 1897 an English Department was opened, and education in English given for those girls who could afford to pay higher fees than the majority. To those who are watching closely the trend of education in Ceylon, it is a significant fact that this English Department has now grown into a separate school of its own, whose pupils are gradually out-numbering those of the vernacular school. We feel sometimes that it is a pity there is such a desire for English and so little for Tamil, but are unable to influence the general feeling, as every parent who can afford it wishes his daughter to be educated in English. We are determined however, that the girls should study their own language somewhat, and three quarters of our hour daily is given for this purpose in the English School.

The number on the roll of the English school is 178.84 new girls were admitted during the year. The staff has seen few changes, it remaining practically the same with exception of the Head Master. Mr. Mathiaparanam former Head Master went back to the Boys' Memorial School where he had been teaching formerly, and Mr. Stickney from the same school came to take the position here.

In reviewing the work of the English School for the past year we see more changes than in the other departments. In October 1914 the New Educational code came out, and the requirements laid down by the Department have made necessary very important changes in the English School. These changes for the most part took effect after the Annual Government Examination in June 1914. In June the Examination took place, 106 girls passing out of 110 presented.

In beginning the new year the requirements of the New Code made it necessary to start a kindergarten. A temporary bungalow was built for the purpose and small chairs and tables, a teacher's desk, an organ, a blackboard and kindergarten materials procured for the work. Mrs. Dickson kindly consented to take charge of the starting of this department, and has all during the year come to Uduvil, 4 1/2 miles away from Tellipalli, to supervise it. Without her it would have been almost an impossibility to start infant work, and we are very grateful to her for the fine help she has given . She has trained a Tamil teacher to take charge when she is not present herself and we feel very much pleased with the years' record. To the kindergarten have come little lots from the more well-to-do families of Uduvil- both Christian and Sivite. The small fee of one rupee a month for each child is charged. To this kindergarten, little boys as well as little girls are admitted. These children have quickly learned the little games and the songs, and are already showing an ability to do things with their hands. It is interesting to hear them in their English conversation lessons. Tamil is taught together with the English. We shall watch with interest these children as they go on up through the standards. They should be quicker and better students with this good foundation.

The work of the Upper Standards has been very pressing as the

new code calls for more ground to be covered in each subject. In addition to the previous course of study, English Literature has been added to the syllabus from the Sixth Standard up, and all classes have been taught drawing.

Three girls went in for the Junior Cambridge Examination in December 1913 and all passed, two of them taking honours in English Grammar and English Literature respectively. In December 1914, three girls were presented for the Junior Cambridge Examination, but the results are not yet in. Two of the girls in the 1913 Cambridge Class and one of the 1914 Class came back to take the Senior Cambridge work and to go in for the Examination in December 1915. This is the first year for several years that we have had a Senior Cambridge Class, and we are hoping that these girls may prove to be good teachers for the English School. An effort was made last year to get two of our girls to go to Colombo to take English Training for Teachers in the Government Training College. We were not succesful in persuading the parents and relatives to let their girls go so far away from home- but we hope that as the girls have more and more freedom we may be able to send some for training in the future.

All English Schools have had to be registered under the new code. In sending in application to be registered as an Elementary School with a Secondary Department, it was found that we did not meet the requirements of the Code in regard to class rooms. There was not the required amount of space for each child, and not all the classes were well - protected from the sun and the rain. A new large temporary bungalow was built of mud and thatch which has four class rooms and can accomodate One Hundred pupils. The buildings for the English School are now four - the central building which is a small stone building formerly used for a

Missionary Study and a mud bungalow at each side and one at the back.

If the school is to be allowed to do work above the Elementary School, it is necessary to put in a Science Department this next June. Plans are being made now to fit up a room in the Vernacular School building and appratus is being ordered. The course in Science covers Elementary Chemistry and Physics, and will be a preparation later on for the C ourse in Domestic Science to be required of older pupils.

With the reorganization of the school, a new system of promotions is established. The school will have no examination by an examiner and no result grant, that is, a grant paid on the number of the pupils passes, but there will be general inspection once a year, and grant will be paid on the number of attendances during the year. This syatem we feel is a great improvement over the old as more freedom is given to Principal and Teachers, and a childs' promotion does not depend upon her work at a yearly examination. More freedom will also be allowed as regards Curriculum and text books.

A visit to Uduvil convinces one of the fact that much is being done with very little. The classes on verandahs, the crowded sleeping rooms, the poor dining room and kitchen, the small bath rooms, the bad Sanitary arrangements show that some changes should be made and made soon. Verandahs are being enclos ed for use as sleeping rooms, mud bungalows have been built for class rooms, and everything has been done to try temporarily to relieve the stress. When the new English School building is built, and the vernacular school remodeled, we feel that we shall be able to do better work, with less expenditure of time and energy both on the part of the Tamil Teachers and the Missionaries.

Although we have had much with which to contend, we have been undaunted in our purpose to push the school forward to greater efficiency.

Difficulties have been temporarily and partially overcome, and we have every hope for the future. Never have we had girls flock to us as now. The new Hindu College for girls, less than a half mile from us with its fine building, has had no visible effect upon our attendance. We have rather had to take into our School some of the dissatisfied Hindu Members of that school. With new permanent buildings and four European Women Missionaries in the school, we feel that we can cope with increasing Hindu opposition. Surely, with Gods' help, we shall have a school worthy to be called a Christian School and shall send out girls who are imbued with the love of Christ and with love of their fellow-men.

Report of Bible-Women and christian Workers in Panditeruppu Menepy- Alaverty Uduvil - Inuvil & Mallagam & Chavagecherry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Periatumby is working in Siruvelan an out district of Panditeruppu- where there are few christians and a dense population- she is well received in the homes and she and her husband go together for meetings. A daughter also often goes to sing the Christian lyrics - which the people like to hear- We hope for good results.

Mrs. Joseph of Panditeruppu is not able to go no long distanc es to outlying villages- as formerly but is active in visiting alone and with the help of the christian women of Panditeruppu. She was introduced to the work by Miss. Hilles- many years ago and likes often to speak of her.

We regret that Mrs. Elizabeth Santhia of Manepy felt obliged to resign ~~in fully~~ on account of ill health. She has been a bible woman for some years.

Mrs. Joanna P. Mather was very ill early in the year but she was spared to continue her work in Alaverty. She is in many ways the Pas tor's assistant, in helping to arrange meetings and visiting she is a faithful worker. A young woman has been found to work with her- Mrs. Selliah pillai of Uduvil- our honorary worker- met the christian workers of Alaverty weekly for Bible study during the latter part of the year.

She has also had weekly meetings in different houses in Mahapatty a village of Alaverty. The women are personally invited to come to the s e meetings by the bible women. Thirty or fourty Sivite women attend each week- and several have had their hearts touched by the message and show much interest.

Mrs. Charlotte Williams of this village has given her time for

a weekly class for the poor women of the depressed class - Thirteen have attended regularly and received a garment at the close of the year.

Several say that they have given up idol worship and seem to have truly accepted Christ as their Saviour.

One who has been very ill and knows that she cannot live long pursuaded her friends to bring her to the closing meeting that she might herself receive the garment and hear the good words at the meeting.

Several of the Alaverty christian women have helped Mrs. Williams in this work.

Mrs. Edith David of Uduvil was also very ill during the feverish season in the early part of the year, but she feels that God restored her to health that she might continue her work. She is most faithful in her attendance on all church services though living some distance from the church and is interested in her work. We value her visits to the "shut ins " our young women who have studied who welcome her visits and are glad to get the christian periodicals which she lends them to read.

Mrs. Joanna Chinnatamby of Uduvil has had to give up her Bible Woman's work on account of ill health- she did some work during the first part of the year. She has a weekly class of poor and needy women of the depressed class. We restricted the number to about 20. The cloth given them for a garment at the close of the year was bought by the pennies given by the poor women of a helping hand in New York City.

Mrs. Chinnatamby has also started a Sunday school in her house. many who attend are the children of the Wednesday class for women.

Mrs. Joshua Sellappa of Uduvil has also started a Sunday School in her house in September.

In these and other Sunday Schools the little Bible picture cards

given to the children- have proved an attraction.

Mrs. Arumugam works in Inuvil. Her husband is the teacher in the village school.

The influence of the Hospital, the work of the Bible woman & the school have changed the former indifference and even opposition in this village and she is well received in the homes.

For three months Mrs. Selliah has been a new worker in Mallagenn- and has commenced work as a Bible Reader there- she is teaching twelve young women to read in their homes- and also teaches them Bible lessons and visits other homes- One young woman is reading the Gospel of Mark with some interest.

The Bible Women of the Chavagachery district have continued their work as usual.

In their reports we hear of women who in long illnesses are much comforted by the visits of the Bible Women and the reading of scriptures and prayer and they have we believe died trusting in Christ as their Saviour.

We find women in the villages who have come under the Christian influence of those who have studied in our schools- or of the Bible -women who have given up idolatrous practices and who are almost if not quite christians. We long for a more decided evidence of the working of God's spirit in their hearts.

REPORT OF SUSAN R. HOWLAND.

During the six and a half months since my return to Jaffna, a large part of my time was spent in visiting former students of our Boarding Schools- and when not in the villages the time was taken to arrange the names of the former pupils according to the villages in which they lived that none might be forgotten.

Much of this visiting was done with the Missionaries of other stations or with Bible women. Over two hundred of those who had studied for a time at least in the Uduvil School were seen in their homes-and many of them more than once.

Since Mrs. Selliah commenced work in Mallagam I have been weekly or oftner to see the pupils she is teaching in their homes, also visiting new houses with her.

In September I assisted Mrs. Brown and others in Missionary Meetings held in nine of of our churches- in connection with the Women's Missionary Society.

Many hours have been given to conversation & prayer with the patients and their friends in the Inuvil Hospital. Those able to read have been furnished with Gospels and other reading matter. Those who were convalescent and could read have appreciated these little books.

The Bible Reader of the Hospital does a good work with funds given for the purpose I have been able to have a small circulating library of helpful and interesting books in the Tamil language- for lending in the hospital and villages- also papers and magazines published in India

These are eagerly sought by many and carry the message to the homes. Many Gospels have been sold and given away.

THE Mc LEOD HOSPITAL, INUVIL, CEYLON.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Physicians	Isabel H. Curr, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.,	
	Nallamma Murukeson, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.,	
Assistants.		
Mr. A. Lyman,		Dispenser
Mr. L. Santhiapillai		Secular Agent,
Mrs. Anna Vealatchey		Matron,
Miss. Emma Arumugam		Bible Women, 2
Mrs. Esther Murugasu		
Miss. Muthupillai Kartikesu		Senior Nurses
,, Susan Tangamma Howland		3
Miss. Grace Eliapillai		Nurse,
Miss. Ethel Isaacson		
,, Susan Nallamma Joseph		
,, Chellamuttu John		
,, Ethel Sinnapillai		
Mrs. Eliza Samuel,		
Miss. Celestine		Nurses, Class 16
,, Faith Isabel		
,, Jane Ponnu,		
,, Caroline Nagamuttu		
,, Emily Wickeratne		
,, Daisy Anderson		
,, Mary Nagamma		
,, Margaret Samuel,		
,, Rose Nagamma		
,, Harriet Joseph		
,, Esther A.		
Miss. Lucy Anderson,		Writer.

The Hospital Staff is much the same at the close as at the beginning of the year. After a months holiday Dr. Murugeson very kindly took charge of the hospital from the middle of March to the beginning of December during my absence at home on furlough. During these 8 1/2 months she carried on the work most nobly with the aid of our ever faithful dispenser, senior nurses and other helpers, some of whom gave up their holiday because of the amount of work to be done.

It is a great pleasure to record my hearty appreciation of Dr. Murugeson and all the helpers who have worked so streneously for the Hospital and for the good of the people in Jaffna.

We rejoice- and the people rejoice- that the Hospital did not have to be closed this time as it had during my last furlough in 1905, the only time it has been closed to patients since its opening in 1898.

In spite of the fearful European war which is affecting the whole world more or less, we are able to carry on "business as usual" as regards the number and kind of patients, except that we have difficulty in getting medical stores and supplies locally - and these at very much increased prices if we can get them at all- and we have as yet heard no word of our order for medical supplies from England which was sent several months ago.

If necessity arose, we should only be too glad to give up part or whole of the Hospital Wards for the wounded or sick soldiers and sailors, but these have not been sent to the North of Ceylon, being accomodated in Colombo and other cities in India.

While at home, it was evident that many Hospitals had to put up with a shortage in the nursing staff as so many nurses had offered or gone to the Front , and it seemed difficult to find any Trained Nurse ready to come to Ceylon for our Hospital just now, and so we must

just exercise a little more patience, but we do hope that some one may be found to come to our help in this great and grand work among the Tamil women and children in Jaffna al least at the end of the war if not before them.

Statistics.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Hospital In-patients	1208	1456	1878	2034	2590
Dispensary patients	2427	2956	3690	4086	4993
Dispensary visits	5091	6246	7567	7660	9019
Maternity cases	219	261	314	380	425

The numbers of both inpatients and out patients as well as maternity cases show an increase over last year.

The total number of days the patients stayed in Hospital was 33,193 an average of 12.7 days each.

The largest number of inpatients accomodated in the Hospital was 150 on 2nd Febry. and the smallest number was 47 on 31st Octr. the daily average number of in-patients for the year being 90 while the number of Hospital beds is 70.

On 1st January 1914 the number of patients brought over from 31st December 1913 was 108 while the number left in Hospital on 31st December 1914 was 87.

At the beginning of the year the epidemic of malaria which began before the close of 1913 ran on for about 3 months laying up whole house holds sometimes and causing much distress among delicate and especially

among pregnant women.

Again in December fever broke out severely after the rains and dews, and besides malaria there were a number of cases of Dengue and seven days' fever besides Enteric and a great deal of Dysentery some of the latter being very acute and a few cases fatal.

The number of malarial fever cases treated in Hospital not including out-door patients was 438.

Quite a number of pregnant women suffering from malarial fever with proper carefull treatment, went on to full term and had normal labor, but neglected cases had either premature labor or still-births. Some others after months or weeks of Malarial fever were admitted into the Hospital with very bad Nephritis complicating pregnancy, which caused Eclampsia in several cases.

Out of a total of 425 Labor cases in Hospital, the number of premature labors in which Malarial fever complicated was 88, the ~~num~~ number of still-births was 60 and the number of Eclampsia cases 20.

The following is rather a unique case in which several abnormalities were found in one patient. S.-------- was admitted into Hospital from the village of Chittan~~ey~~ on the 20th June 1914. Labor had commenced and she had severe pains on admission. On examination it was found there were both Hydramnios & Placenta Previa. The patient was immediately put on the table, the membranes ruptured and Podalic version performed. Twins were delivered, both girls and still-born. The patient made a good recovery and went home on the sixth day at her own request as she had no one look after her other children at home.

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THE "MAUD & ALICE" NURSES' TRAINING HOME.

Three of the Nurses after completing their 3 years' course here have left us during the year. Edith Annapillai and Agnes Lea to be married and Sophia Fernando for the deSoysa Lying-in-House in Colombo for further training and to obtain a Government certificate in Midwifery and nursing(which our Senior Nurses obtained a number of years ago).

Three more girls joined the class during the year so that on December 31st there were 19 Nurses in all including the Senior Nurses. With the new year we take on five new probationers.

When we began the work in this Hospital in 1898 with only two Tamil girls who entered the Nurses' class, they seemed lost in the fine commodious Nurses' Home, but now we hardly know what to do for accomodation for all the Nurses, two Bible Women, Writer, and Village-school teacher; and we must make some addition especially for the Senior girls and Bible-women as well as a room for the nurses on night-duty and another for any sick nurses which is most essential.

We would suggest an upper storey on the present Nurses' Home if poss ible, providong some small separate bed-rooms.

Our Nurses work hard and they certainly ought to have at least comfortable sleeping accomodation.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

We are very glad indeed that Miss. Howland has been stationed at Inuvil in charge of the Bible-women's Work of our Mission since her return from furlough in June. In this way she has been able to meet not only many of her old girls but women of all classes from about 100 - different villages, whom she has helped by spiritual talks and prayer and also by the distribution of gospels and other instructive storey-books.

She has also been a great stimulus and help to the two Bible-women - Miss. Emma Arumugam and Mrs. Esther Murugesu who work in the Hospital and to Mrs. Arumugam in the village.

Emma in her report says that many patients were moved to tears when they heard the reading of the Bible and praying to God & sometimes would ask her to pray for them.

The Bible-women have access to some Brahman and a few Mohammadan ladies besides many Hindus during their stayin Hospital for treatment; and so the spiritual work of seeking to heal the soul goes hand in hand with the temporal work of healing the deseases of the body. The Bible-women give a list of individuals who have received blessing- some of whom having heard the Word of God received it with joy. Let us pray that it may be indeed good seed sown on good soil which will bring forth much fruit.

Some have heard of Christ when at school and are able to read for themselves- others have never heard of Christ or do not understand that He is the Saviour of the world. Many are touched by God's spirit when hearing of the miracles of Christ, and perhaps more especially of the story of the woman healed by Christ after twelve years of suffering.

Among those who received blessing were some children who read the Gospel gladly, and one boy about six years old who had been seriously ill and recovered always refused to take his food without a word of prayer which astonished his parents very much.

We trust that some at least of those who confessed Christ as Saviour while in Hospital will be baptized after more instruction in their own villages.

Now that Miss. Howland goes round with the Bible-women

visiting different villages, we are able to follow up more than ever before the work done in our Hospital, and we pray that she may be long spared to carry on this much needed though hard work for - evangelizing the people in North Ceylon.

We are very grateful to Rev. S. Eliatamby who has carried on with unabated interest the Sunday afternoon services in the Preaching Bungalow; and to Mrs. Chelliapillai for her devotion in continuing the weekly Bible class with the nurses which is of much benefit to them in their spiritual life.

IN CONCLUSION.

We thank most heartily all our friends who have helped us during the year, especially those who are supporting or have endowed the following cots in the Hospital Viz:-

Mrs. Ed. J. Brown's beds (2)
"Canterbury" bed (endowed)
"Paul Eddy Rowe" cot ,,
"Somervillee" bed
"Pansy" bed

We also acknowledge with deep gratitude the legacy of $3,500 left by the late Mrs. Mary Taylor for the Endowment fund of Our Hospital, and wish that others would follow her generous example Such an ~~inv~~ investment would pay both for this life and for eternity.

Mrs. Tiru-Navuk- arasu who sends us annually a Christmas parcel for the Hospital, last year sent a most acceptable and useful gift of sheets and pillow slips, and we tender our best thanks to her as well as to all who have helped us by their prayers and gifts to

carry on this work for the suffering women and children of Ceylon.

May God bless and abundantly reward all who, "as workers together" have so graciously tendered their sympathies in this great work!

Green Memorial Hospital.

This institution has had a very hard time since the death of Dr. Curtis in 1913, followed by the death of one of the nurses and marriage of another. The number of in-patients in December, January, February and March averaged about 20 but in other months there were often only three or four in hospital. The result has been that the hospital has gone in debt and we may have to close it pending Dr. Scott's return. Had we known that his return would be so long delayed we should long ago have closed the Hospital but we have hoped against hope that he would return and disliked to discharge the staff which has faithfully served us for so many years. The statistics are as follows:-

Manepay Dispensary Patients.

Male	999	
Female	1294	2293

Karadive Dispensary Patients.

Male & female		583
		2876

Hospital In-Patients

Male and Female	611

Dr. Chinniah who has been in charge has done good work under difficult circumstances but unless an American is at the head, the Hospital will not do the work which it ought.

TELLIPPALAI STATION.

This station extends from the sea southward six miles and east and west from Tellippalai 3 1/2 miles in each direction giving a territory about 42 square miles in size, the station being situated almost exactly in the center of this area. Our work consists of three organized churches with 239 members 18 day schools, with 1659 children on the roll, the Normal School with 61 students and Mission Press. The total number of workers of all grades in this district is 85. I proceed to report on the work in detail as outlined above.

Our churches are located at the station and 2 1/2 and 3 miles distant respectively. The membership is only one more than reported last year. This is a humiliating result for the years' work and indicates the intense need for evangelistic work. It is a regrettable fact that our Tamil brethren will not initiate evangelistic effort unless led by the Missionary and I am so tied down at the station that I cannot get out except on Sundays. We need desperately at least one Missionary free to give his time to organizing and pushing evangelistic work. We have to-day only the same Missionary force that we had 42 years ago and in that time the work has grown at least four fold: Missionaries have had to do the executive work which the Tamils cannot do and the natural result has been to withdraw the Missionary from evangelistic work. This view does not omit to remember that we are suffering from perhaps too much machinery and too little of God's power, for God is not limited absolutely by paucity of men. I feel like confessing my own need of more of God's power in my life and service. Often the question of throwing overboard some of our institutional work presents itself but none of our mission can feel that such a solution is right. Our institutions have been built up over a long series of years and represent influences for constructive christian effort whose value

cannot be overestimated. Personally I feel that the vastness of the task we are undertaking has not been appreciated and that the ground we have won must be consolidated by the appointment of, at least two more families in our Mission to relieve our Missionary force of the hard strain under which it is working and to enable us to do definite evangelistic work. As things are now for the Missionary to devote his time to - evangelistic work would mean the virtual closing of the institutional work and none of us feel that this would be right. One thing is certain, the present situation is unsatisfactory and it is a matter of constant prayer among us, that God will give us wisdom and His spirit in solving the problem.

The Tellipalai church building is approaching completion and will be the most dignified and modern of our church buildings. North Flaly church walls are complete, but the money to put on the roof is not yet in hand. South Erlaly is accumulating a fund for the repair of its church. The work of the churches has been regularly done and moonlight and special evangelistic meetings held. The standard of life among our church members is not high, there is a lack of character of stern adherence to the right in defiance of consequences that sometimes is heart rending but nevertheless I am sure our members are growing in grace and that there is a better spirit among them.

Our 18 village Day Schools with 1656 on the roll and a daily average attendance of 1073 is the great work of the station. Of the 52 teachers only 11 and these all assistants are Hindus. Most of the buildings need rebuilding: of the 18 buildings only 3 are first class stone structures: 3 others are of stone but need extensive repairs- all the others are mud thatched cow sheds which were good enough 50 years ago but wholly unfit for modern use. The total grant earned from -

Government in 1914 was Rs.4,666.50 about Rs.154.00 less than in 1913. This was almost entirely due to Hindu opposition. In the last 5 or 6 years we have lost about 300 children and the drain steadily continues.

The Normal School has had 61 students on the roll with an average attendance of 55- seven boys joined the church and five others received baptism but in accordance with our usual practice will wait for six months on probation before being received into full membership. The grant received from Government was somewhat less. The fees we receive from the boys are extremely low; during the year we slightly increased them and the result was that we lost quite a number who would not pay the increase, an education in Tamil and particularly training as a teacher is not attractive because of the low rates of pay for teachers. After 5 years of training at Tellipalai, a teacher begins on $ 4 per month and may rise to $ 10 as a maximum but in actual practise few ever do. Among the 52 teachers of this district only one receives $6.25 - the average is about $4.50 several of these teachers count over 25 years of service and have large families to support. Had they received an English education they could easily earn from $20 to $50 per month as clerks, telegraph operators Estate Superintendents, or as doctors, lawyers, brokers, Government employees from $25 to $100 per month with a pension after 35 years service As the year closed overtures were being made by the Church Missionary Society /\/ seeking to amalgamate their Normal School with ours. If this can be accomplished it will make for efficiency. Lost.

Our Mission Press has had the largest out-turn in its history due to undertaking Bible Society work. In addition to our ordinary work we printed 30,000 copies of John and 30,000 of Luke besides having 50,000 of Mark in press. We were obliged to add considerably to our equipment besides erecting a wood planer and circular saw to expedite the work of

providing new furniture for our schools. All this has been done out of profits. We now have a very good equipment which with a few more additions such as an additional Gordon platen press and a wire stitcher will give us a first class plant capable of any work our Mission is likely to require. It is worth noting that the entire equipment, plant and building representing an investment of over Rs .15,000 has come entirely from profits since the year 1903: not a cent of money from America has been included in this total. Total pages printed during the year 6,886,588

The industrial work which we do has been limited to 2 1/2 hours per day for the boys in our Normal School who work in the Press at type setting and book-binding. All of our simple binding is done by the boys Annually the Government holds an examination and pays us a grant of $3.33 for each boy who passes. As industrial work it does not deserve the name because Government does not provide a schedule that admits of real industrial work. The boys acquire a fair knowledge of book binding and typesetting but practically none of them follow these trades because they can do much better in other lines.

REPORT OF UDUPIDDI STATION.

Missionaries: Mr. and Mrs. W.E.Hitchcock.

Pastors: Rev. S.R.Hitchcock, Rev. E.T.Williams.

Catechists: Messrs. S.Thevathasan, P.Vaitilingam, S.Ponniah, and S.S.Vallipuram.

Colporteur: Mr. John Stickney.

Bible Women: Mrs. Laura Anderson, Mrs. Rachel Alvapillai, Mrs. Julia Katherivelu, Mrs. Harriet Ponnampalam, Mrs. Annapillai Lawrence, Mrs. Chinnachy Katheramar.

3 Churches with 255 members.

1 Girls' Boarding School with 4 teachers and 43 pupils.

2 Primary English Schools with 7 teachers and 157 pupils.

22 Vernacular Day Schools with 55 teachers and 1830 pupils.

Evangelistic.

Udupiddi Church — 124 members. This is the largest of the Churches in this field. Rev. S.R.Hitchcock began his pastorate here in the middle of 1913. He has put much emphasis on the meetings for prayer and has succeeded in bringing about peace between those members who had quarrelled. The meetings for the Sunday School teachers conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Annett of the India Sunday School Union were helpful and resulted in greater interest being shown in the Sunday School. Besides the one in the church, there are four held in different schoolhouses, but the attendance is much smaller than in the day schools as most of the children are from Hindu homes and many do not come at all to the Sunday School. There are in this Church a number of volunteer workers who are always ready to help

when gospel work is carried on in the villages, which is done largely on moonlight evenings. But the admissions ~~from~~ the Church were most of them from the Boarding School — 8 from the school and only 1 from the village. The catechist in this place, Mr. Thevathasan, has been in this work for many years, and on account of his health is not able to go out much far from his home but he has been of much help to the pastor in the prayer meetings and church services. One of the two colporteurs employed in our mission field lives here. He is paid by the Ceylon Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His reports show that many of the Sivites are being led to read the Gospel portions after they hear some verses read by him.

Achchuveli Church — 67 members. Rev. E.T.Williams is the pastor of this Church. The Church services have been carried on regularly and the schools well looked after. One of the members who had a grievance against the pastor withheld his financial support from the Church and wished to have his child baptized at Udupiddi. But the pastor by his tact and frankness finally gained his goodwill and the child was baptized on Christmas day. Mr. Vaitilingam, the catechist carries on work at Tondaimannar, an outstation. He began his work here in March. He is encouraged by the way the people in the village of Mailyatenai attend his meetings there and listen to his words.

Varany Church — 64 members. This Church has no pastor but is cared for by the catechist, Mr. Ponniah, while Mr. Vallipuram works at Kudattanai, an outstation where more than half of the members live. The ill health of the catechist's wife has been a hardship to him most of the year and has interfered somewhat with his work. The chief encouragement here is in the large number who come to the Sunday School and the evident interest they take in it. At Kudattanai the

work is chiefly among the fishers. The men are away down the sea-coast more than half the year so the congregation is largely made up of women. They are very poor and ignorant and need much teaching. He has been able to bring two men and four women forward for baptism this year.

Educational.

It is by means of our schools that we gain access to the people more than in any other way. So we are anxious to keep them up and make them as efficient as possible. The Udupiddi English school has had a hard time this year owing to the sudden death of the head teacher at the end of February. For six months we had to get along with substitute teachers before we were able to secure a properly qualified head teacher. However, the assistant teachers worked hard, and the grant was more than in the previous year. The Achchuveli English school did very well and earned the largest grant which it ever had. The school has grown and improved in every way under the faithful, hard-working head teacher. One of the assistant teachers died very suddenly in July, but I was able to find another to take his place in about a month.

As we depend almost wholly on the Government grants for the support of the vernacular schools, and as these grants are small, it is very difficult to keep these schools in a good condition. In one school the teacher left without notice as his salary was reduced because of the low grant. In Tondaimannar a rival Hindu school drew away so many boys that we were obliged to discontinue the boys' school and combine it with the girls' school. In the Varany field one school had received no grant for two years, but an energetic young

man was put there and he brought the school to a flourishing condition but we had to find his salary for a whole year. We rejoice in the completion early in the year of a new schoolhouse at Varany Station as one of the Hutchings Memorial schools. The school had been held in a wretched apology of a schoolhouse and the contrast is very pleasing. Most of the Udupiddi schools had reduced grants, due in part to rival schools. If we cannot maintain the schools which we have carried on for years, we are likely to lose much of our influence in the villages. So we try to help them for a time in order to see if they cannot gain a better position again.

W. E. Hitchcock

UDUPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The first term of the year was under Mrs. Ward's superintendence and the result of the annual examination in March showed that faithful work had been done. All but two of the pupils passed.

In May we were glad to come back to this quiet place and take up the work we left when we went to America in 1912.

There was more or less confusion after the opening of school until the kitchen repairs were finished, but we have greatly enjoyed the kitchen since. The matron and girls take pains to wash the floor nearly every day so that they are learning what cleanliness means.

We hoped to make our school an Anglo-vernacular school, but after much correspondence with the Director of Education we had to drop the matter till another year. Since the new year our request has been granted and so we will continue the English we began in 1914 with renewed zeal this year and hope the girls will do better in English if they know an Inspector will examine them in that subject. 43 girls have stayed through the year; a smaller number than last year, but we hope the English teaching will attract those who now go to village English mixed schools.

In July four girls joined the Church, three of them in the 8th standard, making all the eighth standard church members. There were ten then, but when the girls came back the next term in September, one was kept at home by command of her father. He had left his family to starve some years ago and this girl was given a whole scholarship by Mrs. Ward. But afterwards he got much money by exorcising devils over in the Straits Settlements and sent word to his wife that Chellachy must not go back to that Christian school. She was very

sorry but was trying to be a good Christian girl at home and was able to go to church sometimes near her home at Tellippalai.

The rainy season was a long one and our back school yard was flooded much of the time so it was a marvel that the girls kept as well as they did.

It makes our hearts sad to hear that three of our old girls are at Ramanathan's College where they attend the worship of Siva every day and rub sacred ashes on their foreheads. It seems so dreadful for one who has professed Christ to go back to idol worship. But the teachers there no doubt deceive them into thinking that they can worship God in that way.

I took my nine girls of the graduating class, and the teachers, to the seaside bungalow two miles from here as a sort of goodby picnic to them before they should leave us. They are such dear girls I feel as if I just couldn't let them go, and they look so serious as if the problems of their future life were beginning to trouble them. Five of them are from heathen homes and though they were allowed to be baptized it will not be easy to remain Christians when they are at home surrounded by heathen influences and perhaps with strong inducements to make heathen marriages. One of them, Esther Ponnu, is a bright, queenly girl and has had much to endure in her Christian life. Her father was a nominal Christian but he lost faith and wandered away leaving his wife and five little children to take care of themselves. The two older girls came to our school and soon joined our Church. Then the father came back and with the help of a rich man built a little temple on the shore four miles from here and has tried hard to get his two girls to join him in the idol worship. They have

surely had times of doubt and it may be have sometimes conformed to their father's wishes, but the older one is now married to a Christian man, and Esther is very anxious to remain a Christian. I wish I could keep these girls until they are all married to Christians, but that does not seem possible. I have sent quite a number of our old girls to a class for learning fine embroidery at a school in the Church Mission and I may get some of these girls to go there too, just to help them to support themselves and so be a little independent and able to refuse Sivite marriages. Some of them may take the teachers training course at Uduvil. One of them from a Christian home is a good singer, a rare thing here, and we shall miss her leading voice in the school. Mr. Clarence teaches the girls so many nice Tamil songs, and this year Miss Emily Samuel, our new teacher of English, has been a great help not only in teaching English but in playing the baby organ in church and school, and helping the girls in singing English tunes.

At the end of the second term Miss Anna Anderson left us and we took a new graduate of the Uduvil Training School whose home is here and who went through this school. She is beginning well and is glad to be near her home.

We are so grateful for the help from the W.B.M. which enabled us to meet the needs of the year and come out without debt in these hard times, and we hope to be able to make a few very much needed repairs early in 1915 but leaving more extensive changes to another year. We thank the W.B.M. for the money for these repairs. The dumbbells and wands sent by Miss Lamson last year have greatly helped the gymnastics this year.

H.A.Hitchcock.

UDUPIDDI BIBLE WOMEN.

Six Bible Women have been working in the Udupiddi field most of the year. Three of these were paid fully by the Bible Society, two by the Mission, and one, half by the Bible Society and half by the Mission. Their names are:

Mrs. Julia Katheri~~vany~~velu Edward,(Bible Society) Achchuveli;

" Rachel Alvai (B.S.) Udupiddi;

" Chinnachy Katheramar (B.S.) Kudattanai;

" Harriet Ponnampalam (B.S.& Mission) Varany;

" Annapillai Lawrence (Mission) Varany;

" Laura Anderson (Mission) Udupiddi.

Mrs. Julia has taught some women regularly to read the Bible, and some have inquired the way to get rid of sin but want to wait till their relatives become Christians before they come out openly. She says that at one house she met a woman who goes about to get alms for a temple and the woman said that she had been visiting many temples but the gods there did not seem to help them, and she had noticed that the Christians who worship only one God are always and everywhere blessed.

Mrs. Harriet Ponnampalam is very feeble and has not been able to go about very much so that the Mission has retired her at the end of the year on a small pension, but she wants to do all she can in her village and went to Nagercoil also when we had meetings there.

Mrs. Chinnachy is not well educated but is looked up to and respected by the people of her village among whom she works, many of them very poor and ignorant.

Mrs. Laura Anderson says that one time at Valvetty a woman listened

very carefully to her teaching and asked her to come and tell more about it, and wanted to know clearly the way to get rid of sin, and begged her to come often to their village.

The Bible Women helped in some of the moonlight meetings. Two women died at Udupiddi and Laura says that one of them was a very old woman and she often went to see her and tell her about Jesus and taught her to pray to him. Three days before she died Laura went to see her and she prayed to God to be merciful to her, a sinner. She was very ignorant but she believed in her heart. The other woman was Iliaval, a servant of the mission house. She died after a great deal of suffering. She said she believed in Christ.

Laura went twice during the year to the island of Nainative where there is a little home mission work carried on by the Jaffna Women's Society, and helped the lonely Christian workers there in their discouragement, for there is great opposition to the Christian school on the part of the Brahman priests.

I have the Bible Women come to the monthly meetings and get the benefit of the Bible teaching given by the pastors and catechists, and they seem to enjoy the privelege, and it helps them to hear the reports of the other Christian workers all over the district.

H.A.Hitchcock.

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Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

August 4,1916.

Dr.James L.Barton,14 Beacon St.,

Boston,Mass.,U.S.A.

Dear Dr.Barton;

Your letter of June 2 reached me a few days ago and le leads me to say that we must admit you people are doing your part for Jaffna College in a way that prompts us to try to do ours. It is good news to us to know you are looking for a young man to come out to the College. I realized we were asking much when we asked for him,as long as there are two married families on the salary list of the College,but I believe it is wise as the situation is at present. As I wrote,we may be able to get on without the third man after a few years when we can get a Tamil to do that work. The need of this third man is made great -er bycause Mr.Miller is not in such health that he can be pressed. So long as he can go his own gait he seems to get on well,and I am trying not to break him down by too heavy a burden

Yes;we prefer the right man a year from now to the wrong man now and shall wait patiently. I have had an application already but am not sure it is the right man. He is a most excellent and able feloow but has not taken the science course and wants to come out married. The young man is C.E.Maynard of Northampton ,Mass. He is a student of Amherst College where he will complete his course next June. He says he will arrange his course this year so as to fit him for this position. He is expecting to marry my niece. I mention his name simply to put

him before you as a possibility for some other position if not for this.

I am sending the semi-annual statement of finances as well as a statement of the amount spent on New Buildings,in accordance with your request. I include,as I believe I should, the New House purchased,the Gas Machine and the Philosophical Apparatus for the Laboratory. The Government has promised us Rs.5000.00 grant which will together with what is left of the fund in Boston enable us to put up the new building. The further we go the more we are convinced we are doing the wise thing in putting up this building now and in making it two stories. It i is to be for Science down stairs and a dormatory up stairs with a concrete floor. You know the present building,though called the New Science Building was not designed at all for Science. The Laboratory is simply two class rooms thrown to-gether. Now we are to make a real Laboratory into which we will move ,when complete the Science Department and use all the present building for class rooms. I have 'dubbed' the already constructed building Class Room Row and the present name,for the building to be,is West Hall. We have already started on it,at least on the demolition of the present building.

The drafts for $5000. reached me safely. That is the best way to remit,we think; viz. one thousand dollar drafts in my name.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the middle of last month and was a pleasant affair. Mr.James Hensman

was chosen chairman in place of Proctor Changarapillai who died a few weeks ago. We were sorry to lose Mr.C. but Mr.Hensman is a man of much greater ability who has had much experience in Educational Institutions. He is,what is worth much in a body like the Directors,a good presiding officer. The meeting was fruitful in that it adopted,after much discussion,a plan for the determining of teachers' salaries and the increments thereof. If it works,as we hope it will,it will be a great blessing.

We are distressed just now by the sickness of one of our teachers,Mr.Kanapathipillai. He was one of my students and no better spirited fellow ever walked the earth. He was also gifted with considerable administrative ability. We have sent him to a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis patients in Madanapalle So.India. We hope and pray for his recovery.

We are all looking forward to the Centenary in Oct. The plans are being perfected and there is much interest. The meetings are to be held here. We shall use some College money for the expenses which we are trying to keep down to a reasonable figure.

The boys are off to a foot-ball game this afternoon and it is about time I got the Metz out as I want to be there with them. The Metz,by the way,is a great help though it does require some doctoring at times.

I must speak,in closing,of the meetings being held in the church just now. There is a singer and two musicians from India. They had a large meeting last night which lasted fo about four hours. More later. Sincerely Yours, John Bickwell

RECD SEP 14 1916

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE — VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

Aug.1,1916.

Notes with regard to Financial Statement of Account between Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds in Boston and Treasurer of Jaffna College,Vaddukoddai,Ceylon.

1.We have received and now hold drafts for $5000.00 which may be expected to realize Rs. 15350.00 and will put the account in credit.

2.The exchange varies much here but may be put at about 3.07

3.Mr.Miller's House Fund is now transferred to the credit of this fund because he is now living in the College House.

4.The balance of the outfit for the Bicknells is put at $300. which, at the rate of exchange,when this entry was made, amounted to Rupees 927. I believe the amount is right but it is subject to revision in Boston .

5.We are in the midst of erecting the New building and the House Renovation, so we shall be in need of more money as soon as this reaches you. The two buildings will involve an expenditure of about $10,000,or 30,000 Rupees. The amount appropriated for the House Renovation was $3000.00 ,about Rs.9000.00;the amount left of the Building Fund is Rs. 18,000 aprox.(I believe) making a total of Rs. 27,000 and for the balance we have the promise of a 5000.00 Rupee grant from the Ceylon Government.

We should have half of the amount you are to send in the next six months.

6.Your last remittance in the form of $1000.00 drafts in my name is best

RECD SEP 14 1916

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

August 1,1916.

Statement as to the amount expended on New Buildings at Jaffna College 1914-1916, July 1,1916.

Reported Jan.1,1915	3980.12
Reported Jan.1,1916	11970.18
Reported July 1,1916	2813.83
Total on New Science B'ld'g	18764.13
New House Purchased	7671.84
Gas Machine	3381.91
Philosophical Apparatus	2250.00
Grand total	32067.88

RECD SEP 14 1916

Jaffna College

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THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE — VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

August 1,1916.

The Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds,Boston,Mass.,U.S.A. in account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,Ceylon from Jan.1,1916 to Julyl,'16

To Balance in debt Jan.1,1916	3839.34	
By draft £300		4426.26
By 2 drafts at $1000.		6179.88
By House Fund:C.W.Miller one month		41.34
To salary of John & Nellie L.Bicknell	2625.15	
To salary of Charles & Edith G.Miller	1992.12	
To Munshi for Millers & Bicknells	141.24	
To Motor Car tax	25.00	
To New Science Building	2813.33	
To Gas Machine	3381.90	
To Theological Training-G.D.Thomas Bangalore	260.75	
To repairs on College House	172.40	
To Power of Attorney for Principal	51.00	
To interest of overdrafts in 1915	202.26	
To interest on overdrafts in 1916	133.00	
To purchase of High School in 1915	500.00	
To balance of outfit allowance for Bicknells	927.00	
To house fund of G.G.Brown for 1915	178.82	
To Kodai Kanal House Allowance	75.00	
To College's Proportional expense of report	24.55	
By balance in debt July 1,1916		6395.88
	17043.36	17043.36

REC'D OCT 11 1917

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

August 19,1917.

Dr.James L.Barton,
14 Beacon St.,Boston,Mass.U.S.A.

Dear Dr.Barton:

Our second term for the school year of 1917 closed last evening and I must use this morning to write you. It has been a term of uninterrupted work in which things have been going quite smoothly. Many new boys have come;some new teachers;the Alumni meeting has been held,as well as the meeting of the Directors.

Letters and drafts.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters one dated May 29 the other June 20th;and two drafts for $1000. each No.18 enclosed in the former and No.19 in the latter. You speak in the former of having sent two No.16 &17 before. These have not arrived and evidently are lost. I also think that No.15 must be lost for I have not received any draft by that number. The previous drafts deceived were sent Nov.6,with your letter of that date and were numbered 13 & 14. I have received no intimation of a draft having been sent between Nov.6 and May 16. Evidently two letters and three drafts are under the ocean waves.

The loss of these drafts has made close figuring but, we have been able to manage and shall be able to continue if you have been sending a draft for $1000 each month and continue to do so. I think however that it will be necessary for you to send me two extra drafts during the months of November,December and January. These two to take the place of two lost. If I should need to have the third also I will write you.

Semi-Annual Statement

I enclose the financial statement for the half year from Jan. 1 to July 1. Notes are sent attached which will explain where explanation is necessary.

Directors Meeting.

The annual meeting of our Board of Directors was held last week, August 10. This was a little later than usual owing to the desire to have the Chairman of the Board,Mr.James Hensman,present. He was away in India and we looked for his return;unfortunately he had not come by that date. The meeting lasted from about three to nine P.M. We had many things to consider and I rejoice to say it was a most auspicious meeting for the future of the Board as a really helpful factor in making Jaffna College what it should be. We discussed very freely without any ill will and came out of the meeting a more enthusiastic crowd than we entered it;with more confidence,I believe, in our ability to confer together. I told them we must all work to-gether to realize our aims and the spirit was one of co-operation.

I will not attempt a detailed report of our actionsbut summarize some of the things we did

1.Voted to hold meetings twice a year in Nov. and June. We are led to have two meetings because of the desire to keep all in touch with affairs so they can act intelligently and to hold the Annual meeting in Nov. rather than July because our school year must close hereafter about Nov.1,on account of the annual Inspection in October.

2.Voted that increases in salary should take effect Jan.1 instead of July 1 as voted last year. This change is due to the change

in date of closing the School year and also to the desire to push up the salaries a little faster. This is done in line with your assurance that it met with the approval of the Trustees to use some funds for this purpose if necessary. It is not a big increase,but will help considerably. The general scheme of salaries and increments,adopted last July,is meeting with favour among our teachers and they are more content.

3.Voted to add Mr.Hensman and Mr.Amerasingham to the Faculty. They have both been here for some time and are valuable as advisers.

4.Voted to refer the pension scheme to the Executive Committee.

5.Voted to go ahead with the Affiliated Schools at Karadive and Manepay making them really efficient. The expenditure of money to put the buildings in shape was authorized.

6.Voted to wait about establishing a Kindergarten.

We also discussed the plan for buildings though no definite conclusion was reached. We are thinking much of this and hope to get it decided before long.

It was decided that the name of Hunt,one who had much to do with the founding of the College and who served many years as a pastor should be attached to the new building now being erected. The same thing was voted by the Mission at its last meeting. It may be Hunt Building or Hunt Hall.

I am enclosing a copy of my report to the Directors. It is not all I could wish it. You may be interested in the figures showing the growth of the school and also the number of boarders;an important point we think.

Higher Education and the New Man from America.

You will see from this report that we started a class in Inter Science and Inter-Arts early this year and abandoned it because of lack of material;the boys did not pass so they were elegible for such a class. We have no idea,however,of abandoning this movement for higher classes. I am much pleased with a recent pronouncement from the Government that there is no reason to expect the new University or University College,to be established at some indefinite and hazy date in the future in Colombo,will preclude the possibility of higher education at other institutions. Jaffna needs its own institution and the way is open for us to be that institution as we were in days gone by. This is felt by others as well as ourselves and is freely stated. We are getting the start towards the necessary equipment and are,I believe,in a position to take the step. When we take the step in real earnest the boys will come. Now the Young Man IN America will be a great help to us in this. You wrote in your letter of May 29 of a man who might come. I think he would be all right,though hope he knows Physics and wish heknew more Chemistry. We don't need natural science,though that is no hindrance. What we would like would be a man who is really a specialist in Chemistry and Physics and able to put that Department on its feet and give a feeling to the community that we can give boys efficient teaching in these branches. I have wondefed whether it would be possible to get a man from some College who might be released for three year,say,on account of the reduction in the number of students due to the war. I am quite sure now that

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

there is no objection in the Mission to sending a man for a term of years, though in my last letter I dropped a word to that effect. The poit is there is a feeling that one should come on a Missionary basis.

I should give a word of explanation as to my silence with regard to the Yorks. It is due to my failure to know what to say beyond what I wrote last time. There is no more light. I wish to throw the responsibility on you people in America. If it should chance that he came he would be heartily welcomed here.

I am looking forward to the vacation of two weeks which we expect to spend here at Vaddukoddai. It will give an opportunity for some rest and recreation and a chance to gather up some loose ends and do some things I have been wanting to gat under way.

Sincerely Yours,

John Bickell

OCT 11 1917

Report of the Principal of Jaffna College to the Board of Directors August 10,1917.

In an article in an English Educational magazine of recent date one writes about the plans of Mr.Fisher the Head of the Board of Education, "Mr. Fisher, however, is in the hands. But those who have regarded him as a madman three years ago will not so regard him now". This was said with a recognition of the added importance the people of England and the world are coming to put on education. This is one of the crumbs that the Lazarus World is picking from beneath the table of Dives War. ~~People are coming to~~

As we, the Directors of Jaffna College meet to consider its conditionand its interests we may be confident that it is a noble task to which we are called. It is patriotic, for in time of war or peace the fit, serviceable man is the educated man. There is no more loyal citizen of the Empire than he who is training its youth. We meet however not simply to train that these boys may in days to come render unto Caesar, but that they may also render unto God. This is the noble end to which Jaffna College and those who work in it are dedicated.

I come before you this afternoon with the feeling that it may be well not simply to render a report of present conditions. I want you to think of the College, not as static, but as moving on and to think whence it has come and whither it is going. In attempting to do this I may deal with many elementary points that are A.B.C. to you all. I crave your patience if unnecessary details be given.

We may think of a school as made up of two factors

I. The forces that may be used, or the tools available, for shaping the material.

II. The material to be shaped.

I. The materials at hand, or the tools in a school are

1. Equipment. 2. Course of study. 3. Teachers.

1. An inventory of Jaffna College's equipment would show it quite well provided in some respects and quite inadequately provided in others. Some of our tools are suitable and sharpened well, others are unsuitable and dull. In the matter of recitation rooms we have all but one class provided for at present. Some of these rooms are as good as one could ask for, viz those in Class Room Row; some are not quite so good, but none are very bad. There is a question as to the permanency of some rooms and also the difficulty of being compelle-d to separate classes of the same school so supervision is not easy.

The furniture of these rooms is fairly complete; the placing of almiras in many rooms the past year has made them so, some rooms still lack in this respect. Our desks are of the double variety that appear-s to be out of favour at present. We shall hope gradually to replace with single desks.

We have very few pictures and need more maps though a supply of these is on the way, perhaps already in Jaffna.

The equipment for Science teaching comes in a class by itsself. We have rooms that are quite well adapted for all the work we are doing to-day and have in the process of construction a Laboratory for Physics and Chemistry that will be adequate for any needs we can see for years to come. They will be first class. With regard to furniture we have added somewhat during the year to the amount we had procured a year ago. As soon as we enter the new Laboratory we shall need

England that people who would have etc.

much more,in the way of tables,cupboa rds or almiras,and fixings. With regard to Chemistry materials we have a fair supply and will acquire more as needed. In physics we have a supply of rather dull tools and shall require much more before we can take up this branch effectively.

For study we have the Hall and the Class Rooms that are now well lighted by gas from the gas machine.

For general exercises and meetings we find Ottley Hall quite inadequate for the whole school,to say nothing of the public.

Our library is located now in the centre of things and as regards accessability is all we could desire. Its quarters are inadequate and do not tend to order or proper arrangement. The Mission has now handed over to us the Mission Library which contains many valuable books. This has not yet been fully assimilated into our working set of books.

As regards our boarding accomidations. We have been compelled to use rooms for kitchens not designed for that purpose. The Dining room is better by a good floor than in bygone days;it is now too crowded and too stuffy. The demolition of the old Dormitory to make way for the new Hall drove us to the use of the Gymnasium and the Old Science Room for sleeping rooms. With the completion of the new building this situation will be helped though even then we shall need another place about as large as this to make our sleeping quarters as attractive as we wish them so as to draw boys to become boarders.

Much improvement was made in the play ground situation by the clearing and opening up of the north west side and corner of the compound. This adds another ground. Still there is need of much more, Boys are playing now in every nook and corner and clamoring and petitioning with the importunity of the famous widow for some place to play.

How are we housing our teachers? As regards theteachers rooms, By much searching and manouver -ing they all have a place for a bed and chair and table. They are given a light. One thing we think of in our plans for future is some improvement in this direction. The houses of the teachers have all been improved. Tiles taken from the Principal's house have been put on the Parsonage,what was the parsonage,and the house known as the Kingsbury house. The kitchen of the Cooke house has been renovated and other changes made about the place. The Arunascalam house ,now occupied by Mr.Chelliah,has had minor repairs made and a well dug. We could use another house and are already renting one for Mr. Stephen.

We have been thinking of all the building we must do in the future for the accomidation of the school and the teachers including those from America and hope before long to have some general plan in which we may work out our development in this direction so as to make the best and most economical provision for all our needs.

2.

As to the second tool;the course of study;that is very largely markedout for us by the Educational ideals and system of the Island. The past two years have seen a raising of the standard of our highest examination. The present Senior Certificate,requiring a pass in five subjects may be mathematically considered as forty percent higher than the Senior Local. This examination is the terminal station of one of our lines;the other line the Elementary course leads to the School Leaving Certificate Examination. Our full Secondary Course covers ten years viz. Prep.,First Year,Second Year,First Form, Second Form,Third Form,Fourth Form,Junior,Senior B.,Senior A.

Our Elementary Course is the same through the First Form,then we have Sixth Standard,Seventh Standard,Eight Standard or School Leaving Class. A large number of our boys,those from any distance,come only after the First Form;some for that Form. In addition to these classes we have the London Matriculation Class. We,for a few months,had the London Inter-Arts and Inter-Science classes but they were discontinued,we hope temporarily only,for lack of boys who had passed Matriculation.

We have no very special features in the arrangement of our courses except that in English and Latin and Science we are trying to give the boys a right start by using some of our more experienced and higher teachers in the classes who are in the early stages of thieir study in these subjects. Mr.Ponniah is teaching Latin to those who are beginning it in the Second Form;Mr.Thevathasan is teaching English to the same class and Mr.Miller takes the English with the boys of First Form. We feel sure that ten hours ~~with him~~ a week with him will mean much for them in their English and help in all the years to come. This is a most valuable work. Mr.Miller is also teach- the elementary Science for the Second and Third Forms and not only giving them correct ideas,and right habits of thought about the subjec -ts they are to study later but also relating the subject so it has some point of contact with life. The future of Science study here will depend on whether it is so related. If it is not it is not much better than Latin and becomes simply another piece of equipment in the Gymnasium for mental exercise;good,not the best.

The boys are more carefully supervised now in their study and we are considering plans for further effectiveness in this respect. A study period has been added Saturday morning and ~~all~~ the day scholar -s are here for a study period each morning including Saturday.

In the keeping of the boys records and reports to parents we have made a change;keeping the record in a book in the form of a graph and sending this home with the boy at each Home-going. This shows the parent who will take the trouble to glance at it whether the boy is on the narrow road up to success or on the broad road down to failure.

As a part of our course we may include the extra-curriculum activities. There is the Rhetorical Exercise now well established and useful. There is the Improvement Scoiety where Mr.Chelliah gives the boys and opportunity to make their flights in oratorical aeroplanes. They have further opportunity for high flying in the Brotherhood of the Senior classes and the various societies that have sprung up in other classes,under the patronage of teachers.

~~Though~~ Some may think it divorced from the other College exercise -and yet our religious activity may be properly closely connected with them. I will only give a list of the meetings held regularly.
1.Sunday morning Prayer Meeting. 2.Sunday Morning Service.
3.Sunday School study at 2.30 and Sunday School at 3.30.
4.Sunday Evening Service. 5.Prayer Meeting after evening meal.
These are the Sunday meetings. Then there is a Prayer Meeting Wed. evening and the Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Saturday night.
At the time of the Sunday School Sunday afternoon about a dozen boys go out to several Sunday Schools about Vaddukoddai where they teach 150 boys.

I think we may also speak in this connection of the work of the Boy Scouts. Jaffna Coollegewas the pioneer in this matter of Scouting in Jaffna,the movement having been started before I reached here. It is being carried on here in the right lines and thus means far more than simply a drill or some fun. The boys are learning lessons in

ability to use hands and head . It helps them to get out of the rut of routine thinking and it may do far more. It may lead them to a nobler conception of life and their relationship to others in it. We are proud of our Scouts and wish you all might have seen them at the meet and better,might see them as they practice each morning.

This is very closely connected with our physical exercises and athletic games. So far as our inter-collegia te contests are concerned we have nothing to boast of for the past year. We were near the foot in both contests though had material that should hage placed us in the fore-front in football. Our failure was due partly to things for which we are responsible and partly for things we could not help. In cricket we have not yet reached the standard to successfully compete with other teams from town;we are encouraged to try again from the improvement of last season as the contest advanced. We want to hold as our ideal in athletics,to get all the boys developed rather than a winning team of eleven.

3.

The third tool is the teachers. In their report last October the Inspectors wrote "The teachers are keen and competent,and steady progress is to be expected" "The majority of the staff are competent and keen and the tone of the school generally is good". We all believe that we have an excellent set of teachers. Some have been here for a long time and are still doing well,will continue,we hope for many years. Some have come recently and are fitting into the work. Some are quite new and are learning. We were somewhat upset in our arrangements by the coming at the opening of the third term,of Mr.Manickasingham and Mr.Vanigasooriar,both London Intermediate students and their departure at the beginning of the first term this year. They both failed and returned for further study. Mr.Manickasingham has now returned to us. We ~~[illegible]~~ We were forced at the same time to fill the places of Mrs. and Miss Workmeister. This was done partly by readjustment and partly by new material. In the Lower School we were fortunate to secure Mrs.Dharmaratnam who is still with us. The staff there has been further strengthened by the coming of Mr.J.Appadurai who was fromerly in Penang. At the beginning of this term we were glad to welcoome an American Mission boy,Mr.J.Amerasingham whose home was in Pungarative ~~[illegible]~~ to our teaching staff. We are congratulating ourselves that we have added to our force one whom we shall desire to have make his permanentabode with us.

We have as yet no one who can fill the place occupied by the late Mr.Kanapathipillai. I wish to pay him the tribute that he was a man of a spirit that made him most helpful in the College,and an ability to go with the spirit that makes me despair of filling his place,soon. We hear of those who went out from Jaffna College in days gone by;he should be ranked among the best of them.

We have no trained teacher ie no teacher trained according to the ideas of the Educational Department for we have no man from the Gov't Training College. All we have is a man from Columbia and from Saidepet. We would welcome a good man from the Gov't school and have our eyes open. We have no one ~~them~~ on whom we can lay any claim as Mr. Namasivayagam,of whom we had high hopes,did not impress the people ~~th~~ there as one likely to make a good teacher.

We have some young men who are teaching part time now and who will,we hope,be available for us after further education. We expect them to study for Inter-Arts or Inter-Science.We also have Mr.Sundrampillai who finished his course at Allahabad and who is now continuing

ah Calcutta.Mr.Sanders has also taken his F.A. dgree and is coninuing. These young men are being helped by us and are both looking forward to serving the College or the Church. The former will teach,the latter may enter the ministry.

The question of good teachers for ourselves and the affiliated schools is a serious one and we should be getting material in shape that it may be available when the need arises.

The young man from America,is still the young man IN America and we are quite uncertain,now war has come,when he may be the young man FROM America. We would welcome him to-morrow. He is needed for the Science-to put it on a first class basis. We want a man who is more than one lesson ahead of the boys. We can't always get just what we order.~~and may get one~~ from America.

You will be interested to know how many of our teachers are resident. Including Mr.Miller and myself there are seven who have their home here. Four have their homes away. Seven single men are here on the campass. We expectthat soon Mr.Thevathasan will be added to the number of those who live here. His family has been very reluctant to move to Vaddukoddai. This has caused the delay.

Our teaching are doing a little something as a body for their mental uplift. ~~Each week we meet~~ Every other week we meet at the Principal's Bungalow for the study of something in Literature and now have organized a reading circle to meet once a week. The bi-weekly meetings sometimes consider practical problems,but now more often something literary.

II. The material upon which these tools are used.

As Mr.Brown told you in his report a few years ago Jaffna College does not have for its ideal the gathering of the most brilliant boys or the coaching of some of the brightest that they may pass high or carry off some prize. This College believes in the common boys whom God must love He has made so many of them. We may be said to believe in extensive education. I have quoted something about Mr. Fisher;Let me quote from him. "Therd is no difference"he says "in kind between profound knowledge and superficial knowledge. We are all superficial. The knowledge of Cabinet Ministers is superficial; the knowledge of Oxford and Cambridge is superficial and even the knowledge of the schoolmaster is superficial. If we are going to be deterred from giving education to the poor on the ground that it is superficial,by what right can we claim education for ourselves. Every little scrap of knowledge however superficial,however it may be collected,like the food the birds pick up in the forest is worth some thing." Mr.Fisher is argui ng for education for all;he is thinking of extensive education.

We are extending as regards numbers. Let me give you the data to show our extension. The number of boys in College at this time in years past has been

1905-116. 1906-82. 1907-81. 1908-102. 1909-181. 1910-167.
1911-157. 1912-191. 1913-200. 1914-199. 1915-273. 1916-271.
1917-350.

The increase during the recent years has been due,to a very large extent ,to the taking in of the High School.

So far as area is concerned,ie area from which we draw,I do not know that we have extended beyond the old limits. Now our boys come from 36 towns in the peninsula. The only figures I have at hand from the past are those given by Mr.Brown in his 1911 report in which he says 44 percent of the boys come from Vaddukoddai,Araly and Karadive. To-day 62 percent come from these places. It should be borne in mind

that this increase is due,largely at least,to the coming in of the High school. We have from Vadd. 105,Araly 81 and Karadive 30 boys.

Our boys are distributed in classes as follows

L.M.-6. S.A.-12. S.B.-8. Jr.-17. IV.-23. III-25. IIA.-25. IIB-30 I-31.-----Total for Secondary 177.

VIII-12. VII-15. VI-30. Total--Elem. D.- 57.

Second Yr.A.-31 . Second Year B.-22. First-32. Prep.-31.---116.

The distribution as to boarders is as follows. I give figures for two years previous-

1915-Boarders--113.	7day--74.	5day-- 35.	Day--177.	
1916 109-	59	50	161.	
1917 155	84	71	194	

No statistics have been found for previous years except that in the report of 1911 it was stated that from 25 to 40 boys remained over Sunday. It is some encouragement to those of us who are eager to increase the boarding department and especially the boys who stay seven days to notice that while we have 77 more scholars than in 1915 we have only 17 more day scholars and have 42 more boarders and 10 more seven day boarders. We are moving in the right direction though not as rapidly as some and perhaps all would like, still with something of a sure tread. It is our rule that boys in the upper classes and boys who live more than one and a half miles away should be boarders. We have been lenient in the enforcement of this rule. We wish to cultivat -e in the people the sense of the necessity of this for the accompl- ishment of the best for the boys. We realize,knowing what it mean to the parents to be separated f rom their children,how eager thay are to have them home. We also relaize that many of our boys are of very great service in the churches on Sunday. They are helping in many places in the Sunday Schools.We wish to be reasonable in this matter and yet to press on.

How about our examinations and Inspections.

The Inspectors made their annual visit in October and we profitted much from it. They seem to enter into their work with the desire to help and give many good suggestions. They find the weak spots; they found some in Jaffna College. We are sorry there are such spots. We are glad to know where they are, so long as they are. They also found some good things and gave on the whole an encouraging report; at least envouraging enough to make us believe we have made a little,or are making a little progress.

In the realm of examinations we have nothing to offer that will be encouraging to you. The number of boys sent in was small,the passes were much smaller. Nine took the Senior Certificate,eight the Junior and three the L.M. Of these twenty, two passed,one the Senior one the L.M. It was a great disappointment and indicates,we do not attempt to dodge this,some real defect. It has checked our ambitions for higher education and added nothing to our fame.

For sake of comparison,to indicate where we are moving I give the statistics of years past with regard to these examinations.

	1909	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
.	26-9	12-9	20-13	18-11	19-9	19-11	9-1
.	27-11	16-8		34-16	31-14	23-16	8-0
.C.			3or1	4or2	1	0	1
.C.					1		

This is the number who in years past would have passed the Certificate examination.

These figures seem to indicate that the raising of the standard from Senior Local to Certificate, calling for the passing of five subjects rather than three explains something of our failure. This comfort is not great however, especially as we do not compare favourably with our sister institutions. All did badly; we among the worst. Some have discovered that the boys who passed were boys who had previously taken the Senior Local examination. This may be true; we are not sure.

The religious life of the boys in the College has not had any special manifestation during the year. The Y.M.C.A. has been carrying on its work with the usual vigour. Meetings have been addressed by Mr. Selby, Mr. Bullough, Mr. James Mather, Mr Supramanium, and Mr. Somasundram as well as others. Some boys have been taken into the church. Recently a large reading circle for reading John was formed. At the time of the Centenary there was a Centenary Band formed that still is carrying on its work of individual work for individuals. There was a large delegation of our boys at the Students Y.M.C.A. camp in Negombo last August. I am not satisfied that we are doing all we ought to bring our boys to a decision for Christ. We need a more definite aim and plan for this work. We have the boys at an impressionable age and thus should be able to touch them.

We have had the first year in our plan to affiliate the English schools to the College. It has not been a very promising venture so far. The Karadive School the first to be taken has done well. Mr Rice and his assistants have been doing faithful work and the school appears to be in a stronger position in the Community than a year ago. The pupils have increased in numbers from 80 to over 100. The Manepay Memorial school has not had a happy time. It was visited by the Director at an unfortunate time; a time when things were lax and the impression he got of it was a bad one. As a result of that visit a part of the grant was withheld for a time; later it was given after he had made another visit and we dismissed two teachers whom he asked us to. We had made efforts to help things along by a weekly Inspection a part of the time by Mr. Miller and Mr. Thevathasan; a part of the time by Mr. Miller alone. The Annual inspection by Mr. Vanderwall led the Department to withdraw a fourth of our grant and to warn us that worse things might happen. We have made some changes in teachers but do not feel there is much improvement yet. Now Mr. Manickavasigam, the Head Master has resigned. We believe that the school can be put on its feet again as soon as we get hold of the right man for Head Master. We have no intention of surrendering there and are only made the stronger in our purpose to go ahead. The difficulty lies in securing the right man. With regard to the new school at Panditerapoo we are fearing that the Department is not favourably disposed towards our efforts. I am expecting to hear from the Director soon in reply to a letter to him. I still trust he may not shut the door. We have evidences of much interest on the part of the people there and in the Straits. Over a thousand rupees has been sent by Mr Ampalavanar and Mr. Valupillai for the school and more will come, they say.

We have plans for a suitable school building on the site of the old Mission house.

When Dr.Smith of the Centenary Celebration came to Jaffna first he was full of enthusiasm for Jaffna College. When he returned for his second Pauline visit he was still more enthusiastic. Some of you remember how he gave expression to that enthusiasm at the memorable meeting in Tillipallai. The Centenary year should be a source of great enthusiasm to us and we may be sure that the supporters in America are loyally with us in this. Most encouraging news comes from Dr.Barton as to the spirit of the Trustees. Mr.Brown in his report of 1914 said that the past year was notable in that it had brought the period of uncertainty of the previous years to a close. May we not now say that not only has this period of uncertainty closed, but a period of enthusiasm has come. Have we not gotten to the point where we can see that this College will in years to come,not be a University as one of its admirers has said,not even be a B A. college perhaps,yes,may not be up to Intermediate,but may be doing a work that shall keep us from constantly looking back to the golden age of bygone days. The Jews were a great people so long as they looked ahead for the Messianic coming;may we not think the day is dawning or will dawn and go to our task with a cheerful heart; with courage to lauch out into the deep and with faith that here in Vaddukoddai, alone in the midst of a large area as a christian institution we may with His help accomplish great things for Jaffna.

REC'D SEP 3 1918

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REPORT of JAFFNA COLLEGE for 1917.

By request of the Educational Departmentthe School year of Jaffna College was changed,during the calendar year 1917, so as to begin about the first of November after the annual Inspection instead of early in January. This change made it seem advisable,because of the time of our long vacation in the hot season of April and May,to divide ouryear into two parts or Semesters,one running from November to April,the other from May to October. The arrangement is a desirable one except that it compels us to form new classes before the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in December and thus involves the teaching of extra classes between the beginning of the school year and these examinations,an inconvenience that one comes to take as a matter of course under the present system in which our schools are inspected by appointees of the Ceylon Government and our boys examined by a body of men in England who issue to those who pass what they call Cambridge Certificates though the body is quite independent of the University which the word Cambridge at once brings to mind.

Though the Cambridge Certificate does not represent a very high degree of intellectual attainment it is the highest to which for some years we in Jaffna College have aspired and it must be admitted that our success in this should be more marked before we can expect to achieve much in anything higher. At the time of the last report we had not heard of the results of the examination of December 1916:when they came they were most disappointing for only one boy passed in the Senior and none in the Junior. In spite of

the general failure of candidates throughout the island this result must be taken as a severe indictment and an indication that there was bad work somewhere. The results for 1917 have not yet been received;we hope for something better. Upon the fulfilment of these hopes depends the possibility of forming higher classes as we are ambitious to do. Early in the year a London Intermediate class was formed. It succumbed under the shock of the wholesale failure in the Cambridge examinations.

For some two weeks in the month of October we are handed over to the tender mercies of the Government Inspectors. For some weeks before this all the teachers have been putting forth special efforts to bring their work up to the mark. On the days of inspection they appear well laundered. When the four experts have passed them in review there are usually some spots visible. The Principal gets the opportunity through accompanying the Inspectors to see the work as others see it and often to learn of weaknesses in his teachers. From talks with these Inspectors and their written reports to the Director of Education he is able to learn how the work of the school impresses them. The impression thus gained of the last inspection was that they felt there had been improvement since the previous year;that there was much room for further improvement;and that they believed the improvement would come. One inspector wrote,"I cannot say that I am altogether pleased with the work,with such a competent staff. I feel that better results could be obtained. I think considerable progress can be anticipated this next year."

As we come to look over the field in detail it appears that in the sphere of Geography and Mathematics we are weak and that the Latin is not good in the higher classes. The failure in the first is due largelyto the lack of knowledge of the modern methods in Geographyteaching and thenecessity of using teachers we knew were not efficient in that subject. With the subject in charge of one who is more in touch with the idea of relating the data of Geography to the art of living this may be one of the subjects in which the inspector's prophecy will be fulfilled. In Mathematics the better grading of the course and the added experience of the teachers may help, while in Latin the change of teacher should lead to a different verdict. In Science we are coming to a fair degree of efficiency though it is in its infancy as a well marked out course. The inspector writes "I was pleased with the steady progre-ss that has been made in Science". This is encouraging as it is also to see that our English teaching comes in for some praise. It has sometimes been remarked that being away from the town where more English is used than in Vaddukoddaihas made our boys more backward in this subject. If we are succeeding in overcoming that impression it is a causefor rejoicing. That the impression is a correct one is evidenced by the fact that while we did poorly in the matter of passes in the examination of December 1916 we did very well indeed in the English section, nearly all our boys passing well in English Text and Composition. One of the boys who failed in Algebra in that examination has been awarded a prize for an essay in a competition open to all Indian students; he is a christian boy the son of one of our teachers.

Much emphasis is being laid, just at present, upon work of

students in their exercise books. They are required to do regular written work and these books must be produced at the time of the Inspection and take up much of the attention of the inspectors. In this work we are far from reaching any satisfactory standard either in the handwriting or the general neatness. A young teacher has been assigned to the task of supervising the writing throughout the school and we hope to have a more competent person in that position later.

The work of our Lower School s tisfied the Inspector well enough so he recommended a merit grant and that has been paid; this being the first time we have received it. The grant for the while school is about Rs400 more than last year and Rs 1400 more than two years ago.

At the beginning of this school year we sought to plan out our work for the year more carefully than heretofore:each class has a record book in which the days work is entered and now in this same book there is a plan of work day by day throughout the year. This bids fair to help in keeping all up to the mark in amount of work done.

The work in the regular curriculum of studies is a vital thing in our school and something in which we must not fail if we are to do all we would for the Kingdom. If we fail here we cannot expect success elsewhere;slipshod work in the regular routine of studies will not make a good background for more definite christian work and so we bend our energies to put this right setting before ourselves a high ideal. The measure of success will always be dependent upon the work of our staff which we believe is in the main to be relied upon to meet the situation.

One of the problems of the past year has been providing accomidations and teachers for the increased numbers which reached the maximum enrollment of 376. The class rooms were provided for by the vacating of the College house by Mr. and Mrs.Miller who have been living since May 1917 in a rented house in Araly about a mile from the College. The Gymnasium has served as the Dormitory. In the meantime we are waiting for the completion of the new building on the sight of the demolished dormitory,which when finished will be known as the Hunt Building in honour of one of the founders of the College an honoured pastor in the American Mission church. The work on the building is delayed by the inability to get steel beams for the flooring,and unless some change is made in the plan for flooring it will be delayed as long as the German defeat. When the building is done we shall have taken a long step ahead in providing fairly suitable quarters for our boarders of whom we now have about 155. Our problem of accomidation is not simply one of supplying sufficient class rooms and dormitories,but of having these so located as to enable us to make suitable divisions of our boys according to age. At present we are able to make no such division and have consequent troubles in discipline. According to plans approved by the Mission we shall soon have a new building fo the Lower School on the opposite side of the road from our College campas and thus our problem be solved.

In general equipment we have done considerable to put our chemistry department in order so that the inspector pronounced it 'fairly good'. The Physics apparatus consists of old materials and is not sufficient for us to undertake the teaching of that branch until we can get a supply. New sets of maps have been

provided for Geography study and various other articles for the furnishing of the school.

Our school grounds are quite inadequate for all of our boys to exercise on in the games to which they have been accustomed, especially foot-ball and cricket. During the year we started the game of volley ball which proved quite popular and of late there has been a tendency to revert to the indigenous games such as Thatchi. These games are to be welcomed because they are just as profitable and less expensive, and take much less space. Our team in cricket did about as well as usual which is not very well and in foot-ball about as usual which is very well. Being largely boys from the country they do not know much of cricket, and do have the strength for foot-ball& The good thingabout the year has been the general participation in the games. This has been helped out by the Scouts who have been well organized andwith able leadership have given a good accountof themselves in the meets with other scouts. Every morning between six and half past the and every evening between four and six the compound about the College buildings is teeming with life of active boys and the air is vibrant with their constant shouting. Whether this be the cause or not it is good to note that the health of the school has been good:we have had no epidemics among the students and few cases of serious sickness, while there has been a normal amount of fever.

The play on Saturday afternoon is stopped by the six thirty bell and all gather in Ottley Hall for the Y.M.C.A. meeting This organization under the Presidency of Mr.Miller has been doing its usual good work. Its committees and meetings are numerous and cover a wide field. You may find its members digging in their

garden, teaching in their Sunday Schools, ministering to the sick, preaching at moonlight meetings, looking after the papers in the Reading Room, superintending the indoor games, leading in the prayers at bed time, going on a preaching tour to the neighbouring island etc. During the past year the Social Service committee has been formed and has helped to acquaint the ears of the students with those words: we hope it will do something later for the community in the midst of which the College stands.

Many boys have been interested in and brought into the christian life during the year through the efforts of the teachers and christian boys. The Centenary B nd organized at the time of the Centenary has helped much in personal work, its aim being that each member shall have some one to work and pray for. One of the boys who has taken his stand is our star athlete and scout leader. He is a splendid fellow. Another one was from a staunch Hindu home and he too is a real christian. Each Sunday a number of inquirers meet Pastor Veerahatty and for a part of the year the Principal has had a class of non-christians.

In these days we are dealing with a different situation from that of ten or even three years ago. Hinduism is becoming much more aggressive. There are many Young Men Hindu Associations that have sprung into life in the last two years and the young Hindus who come to us are hearing from the Hindu leaders as those of the past did not. In our Bible classes we meet with much more of the questioning spirit. One who teaches the Bible to such must be very thankful he has such a book to teach and must see the tremendous force of the truths of that book even if he be teaching it simply as one of their'regular

lessons'. Not all of them become christians, but all of them have a respect for Christianity and have some gratitude awakened for the institution that has nurtured them on such truth. The other day a student of the College of a dozen years ago was elevated to a prominent position and at once took occasion to say that it was due to his training in Jaffna College, though he is still a staunch Hindu ie he stands as a Hindu, what it means to him is another question. No doubt it means that he conforms to the usages of the group in which he was born and strictly observes caste. In fact it was reported that he disapproved of an action which has caused more of a storm to pass over the general calm and peace of our life here than has come in many a day.

The action referred to above was the admission of a boy into the College who belonged to the Nalavah group a very low caste. The action was taken just at the opening of our school year, in November, and brought about very strong protests both from Hindus and Christians. Parents came to plead that such a boy should not study with their boys; that a separate school should be established for such if they were to be educated in English; that the practice of the College should not be changed. When they found that boy was to stay they began to withdraw their boys until some over a hundred had left. There were only a very few Christians among this number and their leaving may have been for other reasons and only happened to come at that time. The loss of such a large number of boys must be regarded as something of a blow to the school though not to the extent of causing us any great anxiety. It is not likely to affect Christians and may lead to The more serious question is, 'To what extent will stay away?'

driving some Hinus who would have come to us to Hindu schools. The present indications are that it will not have so serious an effect on our numbers as might have been thought from the large exodus, for we have climbed back to about 300, already. It may be hoped that whatever opposition there was from the Christians will pass away and there are signs that many Hindus are coming to realize it as the right step. Whatever the result on the numbers in the College or the feelings awakened towards the College there can, so it seems to us, be no question but what the step was right. The revelation through this incident of what it would have meant for us not to have admitted this boy makes it clear as noon day that we would have put ourselves in an impossible position, by so doing. Now we are thoroughly convinced that the separate school for these boys is not the right thing. They should go with the others and sit in the same class room. It should be pointed out that while we have admitted a low caste boy to the school he is a day scholar and does not eat with the others or sleep in the same room with them; he goes to his home for meals and bed. We have only made the beginning and must admit we do not deem it wise yet to take a boy into our boarding. Such a step would precipitate a severe crisis and might not lead to the desired end. We must look forward to taking the step for we cannot permanently countenance such an unchristian institution as caste even though we realize that we may be justified in temporarily bowing to the demands of the situation. Jaffna must look to its Educational Institutions for the propogation of more enlightened and liberal views and our young men should go out with something of the spirit of the reformer. One good result of all this controversy

has been that it has stirred some of our young men, both Christian and Hindu, to realize how evil this system is and we have had many orations on the subject in our Friday afternnon Rhetorical Exercise. No one could more bitterly denounce than they have and that seed will not all wither away; some of it must spring up and bear its fruit in right action. It has been surprising that when other schools had taken this step before we did our action should excite so much comment; it has gone throughout our body of loyal Alumni and we rejoice that while there has been criticism there has also been an appreciation on the part of many that it was the right move, and a disposition to support the College in it.

Last June our Old Boys met in Ottley Hall to unveil the portrait of an honored teacher of the College, Mr. T. P. Hudson B.A. The portrait was presented by Mr. Hudson Thambyrajah a son of Mr. Hudson and is a good likeness of him in his younger days. The Honorable Mr. Kanagasabai and the Honorable Mr. Balasingham spoke eulogistically of this teacher who for over a score of years led boys through the Latin conjugations and declensions. We were reminded of his quiet but effective methods in discipline and his christian influence. A movement has been started to raise funds for a fitting memorial to Mr. Hudson. It has been proposed that this memorial be in the form of a Reading Room and already subscriptions are beginning to come in. It is hoped that Rs 2500 may be raised.

~~AFFILIATED SCHOOLS~~.

AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

We now have three English Schools affiliated with the College; Manepay Memorial School, Karadive English School and Panditerapoo English School; the last of these being unregistered by the Government. A new Head Master was appointed for Manepay in the middle of the year and there are evidences that we may expect there a better state of things. The Head Master is Mr. T G. Thomas B.A. a Syrian Christian who has a deep interest in the religious life of the students and community as well as in the activities of the school. We trust that the coming inspection will vindicate our faith in his ability to lift the school from the depressed condition in which it has been and win back the favour of the Government. The school is in need of more good teachers and increased accomidations. Plans are made for the erection of a row of model class rooms thatwill meet the requirements in that direction.

The work of the Karadive school under the Head Master, Mr. Samuel Rice a son of the honored Pastor Rice, has been going on satisfactorily. The work of renovating and enlarging the present building has been begun and when completed will give us one of the most satisfactory school buildings, with five good sized rooms for the five classes and a teacher's room. Furniture is needed and it is hoped may be given locally.

The Panditerapoo School, that has been using a building quite inadequatefor its numbers, has at the time of writing been moved into its news building erected on the site of the old Mission house. The money for this building was collected in the Straits to a very large extent, some small amounts having come from Jaffna

and Colombo. The building is a very satisfactory one from the point of view of its fitness and its architectural beauty. Our task now is to get the school registered for grant by the Government. Until that time it will continue a heavy financial burden. We should look forward with greater confidence to this consummation if we had more efficient teachers, so far we have not been able to secure a trained teacher whose presence there would make our Registration quite certain in a short time. The Head Master is using what knowledge and skill he has and is doing much to make it a good school. One splendid thing about the starting and continuance of this school has been the sustained interest of the people at Panditerapoo: the initiative did not come fromthe the Mission or a Missionary, and for this reason it should be our prayer that the school may survive and prosper. The people there feel the need of it and they have done much for it.

The object in affiliating these schools with Jaffna College was to bring them in line with its policies and plans and through supervision by those giving their time to English education to perhaps make them better. It was also thought that this closer connection might make them feeders for the College to a greater extent than they have been. A beginning has been made to these ends by the introduction of text books, plans of lessons and methods used in the College and by the visits of teachers from the College staff.

We are in a time when the conducting of an English School is a different task from what it was in the past. The Government is demanding fitter buildings, more equipment, better qualified teachers with up-to-date methods. We are dissatisfied not to be doing better work. We are longing to break away and introduce some new wine into these old wine skins. Fortunately there seems to be a growing realization on the part of the Government that it should do something besides send around Inspectors once a year to find fault with schools to which they give a mere pittance as a grant. It is beginning to see that it may do better by consulting with those interested in education and working in the schools than by going ahead without caring for what the Principals think. To this end it has held a Conference of Principals and Head Masters. It is also coming to do more in the way of helping to provide an adequate supply of the fit teachers it has demanded, and to help improve those in service. The Teachers Conference held in Jaffna during the year was a step that helped in this. Further there are indications of a more liberal policy in the matter of grants and we may hope that the day will come when more than three percent of the Government's income will go for Education. All the help we may expect from the Government, however both in the way of increased grants and the providing of more efficient teachers cannot be expected to meet the added requirements they call for. We may be able to make up the increase in money; it is not clear how we are going to secure the teachers.

We sometimes get a clear evidence of the value of the work we are doing and it may be of interest to all interested in the College to share with the Principal what to him was such an evidence. One dayas he was shopping in town a tall young Tamil came and spoke to him. It was necessary for him to be reminded that the young man had been one of his students some fourteen years previous, and then through the recalling of an incident he located the boy, for the incident had often come to his mind and he had often thought of that boy Vytilingam, and wondered whether he had remained true to his christian confession while a student. Great was his joy to learn, not only that he the first boy from his Hindu home to become a christian had remained true but that he had been the means of winning his brother also and was engaged in active christian work in the Straits. It seemed that he had come to Jaffna to get married and had sought out not a girl with a big dowery, as is most common, but a girl with education and fitness to make him a real companion in life. He was full of gratitude for the incident spoken of above, that was really a detection in wrong that helped to put him right, and was loyal to the College in its admission of the low caste boy.

During the year our boys played a minor part in a Concert given by the Uduvil Girls School for the benefit of the Red Cross. In this way they have made some contribution to war relief. It cannot be said that they have been much stirred by the events happening in Europe or that they to any great extent appreciate how momentous these days are. The many pictures comtributed by the Educational Department and the War Leaflets purchased by the College, giving the movements and events of the war have made

them more or less familiar with certain of its details. We wish they might come to feel that which is heroic and sacrificial in it and realize it is a challenge to them as well as to other racesto gird themselves for noble living.

REC'D SEP 3 1918

Manipay and Vaddukkoddai Stations, 1917.

Educational

All the schools in these two districts in which English is taught are now connected with Jaffna College and managed by the College Principal. This policy is justifying itself because it it is furnishing increased supervision of the teaching, and is showing a marked increase in building and equipment.

The vernacular schools continue to absorb a great deal of the missionary's time and energy. The steady increase in the demands of the Department of Education in the way of better buildings and equipment and higher standards of teaching, make the task of the missionary manager increasingly difficult. It is quite right that there should be increase of efficiency all round, but without increase of support,any development whatever is impossible. In fact, the rapid increase in the cost of living demands higher wages for our teachers, and the enormous increase in the cost of buildings and equipment, have rendered the meagre support of past years insufficient even for the upkeep of the schools on the old basis. We have reached the parting of the ways. Eithe we must have greatly increased support from the home base or abandon many of the schools which have been established and maintained for many long years through much anxiety and effort and prayer. It is no trivial matter to extinguish the only centre of light in a village. These strategic positions, if once abandoned, probably never can be recovered. Surely, in spite of war conditions in America, we shall not be asked to retreat from these positions of strategic importance in the Missionary campaign.

Two events of importance to vernacular education occurred during the year. The first was the introduction of compulsory attendance in vernacular schools of all girls between the ages of six and twelve, and of boys between six and fourteen. This has already resulted in the influx into the schools of large numbers of children not previously attending school, thus greatly intensifying our need for building and equipment, and additional and better trained teachers.If we can be enabled to meet the present crisis, well and good. If not, it is certain that the next generation will not arise and call us blessed.

The second event of importance was the definite demand from the Director of Education that we either make our schools efficient or go out of business. He suggested that in places where schools are sitated near enough to each other, two schools might be combined, thus making one strong school in place of two comparatively small ones. This we have arranged to do wherever it can be done without serious loss to the Christian work of a village. Ultimately this will save a good deal in the matter of buildings and equipment, but since the buildings for these combinations must be taken in hand at once, the the immediate problem is all the more pressing. The whole village school problem has been gone into as thoroughly as possible, and the building program and increase of current expenses call for an income from foreign sources of about double the amount received at present. I doubt whether any equal opportunity exists on any other mission field for "consolidating the positions" already won,

Evangelistic

There are elements of discouragement as well as of hope in the life of the churches. The routine of church work is well done, and there is progress in the matter of organization. There is also a growing recognition of the obligation resting upon every Christian to be a witneass bearer. But the ability to go out and win their friends and neighbors to Christ is still sadly lacking in the lives of most of the Christians of Jaffna.

Now that one missionary is set apart for the work of evangelism, we can hope for a deepening of the religious life of the churches so that the members will be fitted to become sources of saving power. The churches have the resources in men and women of good charact er, and in material equipment, sufficient to win the whole of Jaffna to Christ in a single generation. It is the same old story of the church in the West-- Machinery without sufficient spirityal"drive" . Some of the native workers are expecting the"great awakening" in the near future. It may come any day.

Until the rank and file of the churches awake to the duty and privilege of being soul-winners, we shall have to look as in the past to our Boarding schools as the chief evangelizing agencies. About 75% of the conversions each year are from the students in the Boarding schools But, in addition to these student conversions, we must look forward to the time when larger numbers will be won from the Hindu population outside of the schools. The sowing has been done. Christian ideas have penetrated even to remote villages, thanks to the vernacular schoos. What is needed now is earnest and skillful reapers.

Medical

Green Hospital is being kept open to receive patients, even though there is no missionary physician on the job. Even the Tamil doctor who has been with us for about three years has resigned to take up private practice, and we are carrying on with an assistant who has not had much medical training. In spite of this handicap, the number of patients is about the same as last year. Of course it is not satisfactory to conduct a hospital on such a basis, but it is better than closing it entirely; and so we carry on as well as we can, waiting and hoping for the day when a missionary doctor can be found to come and take up the work again.

P. S.

I enclose this as an amplification of the portion of my letter dealing with the village school problem as it relates to me personally.

I am not sure that my letter is of the kind which will bear reading by returned missionaries from Ceylon. However, if you think it will do no harm, you may use it as you see fit.

Yours A. A. W.

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Rec'd JUN 3 1910

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Report of the Mc-Leod Hospital for Women and children for 1909.

Physician - Isabel H. Curr. L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.

Assistants.

Mr. A. Lyman — Dispenser
" L. Santhiapillai — Secular Agent
Mrs. C. Williams — Bible-woman

Miss Muttupillai Kartigasu } Senior Nurses.
" Susan Tangamma Howland }

" Louisa Linnatamby
" Emma Arumugam
" Florence Pommamma
" Mary Annamma
" Grace Eliapillai
" Esther Kulatunga
" Matilda Tangamma
} Nurses' Training-Class.

Ceylon-

1917

Statistics.

Hospital in-patients	=	1022
Dispensary patients	=	2082
" treatments	=	4422
Operations	=	168
Maternity cases	=	184
Visits to villages	=	229.

As we begin to write this year's Report. we would raise thankful hearts to our Heavenly Father for all the blessings - spiritual & temporal - bestowed upon us. & we would give Him all the glory for what success we have had. In our weakness He hath manifested His strength so that we can truly say "the Lord hath been our Helper".

Our thanks are due to Dr. Scott of the General Hospital who kindly supervised this hospital during my absence up-country in March.

In the beginning of April. Miss Scott Patten, Nursing Superintendent, left for a holiday

to the hills in India, prior to her resigning from the Mission.

Since then I have been single-handed with the help of my native Assistants, who, I am thankful to say, have done their very utmost to make the work a success. I ought to mention Mr. Lyman, who has done most faithful service as Dispenser for over ten years, & Mr. Santhia who has been a devoted helper from the very first, & not only looks after the compound in general, superintending coolies, carpenters & others, but also takes a deep interest in the evangelistic work, conducting prayer-meetings, speaking a word for Jesus with the male friends of the patients, & distributing tracts & gospels among those able to read. Also, the two senior nurses, Muthupillai & Susan, who have rendered excellent service both to the patients & doctor.

However, there is no doubt that one person in charge of such a large institution is much over-worked, & we hope that soon some one may be found to come to my relief.

Pastor Eliatamby has kindly continued his services in the Preaching Bungalow on Sunday afternoons, & to him our cordial thanks is due.

also Mrs Chellianpillai who has resumed the Bible-classes with the nurses on Sunday afternoons.

Our Hospital was honoured by a visit during the year from Sir Allan Perry, the Principal Civil Medical Officer for Ceylon, who expressed himself as much pleased with the condition of the patients, wards, nursing, &c. & said that it was an institution that particularly suits the customs &c. of the Jaffna inhabitants, & that the amount of good work done is of the greatest value.

Among other visitors to the Hospital last year was the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, who having worked for the Hospital building many years ago with the Misses Leitch, expressed her intense pleasure at seeing it in such good working order.

Medical Work.

The past year has been a very busy one as may be shown by an increase of both Dispensary & Hospital patients - the latter having reached over a thousand, & both being more than in any previous year. During the latter months of the year, the hospital has been practically full - between 40 & 50 in-patients daily, &

sometimes up to sixty; & thus our large hospital numbers account for the smaller number of return dispensary visits than in some Indian Hospitals.

The number of Maternity cases has also increased & shows that the prejudice of the Family is being overcome. & not only do many not mind leaving their homes & their old customs, but they now prefer & have complete confidence in our methods of treatment during their confinement. & some will even come & wait for days beforehand in order to make sure of getting a room.

Ten years ago, our Maternity cases numbered 49. this year the number is 184.
(Among our abnormal cases were five of Placenta Previa with one death.)

Ten years ago, the majority of our Maternity cases were abnormal. this year about one third only - showing progress here also in that the people come to us also now for normal cases.

One lady who has been keenly interested in the progress of this hospital from the very first writes thus "it is marvellous to see the difference made in the use of the hospital during

the years since it was opened - its influence is far-reaching & it is made use of by all classes of women from almost every part of Ceylon".

This increase has necessitated a request for a larger maternity ward, & permission has been granted now by our mission to begin building as soon as possible.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Rockwood - a Tamil lady of Colombo & widow of the late Dr. Rockwood - for her generous donation of Rs 1500 to build two of the new rooms which will be called the "Mrs. Rockwood" & "Mrs. Homer" wards; and to Mrs. Mc-Leod of England for £50 kindly sent last year for the hospital which will build another of the rooms; and also to the many friends especially among the Tamils themselves who have subscribed towards this building. & we trust that more subscribers may come forward so that there may be no delay in the completion of this much-needed building.

The 'Maud and Alice' Training Home for nurses.

At the close of the year besides the two senior nurses we have seven young women in the Training-class of whom two were admitted during the year. One of these is a Singalese girl from the C. M. S. Kandy. & has picked up the Tamil language wonderfully well, & even if she does speak broken Tamil sometimes, she is liked by her patients because of her kindness & sympathy for them.

We are glad to have young women in our nurses' class from all the three missions in Ceylon - Church, Wesleyan, & American - & to have Singalese as well as Tamil, as we sometimes have patients of that nationality who know only Singalese.

Nurse Joy left early in the year to help in the Udupiddy Boarding-school.

The Tamil people have more confidence in our nurses as the years go on, and more & more nurses are being asked for, & now & again the senior nurses have gone to village cases accompanied by the Bible-woman when the Doctor was not able to go.

For some months past the nurses have taken

turns in doing night-duty - each for a month at a time. & this has given satisfaction both to the patients & the doctor, & has lessened the night-calls for the latter.

The nurses have had lessons when possible twice a week. in nursing from Mrs Carr's nursing-book in Tamil who kindly sent a gift of these books for the class, & in midwifery.

These girls help the Bible-woman in the meetings with patients & also speak personally with them. Some are very much in earnest about the spiritual work & have been used by God in leading souls to Christ. Pray that all the nurses may use the many opportunities they have in winning the souls of their sisters to Jesus.

Evangelistic work.

Of the 1022 Hospital patients, the Sinhalese numbered 719, Christians 298, Mohammedans 4 & Buddhist - 1. While of those coming to the Dispensary there were 1337 Sinhalese, 737 Christians 7 Mohammedans & 1 Buddhist.

We are glad that so many women from Sinhalese homes come to the hospital & hear the good news of salvation by Jesus Christ.

some of them for the first-time in their lives. & we rejoice that some souls at least have accepted the truth as it is in Jesus, & are experiencing a peace that they never had before. On the other hand, when we see so many still in the bonds of sin, ignorance & custom, & who are content to go on as they are without any realization of what sin or holiness is, thinking they have done enough if they rub ashes on their forehead, make offering to the Gods or perform certain vows, our hearts are filled with sorrow, & we long that more consecrated workers may give themselves to this glorious service of helping to bring the heathen as an inheritance to Jesus.

Our Bible-woman Mrs Williams has been more enthusiastic in her work last-year & has done good work both in holding meetings & also in going from bed to bed & having personal talks with the patients & their friends.

A great many have been interested, & among those having received blessing are the following:-

Mrs M— a widow from Araly who was quite indifferent to spiritual things on admission

to Hospital, was converted to Christ during her stay in Hospital, & has since been baptized in her own village.

Another woman - Mrs V— who also became a convert to Christianity from Hinduism while in Hospital some time ago, & has been under instruction in the C. M. S. has come out openly now, & was baptized several weeks ago in her village at Nellore. We pray that her husband who is an enquirer may also soon confess Christ publicly.

Then our cook-woman - Parvatham - whose life was saved by coming to our hospital over a year ago, & whom we employed to keep her from her wicked relatives, has been baptized in the Udaiyil Church a few weeks ago, having given proof that she has truly repented of her sins, & now seeking to live for God.

I have just heard of another woman who was led to give herself to God while with us last year in the Hospital, having received baptism at Pettur. She was a heathen & married a Christian who was desirous that his wife also should become Christian

and we were glad to be the means of helping her to take this step.

For these we give praise to God, & for others who, tho' not yet baptized, have been brought to Christ through coming to the Mission hospital.

One old woman - Nannippillai - whose grand-child was almost at death's door when brought to us & went home quite well. was much touched when in Hospital & promised to give up idols & worship the living God, and she has since walked a number of miles on several Sundays to attend our Sunday afternoon service.

Others have made similar professions, & altho' all do not remember their promises but some are led away again by their heathen relatives. yet we know that the seed sown by God's Spirit shall one day bear fruit - & we pray that that day may be soon.

In conclusion.

We would tender hearty thanks to all who have by their prayers & gifts helped on this work of the Women's Hospital — to Sir William Twynham, K.C.M.G. Jaffna, for his annual donation of Rs 50 — to W. Jordan Esq. of Ceylon & Sam Salomon Esq. for supporting a cot in the hospital; also to friends in America & Britain — Mrs. Taylor & Mrs. Brown who have kindly contributed through the Misses Leitch for several years for the up-keep of helpers & beds, and to Mrs. Richards who sends yearly for the "Pansy" bed supported by members of the 'Pansy' club.

The cot shown in the photo is the "Paul Eddy Rowe" cot which is endowed by Mrs. Eddy Rowe in memory of her little son. By these & other gifts we have been able to help poor & needy patients by giving them a free bed or part of the expenses.

Having aimed at self-support from the start we have charged patients who were able to pay for medicine.

treatment &c. and our income has gradually increased until last year the income locally from patients for fees, medicine, treatment &c. amounted to Rs 6633-47, i.e. over 2200 dollars, which enabled us to meet all expenses without the grant from the American Board.

Isabel H. Curr.

Rec'd JUN 12 1911

Report of the Mc Leod Hospital for women and Children.

Hospital Staff.

Physician — Isabel H. Curr. L.R.C.P.U.S.E.

Assistants

Mr. A. Lyman	Dispenser
" L. Sauthiapillai	Secular Agent.
Mrs C. Williams	Bible-woman.
Miss. Muttupillai Kartigasu	Senior Nurses.
" Susan Tangamma H.	Senior Nurses.
" Louisa Sinnatamby	Nurses' Training Class.
" Emma Arumugam	Nurses' Training Class.
" Florence Ponnamma	Nurses' Training Class.
" Mary Annamma	Nurses' Training Class.
" Grace Eliapillai	Nurses' Training Class.
" Esther Kulatunga	Nurses' Training Class.
" Matilda Thangamma	Nurses' Training Class.
" Joslyn Samarasundera	Nurses' Training Class.

Also a Ward attendant a cookwoman and 4 orderlies

Statistics for 1910.

Hospital in-patients	1208.
Dispensary patients	2427.
" treatments	5091.
Operations	211.
Maternity cases	219.
Visits to villages	301
Office consultations	93

Sale of medicines &c -	Rs 4475-81
Fees from patients -	Rs 2808-65
Rent of rooms. -	Rs 749-60.

The Report for 1910 shows an increase in numbers in every department except in the staff which is practically the same as last year, and is very much over worked.

A nursing Superintendent with some training in maternity work is greatly needed to take charge of the nursing department, Also a medical assistant or House Surgeon with so much hospital & outside work.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Dr Paul - Senior Surgeon in the General Hospital Colombo, about the end of the year who wrote in the visitors' book the following :—

"It was quite a surprise to me to see such a large number of cases from various classes of the Jaffna people seeking admission to the Hospital.

That the work of Miss Dr Curr is being highly appreciated by the people is shown by the readiness with which people who in other circumstances would not seek admission into a hospital not only come in large numbers, but cheerfully pay for the advice and treatment they receive so as to make the hospital more or less self-supporting. The wards are extremely clean and tidy and the patients appear to be well cared for. The work in this institution is too much

for one person and I would like to see in the near future a House Surgeon added to the staff. The arrangements in the Hospital are so well adapted to the needs and requirements of the people of Jaffna. I have nothing but praise for the excellent work done in this Hospital".

We were also very pleased to have had a visit during the year from the Chief Justice of Ceylon & his wife - Sir Joseph & Lady Hutchinson - also from Bishop Ingham - Home Secretary of the C. M. S. & several others who were much interested in the work being done in the Hospital.

What seemed to strike and appeal to most of our visitors was the fact that the burden of the work was too great for one person to carry and another Medical worker was urgently needed.

Of course we could not have done so much work successfully without the help of our loyal and hard-working Tamil assistants, and much praise is due to them - especially to our faithful dispenser & agent and our two senior nurses who increase in usefulness as the years go on.

Medical Work.

We are glad so many of the patients consent to stay

in hospital for treatment and nursing as the absence of these in their own homes in time of sickness is the cause of so many ending fatally: while those who stay in (unless beyond hope on admission) as a rule make good recovery.

The numbers treated in both Dispensary and Hospital this year are greater than in any previous year. The number of in-patients has increased from 1022 in 1909 to 1208 last year.

Of these 1208 in-patients
867 were Sivites
338 " Christians
3 " Mohamedans.

The daily average number of in-patients for the year was 48 — the highest number being 66 for the month of September & the lowest in April & May - 22 and 21 respectively.

Especially encouraging is it that so many maternity cases come into Hospital — the number of labours being 191 in Hospital and 28 in the villages making a total of 219 for the year.

I am also glad to report that the walls of our new maternity building are going up and we hope it may be ready for occupation by the Autumn

at least. The cost of another of the rooms in this building has been promised by a Tamil friend Mr William Mather - to be named after his wife; and I am glad to report that the donations &c. received now amount to Rs 6000 - the most of this from Tamil friends.

The new building is estimated to cost Rs 7500 at least and another Rs 2000 or more will be required for kitchens and out buildings.

Nurses' Training Home.

One new girl was admitted into the nurses' training class at the beginning of the year, making in all 8 Nurses besides the two senior nurses.

Another girl is taken on probation for three months and probably one or two of the older ones will be leaving soon, so we have to take on new girls for training before these leave if possible.

Nurse Esther our first Singalese nurse is leaving early in the year after two years' training to go to Colombo and take the Government examination & certificate in mid-wifery, after which she hopes to take charge of a small Maternity Home in her native place, Kandy. We are very sorry to lose

her & shall miss her much, for she is such an earnest Christian as well as a capable nurse and is greatly loved by both her staff and her patients, but we wish her all success wherever she goes and pray that God may bless and use her ever more abundantly.

As a rule both the Tamil and Singalese girls make very good nurses and we are gratified to hear such good reports from both Tamil & European patients, of some of our nurses who have been in charge of difficult and serious cases of illness.

They have continued to do faithful night-duty each taking it in turn, a week at a time now, instead of a month, as we found the latter was too tiring and the nurse was generally much run down at the end of the month.

They have had classes in nursing and midwifery, only at irregular intervals when the doctor could find time to let them in.

Evangelistic Work.

Mrs Chelliapillai of Udevil has kindly continued her Monday afternoon Bible-Class for the nurses which not only has helped them in their own lives but also in ministering to both the spiritual & temporal needs of their patients.

Our Bible-woman - Mrs Williams - was very ill for a couple of months & is still not very strong but she did good work during the greater part of the year both in the Dispensary & the Hospital holding meetings & going from bed to bed talking with the patients.

Not only the patients themselves hear the gospel, but also those who accompany them to the Mission Hospital, & mostly every woman has one or more relations with her. We are willing and glad to put up with the extra trouble given us by the patients' friends because it means a wider circle to whom the gospel is being preached.

There were over a dozen enquirers of whom one received baptism in our Hospital, & others we trust will come out publicly in their villages, besides many others who have at least had their prejudices against Christianity removed, & not a

few who have heard for the first time the truth as it is in Jesus.

Pastor Eliatamby has helped us much with the spiritual work & has kindly written the following report:—

"Services were held regularly in the Preaching Bungalow every Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 P.M. Hymns and Lyrics were sung for the first 15 minutes Dr Curr presides at the organ & the nurses help with singing, & the people would listen attentively. We begin service then.

The average attendance would be 56 of which 20 men 30 women & 6 Children. These people would be from different parts of Jaffna. We were surprised to see some of the women who were shut up in the houses & never got out of their houses, present at these meetings. There were present some strong Saivite learned men also and they came willingly and listened to the Word of God. Some seemed touched in their hearts & we spoke to them individually for a few minutes after the meeting. Sometimes at the meetings while we speak to them about the true God, they shook their heads and showed signs of willingness to receive the word of God. People who came from Point Pedro, Colombuthurai, Kokuvil &

Vamarpommai went home with some idea about Christ in their minds. We hope that the seed which was sown will bring forth fruit in due season.

Not only on Sundays but I visited the patients sometimes during the week and spoke to them about the living God. When we pray near the beds of the Christian patients some heathen also seemed touched in their hearts and asked me to pray for their patients too. God heard our prayers & some went home having faith in Jesus Christ.

We should like to show by an illustration how the truth worked in many hearts who came to the hospital. A woman from Kondavil brought her children to the hospital and stayed there for a few weeks. She was educated at the Nellore boarding-school. Although she was willing to accept Christ and be baptized, yet her parents were against it and she put this off for a long time. But when she was in the Hospital she heard the word of God and without caring much for her parents' objections she made up her mind to accept Christ and be baptized before she returned home. So we had her baptized in the Bungalow with the help of Rev. John Backus who is the C. M. S. pastor in charge of the district where she lives". "So then neither is he that planteth

anything, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase".

In conclusion,

To one and all who have helped us by prayer and gifts, we send our heart-felt thanks.

Many a time I have wished that the friends who are supporting a cot in this hospital could look in and see the happy faces of the women & children whom you are helping both spiritually and temporally, but although you may not be able to come to Jaffna and see for yourselves, you may at least have the assurance that you are helping to bring these sick ones to Jesus the beloved Physician.

Again let me thank everyone - young and old, whether in Ceylon, America or Britain, who has contributed anything - much or little - towards carrying on this great work for women & children in the Mc Leod Hospital, and let me ask you to continue praying and giving, and you will share in the glorious harvest by and bye.

Isabel H. Curr.

Mc Leod Hospital
Inuvil, Jaffna
Ceylon.

Rec'd JUL 24 1912

Report of the Mc Leod Hospital for 1911
(for women + children).

Hospital Staff

Physicians: Isabel H Curr L.R.C.P+S. Ed
Nallamma Arumugasan L.R.C.P.S.Ed

Assistants.

Mr. A. Lyman — Dispenser
" L. Santhiapillai — Secular agent.
Miss Emma Arumugam — Bible Woman
" Muttampillai Kartigasu } Senior nurses
" Susan Thangamma H. }
" Louisa Sinnatamby
" Mary Amramma
" Grace EliaPillai
" Matilda Thangamma
" Joslyn Samarasundera
" Ethel Isaacson
" Edith Annapillai
" Mary Rasamma
" Sophia Fernando
" Susan Nallamma Joseph
" Agnes Lea
" Chellam Damaris.
} Nurses Class.

Mc Leod Hospital

Statistics for 1911.

Hospital in patients	1456
Dispensary patients	2956
" Treatments	6246
Operations	244
Maternity cases	261
Visits to villages	409
Office consultations	112

Sales of medicines ect.	Rs 5578 - 05
Fees from patients	Rs 4330 - 80
Rent for rooms	782 - 60

Mc Leod Hospital

The Mc Leod Hospital has one or two out-standing events to report for 1911. The most important was the addition to our Staff in June of another lady Doctor - Dr Nallamma Murugasan - a native of Jaffna + the first Tamil lady in Jaffna who has received a medical degree. By this, our long cherished hope has been realized; and we praise God for having led her to give her services to this Mission Hospital where she can be such a Power + do immense good among her fellow-country women in Jaffna, besides relieving the doctor who has been formerly over-burdened. Dr. Murugasan studied in the Medical College, Madras, for some years, then went to Edinburgh to finish her course taking the L. R. C. P + S qualification there + then proceeding to Dublin where she took the L. Midwifery degree.

We trust that before long we shall have a nursing Superintendent to take charge of our large nurses' class + we thank our Board + Secretaries for their

efforts in trying to find one.

Our next most important event was the opening of a new maternity ward on Nov. 9th by Miss Lamson - Secretary of the Women's Board, who along with Miss Day was paying a visit to our mission at that time. It was a very great pleasure having these friends from home with us that day, not only for the purpose of opening the building but also to see so many Tamil ladies + gentlemen who were interested in the medical work of our mission present on the occasion and to hear short addresses both in English + Tamil from a few of the influential men of Jaffna commending the work of ~~Jaffna~~ the hospital.

Sir William Twynam K.C.M.G. our veteran Rajah was in the chair and gave an interesting reminiscent speech contrasting present conditions with what existed fifty years ago.

A pleasant feature of the afternoon was the singing of several lyrics by three of the children of Mrs Arunasalam, who were dangerously ill with enteric fever sometime ago at this hospital and desired

to show their gratitude by taking part in the exercises, at their own request.

The cost of the new ward - consisting of eight rooms + adjoining kitchens was over Rs 10,000 which has been entirely met by the gifts of grateful patients or their friends. Mrs Rockwood a Tamil lady, widow of the late Dr Rockwood gave Rs 1500 for two rooms, + a Tamil gentleman Mr William Mather has given another room - while three other Tamil friends have promised each a room to be paid by instalments; part of which has been received. In addition to these C. Gnanasakra Esq. of Colombo gave Rs 500 a couple of years ago for a ward to be named after his father and this with a gift from a friend in England, we have used to build a good obstetric room which is proving an added boon to our maternity wards.

A great many have given smaller sums + we are most grateful to all who have given either out of their penury or their abundance + also to those who have helped us to collect the money.

We still require a long covered

passage-way to connect this new ward with the nurses' home, the temporary sheds of Cadjan which we were obliged to put up two years ago to relieve pressure. must be rebuilt with stone & + made more comfortable + other additions must be made as in spite of our new ward, we are pressed for accomodation which makes it necessary for us, many times to place patients on the floors + Verandahs.

During the year, we have had the pleasure of welcoming visitors from far + near. Of these, Dr Patton, Secretary of our American Board who visited the hospital in Feb, encouraged us much + was greatly interested in the work of the hospital which he described as "a great + beautiful work."

Later in the year H. E. Sir Hugh Clifford, the acting Governor of Ceylon accompanied by Mr Freeman our Government Agent + Mr Denham P.S visited this hospital going over it most carefully and making enquiries as to the methods of handling the patients + their treatment, seemed much interested in all he saw. He made the following entry in our visitors' book:— "Was shown

over the hospital this morning by Dr Curr. I saw every ward and all the nurses. The institution reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned. The wards are large, airy & scrupulously clean. The patients are admirably tended. In recording an expression of admiration for the good work which is being done, I must add a hope that Dr. Curr + her colleagues will long be spared to carry it on and to extend it."

Then in Nov. we were greatly pleased to welcome Miss Jamson + Miss Day + to hear words of cheer + encouragement from them also. Their impressions recorded in the visitors' book are the following:- "We have inspected the Hospital buildings under Dr Curr's guidance, with great interest and satisfaction. The efficient care, the kindly spirit and the strong Christian influence have led us to much rejoicing in the help that is here extended to suffering women in this island."

Other visitors include Missionaries, doctors, judges + tourists all of whom seemed much interested both in the Hospital and in the work that is being done.

Here I would take the opportunity of thanking all our friends both at home & out here who have helped us by prayers & gifts to carry on this large work & enabled us to build this new ward.

As some one remarked in our Visitors Book - " This hospital offers good opportunity for a paying investment for one who has funds to put to good use". I am sure that a look at one of the cots with the smiling face of a grateful patient would repay the kind friends who are giving towards their support & we would have more coming forward to name a bed or a ward & thus relieve more suffering ones.

I might add a word here about our helpers in the Hospital. With the increase of patients, Mr Lyman, the Dispenser has had more responsibility and work, and I am glad to say that both he and Mr Santhiapillai along with the other helpers have done their very best to make the work a success.

Medical Work.

The year 1911 like the previous year shows an increase in numbers in every department more particularly that of the in-patients, due both to the increased staff and also increased accommodation. Every room in the new Maternity Building was quickly filled up + inspite of it, we had to place patients on the floors when there were 70 or 80 in the Hospital (the number of beds being only 60)

It is a very great joy to have another associate doctor + it would have been impossible to have managed all the work this year single-handed; but our Father knew and sent us the much needed + long-looked for help.

It might be interesting to compare some of the statistics for this year with two previous ones as follows:-

~~Hospital~~	1909.	1910	1911
Hospital inpatients	1022	1208	1456
Dispensary patients	2082	2427	2956
" Treatments	4422	5091	6246
Operations	168	211	244
Maternity cases.	184	219	261

The majority of our patients are Hindus +

come from over a hundred villages - some from distant parts of the island.

The daily average number of in-patients for the year was 54 & the highest number which stayed in the hospital at one time was 84 in the month of December - the lowest being 18 in April during our vacation. The total number of days the patients stayed in the hospital was 19,632 an average of 13½ days each.

Of the 261 maternity cases (97 of which were abnormal) 226 were in Hospital + 35 in their own houses. The people appreciate now the care + nursing in Hospital and many lives are saved by coming to us which otherwise would not if they were left to the rough + atrocious treatment of the native mid-wife.

In addition to these cases we have had a good number of abortions which are not included in the above number. Also a number of cases after delivery were brought to us for Sepsis, Malaria &c.

The abortions are brought on in many cases by fever + want of proper nourishing

food and in others by want of care & uterine displacements which are common among the native women. One woman was brought in a very weak & emaciated condition suffering from Septic Peritonitis following on abortion & recovered after Laparotomy, but had to stay nearly three months in hospital for after-treatment.

During the past several years, one notices a great decrease in the number of puerperal cases which come to us, but one is not surprised that these still exist, when you enter the native house & to see the patient lying on the floor smeared with earth & oil.

We have had brought to us during the year, several cases of Tetanus among newly born infants which could have been avoided if due attention had been given to cleanliness in the houses. These were chiefly in Roman Catholic families & on enquiry we learned that there is a custom among the Tamil Roman Catholics of applying mud brought from the grave of a Saint, to the cord either when devided at birth or after it has fallen off. This of course might very easily be a source of infection. The Hindus apply ashes

instead of mud in the same way.

The 'Maud & Alice' Training-Home for Nurses.

We are greatly in need of a trained nurse as Superintendent of the nursing department which is becoming more & more a burden to the doctors because of increased number of patients & also of nurses who require more training than they are at present having we regret to say, but we look forward with expectation to having this need also supplied as we know our Board at home are doing what they can to find a consecrated & well trained nurse to come to our assistance.

If only some of the nurses at home could see what opportunities there are to develop this branch in Jaffna and train here dear Tamil girls who show great aptitude for learning nursing, I think one should hear more of them saying "Here am I, send me"

Many of the Hindu women feel so grateful for what we do for them that they sometimes would fain worship us if we allowed them.

There are now twelve girls in the

nurses' class three of whom are Sinhalese girls sent by the C. M. S in the south part of Ceylon for training + we want these as well as our own Tamil girls to be trained thoroughly both in practical + theoretical nursing so that they may be useful in those spheres to which they are called.

Our two Senior nurses Muthupillai & Susan who have been with us for over a dozen years are most helpful; and if not for them, we could not have managed as we have done, and we feel sure that some of the others would become quite as good if they had some one to train them in nursing

Evangelistic Work.

With such a large number of inpatients, and for every patient one or two friends as a rule accompany her, our mission hospitals give splendid opportunities for preaching the Gospel to all classes of people gathered from many villages.

We have often wished we were not so pressed with the medical work that we might give more time to this side of the work, for after all we are here to preach the Gospel as well as heal the sick.

Our former Bible-woman has not been able, because of illness, to resume work this year; So, one of our old nurses Emma Arumugam an earnest Christian woman has been appointed B.W. in the hospital. She and another B.W (wife of our village teacher) have done good + faithful work among the patients and their friends, in teaching them the Gospel-truths and trying to win Souls for Christ. In their report, they mention that the subjects which they took up for Nov: were the miracles and parables of Christ and for December such subjects as "Remission of Sins" "Repentance" "Jesus' love" and "The wages of Sin is death"

Every month, they report a number who are specially interested; some of whom confessing faith in Christ go home rejoicing in the double cure, and several of these are now being prepared in their villages for baptisms.

Some of us had the pleasure of being present at the baptism in September at the C.M.S. Church, Nellore, of one of our old patients who had been greatly blessed and helped to decide for Christ when in the hospital.

We heard of another patient who had been converted when in Hospital, coming out for baptism and being received in the American Mission Church at Achuvaly, also during the year.

Mrs Chelliah Pillai of Uduvil has again most kindly carried on the Monday afternoon Bible classes for nurses which are most helpful and greatly appreciated.

We are also most thankful to Rev. S. Eliatamby of Uduvil for conducting the Sunday afternoon services from 4 to 5 P.M in the Preaching bangalow to which the patients who are able to attend and their friends and some villagers come + listen to a most earnest + stirring Gospel address. An extract from the Pastor's report of this meeting is the following "People from all parts of Jaffna were present. Brahmins, Sivites, Roman-Catholics, and Mohammedans among them. Some women who have never been to their neighbours' houses, came willingly to our meetings and listened to the Word of God. Two Brahmin women from Tellipalai came to this Hospital for confinement

and stayed for some days during which time their husbands got a house outside + lived there with a little boy. While there, they come to our meetings regularly and also brought others with them. They had never been to such meetings before and they listened very attentively. After some days, the women got well and took their little ones home with great joy. Some two months after, I met one of these Brahmins and the little boy on the road. The eight years old boy remembered everything on seeing me and spoke to his father about the meetings at Inuvil and asked "Father when shall we go next, tell me soon". I found out that the father was thinking of the truth he heard at the hospital.

Another learned Sivite man from Karadive once came to our meeting. He was much touched on that day and walked with me half a mile telling me of his good determination in future and said that he will never curse the Name of Jesus and His people but will search more to find out the right path".

We cannot tell how much of the seed sown may be by the way-side or among thorns, but we go on sowing; and we pray that much of it may be good seed sown in good soil and bring forth much fruit for the Glory of God.

Isabel H. Curr.

Rec'd DEC 8 1911

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The

New Maternity Ward

of

Mc Leod Hospital, Inuvil,

will be opened by

MISS KATE G. LAMSON,

SECRETARY, WOMAN'S BOARD,

BOSTON, U. S. A.,

ON

Thursday afternoon, November 9th 1911,
at four thirty o'clock

Chairman:

SIR WILLIAM TWYNAM, K. C. M. G.

You are cordially invited to be present

REPORT OF THE McLEOD HOSPITAL
for Women and Children.

Hospital Staff.

Physicians:-

Isabel H.Curr, L.R.C.P.& S. Ed.

Nallamma Murukeson, L.R.C.P.& S. Ed.

Assistants:-

Mr. A.Lyman	Dispenser
Mr. L.Santhiapillai	Secular Agent
Mrs. Anna Vealatchy	Matron
Miss Emma Arumugam	Bible Women
Mrs. Esther Murugasu	Bible Women
Miss Muttupillai Kartikesu	Senior Nurses and Compounders
" Susan Tangamma Howland	Senior Nurses and Compounders
" Grace Eliapillai	Nurse
" Ethel Isaacson	Nurse
" Edith Annapillai	Nurse
" Sophia Fernando	Nurse
" Susan Nallamma Joseph	Nurse
" Agnes Lea	Nurse
" Chellamuttu John	Nurse
" Ethel Sinnapillai	Nurse
Mrs. Eliza Samuel	Nurses Class
Miss Joy Celestine	Nurses Class
" Faith Isabel	Nurses Class
" Jane Ponnu	Nurses Class
" Caroline Nagamuttu	Nurses Class
" Emily Wickeratne	Nurses Class
" Daisy Anderson	Nurses Class
" Mary Nagamma	Nurses Class
" Margaret Samuel	Nurses Class
Miss Lucy Anderson	Writer

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In General.

We have had a most strenuous year especially towards its close with an epidemic of fever surpassing all former years since the opening of the Hospital in 1898.

This is no doubt due to the excessive fall of rain all over the Province with the result that there were stagnant pools of water left here and there and many of the houses of the poor were flooded, and also due to want of proper sanitation which is such a flagrant evil that must be overcome.

Whole households have been laid up with fever in the towns and villages, chiefly malarial, but in addition there has been quite a lot of Enteric and Dysentery.

We are very thankful for the measure of health enjoyed by the staff during the year. With one or two exceptions among the nurses the rest have kept well on the whole.

The staff has continued practically the same as last year. We had hoped that a Nursing Superintendent might have been with us before now, as that is our greatest need. However, we mean to be like the importunate widow who went on asking until her need was supplied, and so we urge again the necessity of having a trained Missionary Nurse take charge of the nursing department.

Among the visitors to the Hospital during the year are these: Miss Whitaker, who came out to Ceylon in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society, from whose remarks we quote the following: "There is a perfect field for work! Would that some rich woman or man could be fired to endow the Hospital or at least build a new operating theatre." (There and then she started a Rupee Fund for a new operating room.)

Dr. G.S.Rutherford, the acting P.C.M.O., in July, and Major S.P. James, the yellow fever and mosquito expert, in August, both of whom remarked on the Hospital building being admirably kept and extremely clean.

Dr. Van Allen of Madura also in August.

The Hon. R.E.Stubbs, the acting Governor of Ceylon, and Mrs. Stubbs, in October, after whose visit the Hospital immediately received a Government grant on request.

Then in December the American Deputation consisting of Dr. Strong, President Capen with Mrs. and Miss Capen, Miss Bodman and Miss Bridgman, all of whom greatly cheered and encouraged us to go on in this good work.

We were also pleased to have a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Leefe of Galle, who showed their interest in the Hospital by sending us later a generous donation to help on the work.

Medical Work.

On account of the severe epidemic of fever during the latter part of the year we have had to put up temporary thatch wards ~~on~~ on the surgical ward veranda and at the end of the old maternity ward, besides using our Dispensary building as a ward with patients lying on the floor both inside and out, which, needless to say, gave much inconvenience to the doctors when seeing and prescribing for patients, in addition to the other wards being overcrowded.

The largest number of in-patients any one day accommodated in Hospital was 131 in the month of December, while we never had fewer than 43, the daily average number of in-patients for the year being 75. The total number of days which the patients stayed in Hospital was 27,493, making an average of 13 1/2 days each.

The number of patients carried from 31 Dec. 1912 to 1st Jan. 1913 was 48, while from 31 Dec. 1913 to 1st Jan. 1914 the number brought over was 106.

The following figures will show the gradual increase in these departments for the last four years.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	
Hospital In-patients	1208	1456	1878	2034	steady increase
Dispensary Patients	2427	2956	3690	4086	
Dispensary treatments	5091	6246	7567	7660	
Maternity cases	209	261	314	380	

Although our Dispensary days are only three days a week -- Monday, Wednesday and Friday -- trying to reserve the alternate days for operations and other special work, we have been forced to have dispensary on all six days, especially during the fever season and

because many of the patients come from long distances and simply come when they are ill or when convenient to themselves.

The majority pay an entrance fee of 25 cents (Ceylon) and also pay for medicines, dressings, etc., except the very poor who are treated free. The same rule applies to patients staying in Hospital who also pay a small rent for their room according to the kind of room and also according to their ability.

Most of the patients still prefer to have their meals (when on ordinary rice and curry diet) cooked by their friends, and this necessitates as a rule another person besides the patient on the premises, so that 75 or 100 patients in Hospital means from 150 to 200 people or more living in the Hospital compound. And this raises the question in our minds as to how we can provide better sanitation for all these people. At present we are discussing plans as to whether a Septic Tank or an Incinerator would be most suitable. The Incinerator would be preferred if it were not so expensive to get firewood. At present the night-soil is buried in pits and chloride of lime is used freely and also burning of tar on the rubbish heaps.

Our Hospital work is largely Maternity and Gynecological, and the number of cases in the statistics do not represent those who come to us in the earlier months or after delivery with fever and other complications but only the number of confinements. E.g. one patient was brought in a bullock cart from Pt.Pedro, 20 miles away, one night thirty hours after birth of child, with adherent placenta and offensive lochia. We removed the placenta and gave an Intra-uterine and she made a good recovery after slight fever for a few days.

We have had a large number of malarial cases especially towards the end of the year, and a large number of pregnant patients come to Hospital with malaria complicating which is often the cause of abortion if not treated properly and in time.

A great deal of Dysentery has prevailed, and also Enteric to some extent. For the former we have generally found the good old

castor oil emulsion or sodii sulph. mixture quite sufficient, but have also used Emetin in special cases very successfully. In chronic cases with very offensive motions often brought to us after days of native treatment we have got good results from injections per rectum of Potass. Permanganate solutions.

One of our most interesting Hospital cases during the year was one of rupture of the uterus in a multipara. After rapid manual dilatation version was performed and a living child extracted. The haemorrhage which was severe was arrested by bi-manual compression and plugging with gauze. The patient was in a collapsed condition for fully half an hour but rallied after intra-cellular saline injections and hypodermics of strychnine. Ergotin and Adrenalin were given, and she afterwards made a good recovery.

Another interesting case we had was a girl of six years who was brought in unconscious with a fracture of the base of the skull and compression of the brain caused by a palmyra fruit falling from a great height on to her head. She had convulsions, a temperature of 102, and had been unconscious for several days before admission; and it was with much joy that both the poor anxious mother and the staff saw the gradual improvement until little Mathalene could speak and walk about again. She was a great favorite in the ward and would greet us with a smile and a nod whenever we were near.

The village work was unusually heavy last year, but this was unavoidable as most of these patients either could not be properly accommodated in Hospital or else would not leave their homes.

In the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Scott and during Dr. Curtis's holiday in India we also visited the General Hospital at Manipay when necessity arose, and then when Dr. Curtis returned and was laid up with fever, we paid frequent visits to his home.

One could have wished for a motor to save time and strength going over the road.

The "Maud and Alice" Nurses' Training Home.

The senior nurses have done yeoman service working early and late and sometimes night and day during the busiest season. All the nurses have done good and faithful work in the Hospital and a few have nursed patients in the villages when they could be spared to do outside work.

The class has increased until it numbers 17 at the close of the year, but every one is kept as busy as possible, and when one or two were down with fever or other ailments or away on holiday, (as we try to give them all a holiday in turn), some of the others were much overworked. Two nurses are on duty every night, taking a week at a time by turns.

One of the nurses contracted Enteric fever from a very bad case she was nursing (almost hopeless but eventually recovered) and we were very glad Nurse Agnes had only a mild attack and made a speedy recovery. Another nurse had a severe attack of dysentery and got quite well after injections of Emetin.

We are sorry to have to record the death of a probationer who had been with us only about a month on trial. She died from sun-stroke after a few hours illness, and after witnessing a bright testimony for her Saviour on her death-bed.

During the year three old girls have left us, two of them to be married, and six new girls have joined the class.

The nurses much enjoyed a treat which was made possible by a Christmas gift from a "fellow-nurse" in U.S.A. sent through Miss Howland now on furlough there. Half the nurses went one day and half another day accompanied by Dr. Murukeson for a picnic to Kankesanturai, seven miles off, going by train and returning in bandies. It was a very great treat as some of them had not travelled by train before, and they had a good time by the sea-shore and were most kindly entertained by a Tamil gentleman and his wife to tea and supper before returning home.

Evangelistic Work.

Rev. S.Eliatamby has kindly taken charge of the Sunday afternoon services as usual, which have been much appreciated and blessed to many. Mrs. Chelliahpillai also has kept up the weekly Bible class for the nurses until towards the close of the year, when she had a serious illness. We thank God for her recovery and hope she may soon be well enough again to fulfil her ministry both with the nurses and the Bible Women.

Miss Emma Arumugam and old Esther have continued as Bible Women working in the Hospital and Dispensary, and Mrs. Arumugam in the village. The following is from Miss Emma's report: "I have tried to do as much as I could to spread the Gospel to the many souls who come to this place daily. On Dispensary days I read the Bible and tell them Bible stories and impress on their minds about the love of Christ I speak to them collectively as well as singly. There will be all sorts of people, educated, uneducated, Hindus, Christians, and all classes. The other days of the week I visit the in-patients and talk to them one by one and pray with them and teach them Bible verses. We gather the women together in the wards in the evenings for a meeting in which the nurses join and help a great deal.

"Sometimes some women will not listen at first but later on they mostly return and listen attentively and often ask me to pray and sing. Again when some of them hear of the wonderful works of Christ they really say that what their people do is simply an outward religion, and only if they follow this Saviour can they find eternal life.

"We have had very good meetings in the Preaching Bungalow on Sunday afternoons conducted by the Pastor, which are attended by many men, women and children along with the Hospital workers.

"We came across many this year who never heard the Word or about Jesus before and who were much impressed when they left the Hospital. A mother brought her child to Hospital with a large swelling on its

shoulder after having been treated by many native doctors. The parents had offered a great many sacrifices in the belief that the swelling would disappear but with no result, after which they brought her to our Hospital. The child completely recovered after an operation, and the parents were much touched and said that this God is the true God and this Hospital is a place where the true God is and that they now believe in our God."

Quite a number of names are given of special cases interested in Hospital, several of whom have decided to follow Christ, and one is ready to join the church.

In Conclusion.

We are most grateful to all the kind friends in Ceylon, America, and Britain for their help, and we trust they will continue to keep up their interest, for yearly the work is growing and expenses are greater.

Some have given substantial help for many years, such as Mrs. Ed. Brown of New York who supports two beds in Hospital and two Bible Women. Others have given for one cot, and others, we are sorry to say, have fallen off. Perhaps some new friends may be found to take their place.

We were very much cheered by the gift of Rs.100 for a cot from a Ceylon Children's Guild, and we wish they might see their way clear to renew the gift. Their cot is named the "Children's Corner" cot and has been a means of blessing to quite a number of poor sick children.

We are glad to report all debt cleared from our new maternity ward and nurses' kitchen and dining room through the subscriptions of both old and new friends. We next mean to appeal to the people for money for new private wards, isolation wards, and a new operating room and equipment, which will cost about Rs.30,000. We are glad we have managed to purchase another piece of land as a site for the

private wards, and already one or two people have promised to build a room. We are almost heart-broken when we have to refuse patients a room when they are so anxious to stay in and willing to pay the rent. Hence a very great need to build more separate wards similar to the last.

Our hearts have just been gladdened by a resolution passed at a public meeting held in the Ridgeway Hall in Jaffna for the purpose of deciding what form the "Freeman Memorial" should take. Mr. Freeman, who was our last Government Agent in Jaffna, was much liked by the people, who desired to put up some memorial in his name. After a good deal of discussion the meeting unanimously decided that the memorial should be a ward for the poor to be attached to the McLeod Hospital at Inuvil.

After we get the building we hope other generous friends will endow or support whatever number of beds are put up so as not to add more responsibility to the now over-worked doctors, and also enable them to do more for the very poor and low caste patients. We read of so many rich people at home giving legacies or endowing wards or beds in Hospitals there. Why not in Jaffna where the need is even greater?

One Tamil gentleman presented the Hospital with a fine clock out of gratitude for his child's recovery. Some friends have sent us old linen, dolls for the children, and babies' garments, all of which are so very useful and appreciated, and we thank them most heartily and all others who have sent gifts or donations for any objects.

Above all, we thank our God and raise our Ebenezer, for hitherto by His help we have come.

I.H.Curr.

Statistics for 1913.

Hospital In-Patients	2034
Dispensary Patients	4086
Dispensary Visits	7660
Maternity Cases	380
Operations	277
Visits to Villages	566
Office Consultations	87
Number of Hospital Beds	70

THE PRESS.

The Mission Press continues to be prosperous as usual. Our new power press and oil engine have had their first year of work, quite measuring up to all we expected of them in efficiency and economy. For the coming year we are to add a ruling machine and a book press to our equipment in the printing department, and a planer and circular rip saw to our carpenter shop, both the latter to be run from our oil engine and so utilize it when otherwise idle. We have begun to do work for the Bible Society and among our publications for the year were 5,000 copies each of Ruth and Esther in Tamil. All the Tamil school books used in our schools were published at our press, and besides, a great deal of routine work for ~~[illegible]~~ our various mission institutions and much commercial work for outsiders which has paid us well and enabled us to close the year with a very satisfactory cash balance.

The "Morning Star", our weekly newspaper, now in its 74th year, has continued to do well under mission management, and in spite of a large increase in the expense account for the purpose of improving the paper we closed the year with a small balance. It is our policy not to make any profit from the paper but to use all balances to give our Christian community a better periodical. There is every reason to believe that the paper wields a wide and strong Christian influence, which makes its considerable demands on the time of the station missionary well worth while. The Catholics and Hindus are each represented by strong papers and Protestant Christianity cannot afford to be without a virile organ to express its principles and defend itself from unjust attack. It is our policy to make it first and foremost Christian, and the past three years' experience shows conclusively that such a paper can be made self-supporting.

The Missionaries, and their work, 1913.		1914.
Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, B.A.	Study of Tamil Uduvil Girls'School	The same
Rev. Giles G. Brown, B.A., D.D.	Secretary Principal Jaffna Col. Vaddukoddai Station	The Same
Mrs. Clara P. Brown, M.A.	" Bible Women Teacher in Jaffna Col.	The same
Miss Isabel H. Curr, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed.	McLeod Hospital	On furlough
Rev. James H. Dickson, B.A., D.Sc.	Treasurer Tellippalai Station " Training Sch. A.C.M. Press	The same
Mrs. Frances H. Dickson	Bible Women of Telli.	The same
Miss Minnie K. Hastings, B.A.	Study of Tamil Uduvil Girls'School	The same
Rev. William E. Hitchcock, M.A.	Manipay Station	Udupiddi Stat.
Mrs. Harriet A. Hitchcock	Uduvil Girls'School Bible Women, Manipay	" Girls'Sc " Bible Wo
Miss Susan R. Howland	On furlough	Village work
Mr. Charles W. Miller, M.A.	—	Tamil Study
Rev. Thomas D. Scott, M.D., C.M.	On furlough	Green Hospital Manipay Statio
Mrs. Mary E.M. Scott, M.D., C.M.	On furlough	" Bible Wome
Mr. Arthur A. Ward, B.A.	Udupiddi Station	On furlough
Mrs. Alice D. Ward, B.A.	" Bible Women " Girls'School	On furlough
Mr. Harry C. York, M.A., Ph.D.	Teacher, Jaffna Col.	—
Mrs. Olive R. York	Teacher, Jaffna Col.	—

M c L E O D H O S P I T A L

Inuvil, Chunnakam.

CEYLON.

1918

Hospital Staff.

Physicians: - (Isabel H. Curr, L.R.C.P.&S, Ed.

May de Livera, L.M.S.Ceylon.

Nursing Superintendent: Elizabeth I. Hansen. R,N.

Assistants

Dispenser	- -	Mr A. Lyman
Secular Agent	- -	" L. Santhiapillai
Clerk & Assistant Dispenser		" J.W.Chelliah
Matron	- -	Miss Anna Vealatchy
Bible Woman	- -	Mrs Faith Ponnu
Senior Nurses	- -	Miss Muttupillai Kartigesu
		" Susan Thangamma

Nurses' Class

Mrs Eliza Samuel	Miss Mabel Ratnam
Miss Daisy Anderson	" Mary Nesamma
" Margaret Samuel	" Elizabeth T Samuel
" Rose Nagamma	" Alice Annam
" Harriet Joseph	" Mary Ponnamma
" Emily Vealatchy	" Jessie Jayakody
" Faith Navaratnam	" Faith Besomenika
" Miss Mary Grace	" Lydia Chinnapillai
" Rose Kathirasy	" Lily Rasamma
" Mary Pattinipillai	" Rose Annapillai
" Elizabeth Muttupillai	" Margaret Rasamma

Statistics for 1919

Dispensary Patients	-	-	3848
" Visits	-	-	7236
Hospital In-Patients	-	-	2041
Maternity cases in Hospital		460	
" " Village		28	
" " Total		-	488
Visits to villages	-	-	311
Office Consultations	-	-	76
Daily average No of In-patients			70

Foreword.

The year 1919 has proved to be even more strenuous than the previous one owing chiefly to the resignation in June of Dr de Livera on account of her health, which left one doctor with the help of the nursing superintendent to carry on alone after our return from the hills about the end of May. The constant and responsible medical work - Sundays as well as week-days - has been a great strain and we wondered sometimes how we could face another day, but we rejoice that He is faithful that promised "As thy days so shall thy strength be" and we thank God for the health and strength He has given us to carry on His work from day to day.

We were very sorry indeed to lose Dr de Livera who has been on the Medical Staff since June 1916 and whose services were much appreciated by both the Mission and people of Jaffna as well as by the doctor in

charge. We are glad to know that her health has so far improved that she is now able to take charge of a small Mission Hospital on a tea-estate up-country where the climate is more suitable and we wish her much success in her new sphere.

An interesting function was held at the Hospital on 28th November when the Freeman Memorial Ward was formally opened by Hon: Mr . A. Sabapathy who along with Mr. M.S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar and Mr. M, Asaipillai represented the Freeman Memorial Committee.

Rev. S. Eliatamby who made the dedicatory prayer, and some members of the American Mission and Hospital staff were also present.

When Mr Freeman a former Government Agent left Jaffna several years ago it was proposed by the people to do something to commemorate his benevolent and sympathetic administration, but it was postponed on account of the outbreak of war and lay dormant until 1919 when the committee met again and decided to devote the sum of Rs 1500 in the hands of the Treasurer to a ward for poor patients at Inuvil Hospital to be called the Freeman Memorial Ward.

The following letter was written by our Secretary in acknowledgment.

Mr. C. M. Sinnayah Mudaliyar, G.G.

Jaffna.

My Dear Sir:-

Dr. Curr has informed us that you, in behalf of the Freeman Memorial Committee, have paid to her rupees one thousand five hundred, raised by the people of Jaffna, to commemorate the services of Mr.H.R. Freeman, C.C.S. as Govt Agent of the Nothern Province, We

understand that this fund is given to the American Ceylon Mission to be used for a ward in the McLeod Hospital for women and children Inuvil, for bona fide poor patients who shall be admitted to the ward free of rent.

In behalf of the Mission I desire to express to your Committee through you our very cordial appreciation of this generous gift.

A brass tablet properly inscribed "Freeman Memorial Ward" will be fixed on the wall of the ward, and the conditions of the gift will be carried out by the Mission.

It gives us peculiar pleasure to receive this gift as a memorial of one whose services to Jaffna have been so marked, and who has left such a deep impression upon the life of the country. Mr Freeman has proved himself a true friend of the people. He has done much to win the loyalty of Jaffna to the Empire and we are particularly happy to have his name thus intimately associated with our Hospital. It also adds to our pleasure to know that this is a people's memorial, and is an expression of genuine regard for one who loves his fellow-men.

With sincere regards and greatful thanks.

I am,

Yours very cordially,

Chunnakam, Ceylon. Giles G. Brown.

10th Sept 1919. Secretary. A , C. M,

It is a light and airy ward containing 4 beds and is in daily use.

We hope that other friends will be inspired by the same spirit of

generosity to endow or support annually these beds in order to provide poor patients with free medicines etc as well as free rent.

Remarks from Visitors' Book.

H.E. Sir. W.H. Manning K.C.MG, K.B.E, C.B. Governor of Ceylon.

I am delighted with all I have seen in this most excellent Institution and I congratulate al those in connection with it on their good work.

18 - 1 - 19 W.H. Manning, Governor.

The Hon: Mrs. R. Trefusis.

I am much interested in this hospital and all I have seen here. I think Dr Curr and the staff of this hospital have to be congratulated on the splended and useful work they are doing for women in this country.

18 - 1 - 19. Dorothy Trefusis.

Dr. W. perrin Norris. Ankylostomiasis Expert.

I should have been sorry to have missed seeing this Institution, which is evedently not only a Hospital but also a Home. Many lives must have been preserved through the service rendered here.

W. Perrin Norris.

It has been most interesting to see the splendid work done for women here.

Alice Norris.

The Hon: Dr. G.J. Rutherford. Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector General of Hospitals. Ceylon.

As usual the Hospital is very well kept clean and well administered. The new buildings are nearing completion but the roofs should be ceiled and more ventilation is required.

31 - 3 - 19. G . J . Rutherford.

Professor. Wm. J. Hutchins. Oberlin, Ohio. U.S.A.

It has been a perfect delight to me to see the Hospital. The cleanliness and charm of the place must take much of the pain out of sickness I have seen a number of hospitals in India. None has more deeply impressed me.

3rd August 1919. Wm. J , Hutchins.

Mr. A. Valentine Soul, Army Secy. A.I.F. Y.M.C.A.

It is a pleasure to see such noble work being carried on by devoted women and I congratulate Dr Curr and her band of workers upon the excellent Institution erected by them.

22 - 9 - 19. A. Valentine Soul.

Miss Edith M. Coon. Women's Christian College. Madras.

My visit at Inuvil was very pleasant. I was much impressed by the beauty and cleanliness of the hospital and the compound. I think India might learn some lessons from Ceylon.

24th Sept 1919. Edith M. Coon.

Mrs. Hanna Hume Lee, Marathi Mission, Satara. India.

It has been a joy to visit this beautiful hospital with its Christlike ministry. Our Father's rich blessing on the work and the workers.

23rd Oct 1919. Hanna Hume Lee.

We were also glad to have visits from Mr & Mrs Robt W. Patton. Chicago and Mrs Cornelius Patton. Boston. in December 1919.

MEDICAL WORK.

The number of Hospital and Dispensary patients shows a slight decrease over the previous year and is due partly to the lack of any severe epidemic during the year and also to the increased cost of living which prevented some from long distances coming to the hospital unless the cases were serious.

The total number of days the patients stayed in Hospital during 1919 was 25698, an average of about 12 1/2 days each; and the daily average number of in-patients for the year was 70.

Influenza. We rejoice that the Influenza prevalent this year has been of a much milder type than that of last year. We have treated many more in the Out-patient Department whose condition was not serious enough to demand hospital treatment. The number of cases treated in Hospital was 104 and of these the most common complications were Bronchitis and Pneumonia. In others, Enteritis, Ascites, Abscesses, Cystitis, Diarrhoea, Neuritis and Hysteria were associated with it.

Malaria. Number of cases treated in Hospital. 203.

Of these -	Chronic cases	- -	15
	Malaria Cachexia	- -	5
	" Convulsions	-	1
	" Neuralgia		1
	" Neuritis		2
	" Urethritis		1
	Cerebral type of Malaria		1

Severe attacks of Malaria have been the cause of several abortions.

Enteric Fever. Number of cases treated in Hodpital was 65 a much larger number than the previous year which was only 35. In the Government Medical Official Report for Colombo we notice that the number of Enteric cases recorded in 1919 was 683, the largest number reported since 1912.

The chief complications were:- Peritonitis 2. Parturition 1.
Pneumonia 2. Haemorrhages 2.

As a whole our Enteric patients progress satisfactorily if the relatives of the patients allow them to stay in the Hospital long enough. The ignorant village people sometimes become impatient because their relatives do not recover as quickly as they would wish, and take them home before they have had a chance to recover. In one instance a patient was taken home to perform "Devil Dancing" in a Hindu temple. We never saw her again and were sorely grieved at such ignorance. However this was an exceptional case and is not common.

We try to tell each householder where an Enteric patient comes from, the necessity of cleaning the well and compound as well as the house and to bring any others that may develop the fever at once.

Abscesses. Those treated in Hospital numbering 72 were of all kinds and in almost every imaginable part of the body. Some of them had been treated for days by native practitioners and many were the size of an orange. Several children had multiple abscesses due in many cases to ignorance or carelessness of the mothers.

It is interesting to note that the native village

"perihari" (i.e. practitioner) has begun to open abscesses himself and pack the wound with rags of all kinds, leaves or herbs. As he knows nothing of asepsis or antisepsis the resultsof his "surgery" are appalling, and worse than one might expect. Then one really can't blame the patient who quakes at the sight of the scalpel and whose friends are with difficulty persuaded that the knife is the only way of relief, and that our methods and results are altogether different from those of the Native doctor.

It must also be said that some of the Tamil women are very brave and prefer in many cases to have the operation performed without chloroform.

We had two interesting cases of 'Goring by a bull'. In one, the patient was deaf dumb and was gored while stooping down. The perineum was completely ruptured and a tear in each side of the buttocks. Sutures were inserted without chloroform and the wound healed by first intention the patient being discharged in 8 days recovered. In the other patient the lacerations were more extensive, the urethra barely escaping and 14 external and 9 internal sutures were inserted under chloroform. Part of the wound became septic and a secondary Pyelo-nephritis developed which kept the patient longer in hospital. She eventually recovered and was able to go home after a month.

Obstetrics.	No. of confinements in Hospital -	460
	Of these there were forceps operations	49
	Craniotomy operations - -	3
	Version " - -	11
	Twin Cases - - -	20
	Placenta Previa " - -	5
	Premature monster with hydramnios -	1
	Hydatid Mole (at 6th month) -	1
Abnormal Presentations.	Breech - -	11
	Face - -	3
	Hand or shoulder -	4
	Occipite posterior positions	15
	Premature Labours -	67

Some of the causes of Premature Labour are as follows:-

Placenta Praevia	-	5	Pneumonia	-	7
Eclampsia	-	6	Dysentery	-	8
Typhoid	-	2	Ankylostomiasis	-	4
Malaria and Anaemia	-	1	Vomiting of Pregnancy		1
Syphilis	-	2	Hydramnios	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		1	Toxemia of pregnancy, albuminuria		7

Two of the Forceps cases were complicated by Prolapsed Cervix, in one of which the Head had been external 4 hours before admission.

Puerperal Fever. The number of cases viz; 32 in all looks bad, but of these 22 had been delivered in their homes and came to the Hospital for treatment after fever had begun. The others had been interfered with by Native Midwives before admission who had done their best and worst, and finally the patient was brought to us as a last

resort. The habits of the ordinary dirty Native Midwife still continue to be the cause in a number of cases of unnecessary suffering on the part of the mother and baby alike.

We have had two babies the past year brought to hospital, who had been branded with a hot needle in three parallel lines on the forehead, chest and the backs of the hands and feet. When the mother was asked why she allowed such a thing she replied that the midwife assured her that this procedure would keep the baby in good health. This is not allowed amongst the educated Tamils we are glad to record.

THE "MAUD AND ALICE" NURSES' TRAINING HOME.

1st Jan 1919. Number of Nurses 24. Additions during the year 8
Departures during the year 8. 1st Jan 1920 Number of Nurses 24

Reasons for leaving may be interesting to our friends.

stayed three years and over.

Faith left to be school nurse at Ladies' College, Colombo.
Emily " " " Hillside School, Kandy.
Mary Grace " " Nellore GirlsSchool, Jaffna.
Daisy left to go to DeSoysa - Lying - In - Home for a 6 months course to get Govt Midwife's Certificate.
Rose Kathirasey left to get married.

Alice Muttupillai after only 5 months to please relatives.
Elizabeth T. Samuel to be with sick relatives (2years & 11months)
Jessie on account of illness. (1 year & 11 months).

We have sent our Nurses out to care for patients in their homes in 13 instances, totalling 155 days. Eliza was doing work as Matron for 6 months. The Nurses have altogether lost 96 days through illness, 4 had dysentery, 2 had abscesses, 5 had Influenza (mild) 2 had Rheumatism, 1 had Eye trouble, and 3 had Malaria.

We are glad to record that since we have been giving our Nurses Typhoid Prophylactic Vaccine no one has developed the disease.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The following is taken from Miss Susan Howland's report to whom we are continually grateful not only for her efficient supervision of the Bible Women, but also for the sympathetic interest she takes in the patients themselves dropping spiritual seeds as she goes from bed to bed and especially helpful to the poor and needy and to any that may be drawing near the gates of death.

"As in previous years there has been an opportunity to give the Gospel Message to many in the Hospital. In visiting in the villages I have often been received most cordially as an old friend by those whom I have seen in the hospital. The meeting is often unexpected on my part and it is not easy to remember faces when one sees so many though some faces are not forgotten. I also find Gospels and little books in their homes which have been bought from the Bible Reader in the hospital. Mrs Faith Ponnu V. works in the hospital. She goes from room to room and converses and read and prays as opportunity offers. She also presents the Gospel Message to the dispensary patients while they are waiting to be seen by the doctor. She has been very successful in selling Gospels and little narative booklets as well as some larger books. She also has charge of the loaning library for the patients and their friends. The Hindu women as well as Christians are glad to read these books when they are able to read. She is responsible for a sunset or evening meeting which is held in turn in one of the wards or verandahs of the rooms. Miss Wyman and the nurses often help in these meetings. She depends on the young people to help her about singing. Miss Wyman still resides in the nurses' home of the McLeod Hospital and is loved and revered by all. Her sweet spirit and

strong Christian personality has its influence. Her prayers are desired by many in the hospital. She is ready for christian work in any place. Mrs Paulpillai too sometimes works in the hospital but more in the villages. She and Miss Wyman often go together. Over 2000 Gospels and little booklets have been sold or give away in the hospital and villages. Hundreds of leaflets have been given away also. Mrs Emma Arumugam is the wife of the teacher of the "James Stanley Durkee School". She teaches a part of the day in the school and does christian work in the villages. She gives the names of five women who believe that Christ is the way of Salvation and that they need this Salvation but they have not the courage to confess Him openly."

We also rejoice that Pastor Eliatamby has had renewed strength to help in the Evangelistic work of the hospital both by preaching on Sunday evenings to the patients and friends and also by individual talks and prayers at the bed side.

FINANCIAL.

The bill for medicines and hospital supplies has been larger for 1919 and with the increased cost of local requirements and salaries of helpers we have had to exercise even more economy than usual. With the exception of a Government grant of Rs 2000/- (i.e, $666/-) anda grant of $300/- from the American Board we have to meet all the hospital expenses and the salaries of the staff except that of the Doctor. We are very greateful for the support given by friends for the following beds and helpers.

"Paul Eddy Rowe Cot" endowed by Mrs Marl Eddy Rowe.

"Somerville Bed" supported by Mrs Somerville.

"Daisy Cot" " " S.S. of St John's by the sea-Ventno

Two Beds " " Mrs Ed. J. Brown.

Two Bible Women " " " "

"Canterbury Bed" endowed by Miss Alice Redpath.

Dressing Sterilizer gift of " "

£10. towards upkeep of Motor " "

£10. for Maud and Alice Nurses' Home. - - Mrs Maud Griffith

£3.10. for Poor Fund - - From Friends in Scotland.

Rs50. annual gift to Hospital - Sir. William Twynam.

Rs1500. for Freeman Memorial Ward - Jaffna Citizens.

Rs1500. Legacy of the late Dr!S. Hallock of Jaffna.

Rs 100. "Building Fund" - James Hensman Esq.

Rs 35. "Poor Fund" - H . R , Freeman Esq

Rs 25. "Building Fund" - Proctor Swaminathan.

Rs 74. "Building Fund" - In small sums from Friends

12 sheets and other Hospital Linen - Mrs Tiru-Navuk-Arasu.

One piece unbleached cotton - T. Karalapillai Mudaliyar.

We greatly appreciate the generosity of the friends of the hospital in thus helping us lift the burden.The Sterilizer for dressings which Miss Redpath sent from England fills a long felt need. We know that with goods absolutely sterile the recovery of the patients is more quickly brought about. Therefore we are very grateful for this fine up-to-date Sterilizer. We have much pleasure also in accepting the legacy of Rs 1500. from heirs of the late Dr. S. Hallock of Jaffna who

requested that it be used for the relief of poor patients. We are very pleased indeed to have Dr Hallock's name associated with our hospital and trust that this may be an incentive to others with a generous and patriotic spirit to do likewise and so help us in this great work of caring for the women and children of Ceylon.

NEEDS.

We would make an appeal again for an extension of our Nurses' Home which is urgent, and which will require Rs 15000.($5000.). A New Operation Room and equipment are necessary in order to do more and bett work.

Rs 150. or £ 10. or $ 50. will support a bed for poor patient for one year. - Who is willing to help in this way?.

Rs 3000. or £ 200. or $ 1000. will endow a bed.

A first class Type - writer would be greatly appreciate All business letters are still being written long hand because of the lack of a typewriter. Who will send us one?,

Again we would thank all who by their gifts, great or small; and by their prayers and helpful interest help us to carry on from day to day in His Name.

GREEN HOSPITAL,

Manipay.

Statistics. 1919

Dispensary Patients	-	-	929
" Visits	-	-	1457
Hospital Patients	-	-	324

GREEN DISPENSARY, Karadive.

Dispensary Patients	-	-	349
" Visits	-	-	792
Hospital Patients	-	-	21

The Medical work at Green Hospital Manipay is still carried on by Mr Samuel Mills, Tamil Assistant, who though not a registered doctor had a good training under Dr Scott and does the best he can. Several seriously ill patients were treated at the hospital during the year, (e.g.Enteric fever, Pneumonia,Traumatic tetanus & Liver abscess). Dr Curr was called in consultation several times. Of course much more could be done were there a Missionary doctor in charge, for the natives still have more confidence in a Missionary than in one of their own people. Mr Nicholas the Tamil Dispenser in charge of the Karadive Dispensary is the only one there who can give to the people treatment better than that given by the native doctors, whose treatment consists largely in working upon the superstitions of the ignorant and in charging exorbitant fees. Much more could be done there if a Missionary doctor could get there once in a while.

GREEN HOSPITAL REPORT

Green Hosp. In-patients	men.....	406	
	women	464	
	Children	272	
Karadive Branch Hosp.	men	17	
	women	3	
	children	14	
TOTAL IN-PATIENTS		1,176	
Green Hospital Out-door Dispensary			
	male patients	1,529	
	female patients	1,679	
TOTAL NEW CASES			3,208
NEW CASES IN KARADIVE DISPENSARY			309,3,517
TOTAL TREATMENTS IN DISPENSTRY including the Karadive branch			7,055
No. of visits to villages		218	
No of maternity cases		68	
No of major operations		47	
No of minor operations		421	
Average no of days in hospital		9½	

Classified according to religion the total no

of Christians Protestant	was	781
" Roman Catholic		533
Saivites		2,180
Buddhist and others		23
total		3,517

Number of villages from which patients come 95

Green Hospital

The year that has just closed has not varied in any very especial way from those that have preceded it. There is a gratifying increase in numbers in attendance at hospital.

There has been no epidemic of special disease but the cases that have come for treatment have been of a very varied character. ATTention has been particularly drawn by the government to the spread of tuberculosis. From my experience this year I regret to say that there seems to be ample evidence thatthis disease is laying a heavy hand upon the province.

The regular staff of assistants has not altered very much during the year, tho the marriage of our head surse Miss Navllamma.V. has raised a problem in the nursing department.We have for some time felt that a foreign trained nurse was becoming imperative for our work. The sentiment of the hospital constituency is steadily changing. Those who come to the hospital have learned that the care of the sick by those trained for the work is better than if done by the family relatives or attendants. This is gratifying testimony to the efficiency of our nurses but the problem raised by it can only be solved by more assistants in the nursing staff. To properly manage a larger staff of nurses and Ward assistants requires a properly trained head. We hope in the near future that this need can be met

How to satisfy the demand for care of patients in their homes and at the same time not neglect those who come to hospital is also a problem. We have met it as most of the medical Missions in India are meeting it by permitting only the minimum of village work. One can be popular by running to every case that calls but such popularity can only be gained at the sacrifice of the best work in the hospital. I am of opinion that such a sacrifice is too high a price to pay and I have deliberately chosen to discourage, reasonably, village work. In this respect it is gratifying to note that many cases that formerly demanded treatment at home now come into hospital, and the results have been gratifying

A severe blow fell upon our Blind Reader in the sudden death of his wife, and the care of his motherless babe weighs heavy upon him. Sorrow also entered the home of our first Ward Assistant his eldest daughter being called home.

HOSPITAL

We have this year the largest record of in-patients for any previous year even surpassing the year that the McLeod hospital was closed. The total number in hospital including the Karadive Branch was 1176 of whom the women and children together amounted to 753. These figures taken in conjunction with the figures for Inuvil shows that the Mission work thro its hospitals reaches largely more largely the women and children than the men. The men are largely in the hands of Tamil physicians only the complicated cases coming to the

hospital

The numbers in attendance show 11% increase over last year. The women and Children number 64% of the whole.

The Tuberculosis Commission has drawn the attention of the people to the gravity of the disease. I am glad to perceive a growing apprehension of the necessity to take precautions to save other members of the family where one member contracts the disease. But it will probably be very difficult to teach the ordinary village patient the most efficient methods of prevention. The number of cases that are being sent up from the South of the Island to the North makes a problem for us here as there is no satisfactory place for treatment of such cases.

Dispensary

There is an increase of 6.4% in attendance over last year. The number in daily attendance is small compared with the hospital in-patients. But the distance most of the patients live from the hospital tends to encourage patients to remain in hospital rather than use carts to the extent of attending daily for a number of days.

The Nursing Staff.

The marriage of Miss Nallamm tho a consummation devoutly to be wished by all Tamil women gave a severe blow to our Work. We felt this keenly as those next in seniority

were slow to rise to the responsibilities. It has hastened tho not created the wish that we should have a foreign Trained Nurse at the head. In conference with brother Medical Missionaries in India we found the opinion unanimous that every medical Mission Hospital should have a Trained nurse in charge of the patients.

Evangelistic Work

Our aged worker Mr J. Fitch continues to work on as his strength permits. Mr Chinniah also carries on regular work from day to day in the wards.

The number of Christians in ~~the hospital~~ attendance last year numbered 1272 of whom 533 were Roman Catholics. Miss Anna Maria our Bible Woman holds a regular meeting daily with the women besides visiting in the Wards for personal work.

Mr Chinniah reports eight individual cases who reported themselves as believing in Christ some of whom have already declared their faith publicly and accepted baptism. Many others in their homes are found by the workers who visit the villages who declare that their faith in Christianity dates from their residence in the hospital.

Finance.

The income derived from the patients tho comparatively small per individual ultimately totals up to sufficient to meet our local current expenses.

A donation from Mr Stranach of Kodaikanal whose son I cared for one year at Kodai was gratefully accepted. So also we gratefully acknowledge the annual donation from our staunch friend Sir William Twynam.

A lady in England and another in America have generously contributed to the support of our evangelists. We are very grateful for these gifts and trust that the labor of the workers in the vineyard is satisfactory to Him whose we are and whom we serve.

For all our assistants however arduous or however lowly their tasks we give thanks. No work can be eminently successful without the constant loyalty of the workers. We believe we have this in large measure and are correspondingly grateful.

Rec'd JUN 12 1911

REPORT OF MANEPAY STATION

GENERAL

During the year two changes in pastorates occur-in the stationThe Navaly Church and the Manepay Church each report under new pastors.

Pastoral work in all six pastorates has been regularly carried on and with gratifying success in some cases. In one individual church a report of encouraging evangelistic work carried on by the members and the pastor is given But I regret to report that the series of evangelistic meetings by a combined force of workers from all the churches has not been regularly carried on. Some expression of doubt was given last year as to its being the best wlan. But I am sorry to say that no better plan was evolved and consequently the success of the old plan has not been what it was in former years. In one case a definite plan is proposed for next year indicating that this year has not been wholly satisfying to the pastors themselves.

It is interesting on the other hand to note that most of the churches speak of encouraging work for the lower classes. Much has been done in two churches and a definite plan for rrganized attempt for these classes next year has been put forward by another worker.

Manepay Station

HE CHURCHES

Manepay Church

Additions during the year five. Membership 144

The Rev C.D.Velupillai for seven months of the year continued his most helpful ministry.It was a keen regret to me personally that he went to another church. But the common interest rather than the particular led us to consent to his transfer to the Tellipallai Church.

Rev F.M.Anketell accepted the call to the Manepay Church and in the five months of his work he has made a good beginning of active work We especially not his success in winning the attention and interest of the younger members of the church. His Sat morning class for growing children and specially interested persons has grown steadily, and now numbers about forty. The Junior C.E.Society carried on with the Christian children has has been of special value to these young people as was clearly shown by the part taken by them at a C.E.Rally held during the year at Uduvil.

Uduvil Church

Additions by profession of faith 36. Membershi 453

The roll is smaller this year than last owing to definite attempt to transfer members to other churches where they are living. Some have been dropped as there present whereabouts is not known. It is probable that this would not have been necessary if the transfers were made

Uduvil Church Contd.

regularly annually. I think the practise of dropping is not a desirable plan.

The church has continued to show much interest in the spiritual growth of its members. Family worship is carried on in most families. Several women do active work in the villages. Yet it is to be deplored that among others the Sabbath is not well kept.

Of the additions to the church 27 were from the Boarding School and 9 from the village. The helping Hand society carried on regularly each week has been helpful in gathering in some women of the lower classes.

Two influential members Dr Hitchcock and Mrs Lee were removed by death during the year.

The pastor reports that he has not been able to do the amount of evangelistic work in the village among the Non-Christians as he wished thro press of pastoral duties.

Navaly Church.

Additions on profession of faith 17. Membership 234

In July Rev Wm Joseph accepted a call to the pastorate of this church. His first annual report is exceedingly interesting.

He has reoprted the special amount of work done by the lay members as very gratifying. For instance of eleven

Navaly Church(contd)

different meetings held on the Sabbath nine are carried on by the lay men of the church. Besides this many meetings are held during week-night evenings by the same lay workers.

Several of those uniting with the church this year came from non-christian families and some with not a little persecution.

Those who come from the toddy drawing classes ask for some form of occupation that will enable them to make an honorable living apart from the temptation to intemperance associated with the old life. Some industrial training for these persons and especially for their children is surely possible . It is sure to bear much fruit if it can be opened.

The success of this church in reaching the villagers thro direct evangelistic work is still an encouraging feature of the work and one in which we would fain see more of the churches succeed in.

Panditerrippo Church.

Additions on profession of faith 4 Membership 78.

The grofth manifested in this church under its young and vigorous pastor is most encouraging.

The Christian fellowship of the members is much improved during the year. Several of the young people of the church htve been enrolled in our different Boarding Schools This is part of a definite plan carried to help several who had fallen into undesirable habits. This was necessary largely due to the fact that English primary education in the

largely due to the lack of facilities for primary English education in the village.If such could be formed it would be of great value.

Considerable work has been accomplished in putting down intemperance. The members of the church took hold with gratifying enthusiasm.

Crnsiderable interest has also been aroused in work for the lower classes. A definite plan for more organized effort in this direction calls for an assistant to the pastor in addition to the catechist already at work in the village. His fielh in wide and there is room for more workers to do throro evangelistic work.

Alaveddi Church.

Additions on profession of faith 1: Membership 51:

I cannot say that I think the work of this church has been encouraging. I fear the aged pastor by not residing with his flock is depriving them of his possible assistance. A change must soon be made for the better.

Regular meetings are reported and the financial condition of the congregation is encouraging.

A few members of the lower classes have begun to attend church regularly encouraged to do so by the meetings they regularly attend at Uduvil.. Some members of the church are active in teaching them the gospel message.

Sandilipay Church.

Additions on profession of faith 1.Membership 52

We regret that no regular pastor has yet been found for this church.

The catechist is not in good health,but continues to carry on his work at least regularly if not vi(-orously

The village school has suffered much from opposition and this has affected the Sunday School.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS

I am glad to report still better results in the work of Bible teaching in schools in my district.

Out of twenty three vernacular schools examined by my special committee of pastors twenty one passed over 50% of the pupils presented. Among these were several schools that presented more children that the avera.e no on the list or average daily attendance. The English school at Manepay also obtained ~~th~~ over 50% Of these twenty four schools ten passed over 90% ; seven between 75% and 90% and five between 50% and 75%.

As last year the schools that stand highest in the list as successful schools in the grvernment examinations are also the schools that rate highest in Bible Examination.

Rupees 277.50 were paid out as bonuses to the teachers. For bible portions,School visitor, Expenses of the examiners etc we paid the total sum of rupees 552.94. This sum of money was well spent but it lays a very heavy burden on the manager to find the most of it from special votes. We are grateful for the sum that was specially voted by the Board last year to help in this work. As helping me in this direction I would specially mention the grant thro the Congregational Churchesof Canada thro their Woman's Board of Missions

I am glad to report that two of my schools that were formerly largely in the hands of non-Christian teachers

VILLAGE SCHOOLN cont'd

are now completely in the hands of the mission with Christians teacher at the head. In one case it was accomplished by purchasing the land and building from the non-christian teacher and in the other by transfer of the school to our own property in the immediate neighbowhood and anH giving the old Non-Christian teacher a substantial bonus to obtain his good will and guarantee not to interfere in the work of the now Christian school. These two transactions were worth while but they cost the manager Rupees 530 of which the Mission was able to make a grant of only one hundred rupees. We have conuidence to believe that these schools will henceforth be stronger centres of Christian teaching. We have still two schools that are practically in the control of non-Christian teachers but both are friendly and Bible lessons are taught by one of these men and by a Crhistian assistant in the other. The property is supposed to belong to the Mission but there is confusion in the deeds owing to the fact that they were donation deeds only. We hope to gradually clear these of all dou,t of ownership and secure better work along Christian lines.

All my pastors report enthusiastically the improvement in the work of Bible teaching . One pastor who has recently come into the circle frankly declares that he was formerly opposed to the principle of bonuses for Bible teaching but

that he was converted to believe that it is a good working rule for the present situation after seeing the resuls of the trial in the schools of this division.

Some plan to lift it out of the uncertainties of dependence on Special Votes ought to be found, and we look forward with confidence to the time when a larger grant for the purpose will be given by the Board direct.

We are grateful to the help given by the Foman's Boar annually for work in the Girls' Schools. Without it we would feel the pinch even more than we do. So many things are asked of us by the Board of Education that we cannot use the Govt. Grant to accomplish.

REC'D JAN 21 1919

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REPORT OF WOMEN'S CONFERENCE FOR CHRISTIAN WORK

AT MANEPAY, CEYLON.

An Evangelistic Campaign in the Island of Ceylon and especially in the Peninsula of Jaffna differs much from one in a country where the story of the Gospel is new to most of the people. One hundred years of missionary influence here, preceded by 300 yrs formal Christian worship under the Portuguese and Dutch rulers of the country have so leavened the thought of the people that many of the truths of our Christian faith are familiar to them. The seed sowing has been done continuously for a long time. The plants have sprung up, have flowered and fruited. It is now nearly time for the harvest.

Evangelistic effort at this time takes the form of direct personal work beginning with every Christian of our community, aiming first to arouse them to a full appreciation of their duties, their privileges and their responsibility. The aim and effort of the evangelists now must be to lead our Christians into a deep and vital religious experience and wake them up to a compelling sense of responsibility for the salvation of their neighbours.

For a few years past ~~the~~ Jaffna Churches have shared in the special evangelistic campaigns, for a week each year, as planned by the Committee of the South India United Church. During the week of special prayer and big meetings, house to house visitation and personal work, the Christians took part and received great blessing. The follow-up work has been very important and in different localities has been pushed more or less with varying degrees of enthusiasm. But a week,- what is that? We must lead them to undertake sustained effort and lift them somehow to a higher plane of daily endeavour.

In June Sadhu Sunder Singh the Christian Sanyasi from North India came to Jaffna and preached to crowds of our people, Christian and Saivite. His influence was very good and led many Christians to long for a deeper experience and a more active service for Christ. We found a good many saying "we must do more Christian work."

Miss. Howland and I, we, planning especially for women, ~~then~~ prepared a pledge enumerating many kinds of Christian service from which each woman should be asked to choose her own special service, which she would promise to undertake regularly for one year. We made out the following list in consultation with several of the leading pastors and had 2,000 sheets printed with place for signature and date. We set before ourselves the goal of securing at least one thousand signatures in our various churc es.

The pledge card reads as follows:-

MY SERVICE

Trusting in divine help I promise for one year to undertake the kinds of service which I mark in the list below:

1. I will attend Sunday School regularly
2. I will teach in Sunday School
3. I will try to bring new pupils to the Sunday School
4. I will go to prayer meeting regularly
5. I will give regularly to the collection at sunday service
6. I will subscribe and give monthly to the church
7. I will have family prayers
8. I will teach children to pray
9. I will teach children to sing
10. I will teach children Bible verses
11. I will give daily to the mite box of the Women's Missionary Society with prayer for the work
12. I will attend the sewing meeting regularly
13. I will bring to meetings some who would not otherwise come
14. I will pray and work for the conversion of some individual
15. I will send my servants to meeting regularly and pray for their conversion
16. I will be one of ~~the~~ a band to do Gospel work in the villages
17. Every Sunday afternoon either alone or with others I will do Gospel work
18. I will try to be a peace maker
19. I will try to do for Jesus the kinds of service spoken of in Matthew 25 ~~verses~~ 35 to 40.

The problem that now arose was how best to present the pledges to the women to get them to sign; how to make them feel the importance of each item; how to inspire them with an ambition and strong desire to undertake new work. ~~Should it be by personal interviews with each of a thousand women? Should we have an all-day meeting at each of the twenty-two churches for discussion of these subjects?~~ We decided on a four days Conference for Christian Work at a Central place, Manepay. Printed notes of invitation ~~were~~ sent to every Church asking the women to come and stay the four days, and announcing that the noon meals would be free to all and night accommodations would be arranged for those coming from a distance.

We planned the programme basing the subjects on the pledges. We gave the first day to duties of the home, the second day, to the church and neighbourhood, the third day to the world. The fourth day was for consecration. For each subject we chose usually some layman or woman to speak who was conspicuously successful in that particular line. ~~A very few pastors were on programme.~~ The detailed subjects were

The spiritual life of the home, The training of children, How to keep the family healthy, Our duty to our servants, Women's Adorning, Being a good neighbour, Village Meetings, Personal Evangelism, Sunday School work, Prayer Meetings, Children's Meetings, Social Service, The World's need of Women's service, War Relief Sewing, Temperance and Systematic Giving. One period was given to the annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society with reports and an address on Prayer. The last half day was given to a Consecration meeting. The pledge slips were passed, ~~at the beginning of the meeting.~~ Eight pastors gave brief talks on ~~the various~~ subjects of the pledges. Then followed the observance of the Lord's Supper, a very impressive service. Then we had a testimony meeting in which the women, following each other in rapid succession spoke with deep feeling on the blessings they had received and their resolutions for work for the Master. At the close a Committee of young women with pencils helped the older women who could not see without glasses and all present signed the slips marking the special kinds of service which they would undertake.

The attendance was over 300 and the women came from twenty different churches. Very comfortable resting rooms were provided in a near-by bungalow. ~~The women were unanimous in saying that this was the best meeting they ever attended.~~ The printed invitations had contained a request that the women come plainly dressed without jewels; and this feature of the meeting was a real help to the spiritual tone of the assembly.

Altogether it was a wonderful meeting, and the women were greatly inspired and roused by it. Now we are following it up by securing pledges from ~~the~~ others who did not attend. In the more distant churches from which there was but a small delegation we are planning to have an all day meeting repeating in a condensed form the main topics of the Conference.

~~The pastors are very~~ happy to have this great impetus given to the various lines of church work. We ~~are now~~ hearing on all sides of the greatly increased attendance at Sunday School and all kinds of prayer meeting, and new activity in village evangelistic work.

We are planning to organize A Women's League for Christian Service with Secretaries for each principal department, as Sunday School work, Temperance, Red Cross Sewing, Home and Village Evangelism, etc. We aim to develop leadership in the Tamil women.

There is a great store house of latent energy in our educated Christian women. We want to let it loose, rouse and harness it for efficient work. We are very happy to see that already a successful beginning has been made. It is largely in the hands of women to Christianise the country. We must set them at it.

Miss. Howland, Mr. Brown and I went to Manepay early in July and took up our residence there for two months for the purpose of evangelistic work at that Centre and in the places round about. Although we were interrupted by a Motor accident which laid us up a few weeks still we managed to make pastoral calls on all the christian and half christian families and closed with the Conference the last week of August.

Clara P. Brown.

JUN 12 1911

Tellippalai Station, 1910.

The work of the station for the past year was characterized mainly by difficult situations, due in some measure, at least, to change of workers.

The station was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Ward until October, when the Rev. J.H.Dickson and family returned from furlough and took up their former duties at Tellippalai.

The event of outstanding importance to the Tellippalai church was the resignation of Pastor Veeragatty, to accept the call of the Vaddukkoddai church, and the calling of the Rev. C.D.Velluppillai from Manepay to fill the vacancy. His coming seems to have given satisfaction to most of the members of the church, and it is hoped and expected that his ministry will be of real value in building up the church in every way.

The catechist in charge of South Erlaly church, Mr. John Murugasu, in April was sent by the Council to a new field and A.Seevaratnam was appointed to the South Erlaly church. There was pretty strong opposition on the part of some members of the church to his being sent there, and this, complicated by certain unwise acts on the part of his predecessor, rendered his path a bit thorny. Democracy is still new to many of our church members and one must expect to find some difficulties arising occasionally in the management of the business of the local church. These unpleasant experiences will tend to disappear with greater experience in right business methods, and with the growth of vital Christian experience.

At Kangesanturai, also, there has been a change, Rev. F.

Anketell having been called to the Manepay church. Mr. Collette, a man from outside our own field, was appointed to the Kangesanturai work, and has shown commendable zeal in the performance of his duties.

North Erlaly has gone on much as usual.An effort is being made to complete the collection of funds for a church building, and with sufficient success to warrant the beginning of the work of building soon. Considerable interest has been awakened through the Christian Endeavor Society which undertook work in the different day schools.

One of the most noteworthy events of the year was the baptism of the catechist's father, and his admission to the church in February. He is now about 80 years old and has always been a leader of the Saivite community. His wife became a Christian some years ago, and now the prayers of his wife and the Christians among his children and grand-children have been answered in his accepting Christ in the closing days of his life.

The grant from the Board of a small sum to assist in Bible instruction in the schools made it possible to attempt more systematicinstruction in Christian truth. The plan was bugun rather late in the year, so that a full year's work was impossible, but the effort was worth while as showing that much more can be done than we have been doing in the past.

The Training School had a peaceful, and on the whole, prosperous year. The grant obtained at the August examination is the

highest in the history of the school. The staff, however, will never be all that it ought to be until there is in it at least one graduate of the Training College.

The Anglo-vernacular school at Kangesanturai furnishes a problem of some difficulty, owing partly to the unscrupulous opposition of the Saivite school, and partly to the postponement of the examination, which of necessity caused an increase in the deficit. There is every reason to believe, that the school will in time pay its way.

The Tellippalai English school has been passing through a serious crisis, due to the starting of a rival school in the near neighborhood by the former head-master. There are indications that the school will ultimately regain its former attendance, but the financial loss of the present exodus will be large.

A summary of the statistics for the year are given below.

No. of church members received during 1910,	29
" " " " lost " "	19
Net gain	10
" " Adherents	117
" " children on the rolls of the schools	1731
" " these children who are from Christian homes	79
" " children in Sunday Schools	551
" " teachers " " "	41
Total money contributed for all purposes	Rs. 1970.70

REC'D SEP 3 1918

Tellippallai Station.

We ar e living in difficult times times when everything mundane seems to ring with a note of uncertainty and this has been reflected in the work of this station during the past year. Of the fifteen years I have been in charge, this is the year which has been most unsatisfactory. Only seven members were received on confession of faith; the membership dropped 19' the income of all the churches decreased; one is considerably in debt; our school grants dropped over Rs 2,300 or 23%; our school fees decreased about Rs 400; one of our schools was wip ed out by Hindu opposition and the attendance in our Boarding School has fallen seriously.

But God is on the throne and we trust Him though everything looks dark and menacing. In spite of the "Dark Ages" of its history, the Church of God has not ceased to make progress and while in no sense minimizing the seriousness of our slow progress and the actual decline of the past year, I am still wholly optimistic and confident.

It is important that we fairly face the fact that one of the results of Christian Mission work in this Distri ct has been to arouse Hinduism to a realization that its supremacy is definitely challenged. The indifference of the past that scorned defence and felt so secure that no effort was deemed necessary to conserve its position has changed. Our monopoly of education is past, our Y.M.C.A. As are matched Y.M.H.A.As; our Christian student camps by Hindu student Camps; out Christian Social Service wrok by Hindu Social Service efforts- Christian schools and Colleges rub elbows all over Jaffna and our Christian press is not permitted to forget that a vigorous Hindu journalism reads and watches all we do. The atmosphere is charged with Hindu apologetics and a determined, agressive spirit which demands the best we have- and I for one read in the lesson of the past year a clear indication that God is calling us to a fresh realization that every emergency is a divine invitation to draw on the great storehouse of his omnipotent power

Tellipalai Station

to consider well the path by which we have travelled, the means we are employingto win the peopleand our own personal relation to the wo work and the workers. I am afraid that in our zeal for organization and efficiency,we have not sufficiently realized that after all God's power in and through us personally counts more than all else- common place I know but as commonly forgotten. For this reason the decreasing number of our vernacular schools may be a blessing in disguise if it releases us from routine office work and enables us to concentrate our attention on less work and at the same time resume the lost touch with the people which all of us recognise and mourn.

The Church at Tellippallai transferred over twenty members who have gone to other churches and so it reports a decrease in membership. The income was about Rs 250/- less than last year but nevertheless Rs 350/- was pai d on the building debt reducing it to Rs600/-. We feel keenly the loss of the Normal School which was transferred to the C.M.S field last year in order to form a Union Normal School, in that the older boys are no longer available for the village Sunday School work and helping in the moonlight meetings in the villages. The income of the church has also been reduced, but a good s spirit prevai ls and a braach between two of the prominent members was healed during the year.The pastor is an exceptional preacher,a constant reader and a man of many excellent qualities.

The Church at North Erlalay has laboured under the disadvantage of having a non-resident catechist who has been in poor health with the natural result that the work has not had attention it deserved. But one can forgive him much because of nearly 35 years of preeminent- ly faithful service in whi ch direct personal work has been a consp icuous feature of hi s service. The stine walls of the church

still invite a roof and servi ces are heldin the stone school building adjacent. Practically the whole membership is either Mission employees or their dependents. It is a needy but a very stony didtrict whose people are noted for thei r quarrelsome proclivities.

The church at South Erlalay is in another difficult field where accessions on confession are rare. There is a stone building badly needing to be complated. The catechist is a former teacher who was never a success and though a "good" man is without force or energy and never should have been admitted to his present position

I have just been looking over t he list of those in charge of our churches; 21 men- one third of them are inefficient perosns of whom very little can be expected; we need desparately and I believe are getting gradually a higher type of men in our work, a process in which Bangalore and Pasumali Seminaries are greatly assisting us.

Our educational work is every year becoming more difficult because of long years of neglect and failure to establish it on a bais where i it could have some reasonable chance to withstand Hindu attacks. I beli eve that our lack of a higher grade of teacher coupled with our wretched school buildings is chi efly responsible for this. Consider fo fo r a moment that wehave not a single village teacher who gets Rs 30/- per month and yet many of these men count BX to 20 to 30 years of service. We start our Normal graduates on Rs 12/- to 15 per month whereas the Hindus are paying Rs 18/- to 25 to the same class of men. Worse still our salaries are liable to violent fluctuations because of mnay conditions quite beyond the control of the teacher-sickness of the children or unreasonably severe inspectors for example and having no other resources, we reduce the salaries of teachers so that no teacher has any assurance that after years of faithful work he may not suddenly be reduced in salary to a point where he cannot support

his family. Is it then surprising that after afew years of facing such conditions our best teachers and re ign and enter other work where they immediatly double, or in some cases I have known, Quintuple their salaries. Even supposing our teachers get regularly the salaries which under normal conditions we are able to pay, they are hardly enough to keep soul and body together and utterly inadeqaute for trained men. We have no money to supplement salaries, for every cent we can scrape together goes to buildi ngs and equipment. Therefore when Hindus schools rise with a fine stone buildings and excellent equipment with teachers adequately paid, our school have little chance gainst such opposition. A Hindu said to me recently; "Your mud school buildings are behind the times - we like to have our children go to nice looking schools". I should be most sorry to convey the idea that our teachers are sordid and mercenary- on the contrary after long years of close contact I believe they face conditions that would take the heart out of most of us with a fortitude that is truly heroic- all the more so because an obscure, unrecognized heroism.

During the year aur Chunnakam Tamil day school had to be closed because the Hindus succeeded in emptyi ng the school of all the children by an unscrupulous campaign of threats and house to house visits to parents of our pupils. Such violent opposition is not common. The fight herehas been going on more than fi ve years- first the Hindus took all our high caste children and then when we managed to fill the school up with low castes whom the Hindus had not previously deigned to take into their school, they put up a separate building adjacent to their school and by threats took all our low caste children to their school. What happened here is an excellent example of my remarks above- a wretched cow shed for a school; inefficient underpaid teachers; the whole plant unsatisfactory and a vertual invitation to the Hindus to put in a first

class school. I cannot recall a single case among the considerable number of schools we have lost during the past 20 years, where an r adequate building and efficient staff has succumbed to such opposition. When the Hindu s see we are efficient and vigorous they le us alone; but where we proclai m our weekness by outward and visible signs that cannot be mistaken, they are not slow to take advantage of the situation.

The compulsory school ordiance came into operatio n near the close of the year and brought to all our schools a considerable increase in attendance so that in spite of the closing of the school noted above with one hundred children, the attendance on Dec.31st 1917 showe an increase of 234 or a total on the rolls 2,072. During the year we combined two schools which were close to other schools, with I believe good results. The combinations at least relieved us of the necessity of putting up two new buildings and transferred the children to good stone buildings. We have some other combinations in view, for it is becoming increasingly clear that we cannot hope to provide good building s and efficient staffs for all our 111 Tamil day schools, 13 of which are in thi s district and only 4 of which have good buildings. The Director of Education held two conferences with the gentlemen of our Mission relative to this matter during the year and the subject is still under discussion with the probability that an early agreement will be reached between Government and ourselves.

Our two English Schools suffered a heavy reduction in Government grant because a new inspector with modern ideas refused to accept the grade of work we are doing. I heartily approve the attitude he took and the results were at once app arent in a very gre tly improved quality of work. I wish to observe here that I have a growing convict-ionthat we should and can retrieve to some extent our losses in vernacul

vernacular schools by strengthening our English work and thereby reati ning a vital beld on the education of this land. The Roman Catholics in several districts of the Island are taking precisely this view and for strategy and statemanship we have still much to learn from these superenti ne doves.

The Bible lessons have been faithfully taught in all our schools and we have now added a small hand book on temperance for regular instruction once a week. Our p astor and the two catechists have regularly examined the schools in religious knowledge according to a printed programme, every other month and at the close of the year distributed among the teachers the ususal Rs 400/- provided by the First Congrgational Church, Detroit, according to merit as shown in the work done. This proves a welcome addition to the slender salaries of fai thful teachers and removes the temptation to neglect Bible instruction because Government does not pay grant for it.

The Boy's Boarding school at Tellippallai is now reduced to 30 boy against about 65 when the Training School was still with us and the indications point strongly in the direction of still further shrinkage in attendance. The causes I have recounted in every report for many yearsand are indicated in what I have above written of the miserable st status of our teachers and the pittances which we pay them.
We cannot expect parents to send boys for training for a profession where faithful work and skill does not bring even a living wage and whe where the teacher after a life of delfdenying service comes down to old age with no pension and nothing laid by. Under modern conditions with Government insisting on higher standards of efficiency it is becoming increasingly difficult to reatin teachers beyond sixty and we have no funds to provide even a modest retiring allowance. For many years we have urged these facts on the Board with some result we

gratefully admit, but still we face a problem of such magnitude that unless energetic action is speedily taken we shall loose most of our educational work. If we cannot keep up our Boys Boarding School, if it shrinks gradually to extinction, we shall have no boys to train as teachers and without teachers all our money spent on buildings is obviously wasted. We need immediately, in my judgment, an addition to our annual grant from the Board of about Rs 50/- per school for each of our 85 vernacular schools to supplement salaries and provide some beginnings for a pension fund. The dark clouds gathering about our educational work for many years are beginning to break into a storm there is still time to save a large- the best portion of our work- but if we delay much longer I feel certain we shall witness the almost total loss of our elementary educational work with results which all of us must regard as deplorable. The Union Training School at Kopay in the C.M.S field has resulted in saving us considerable expenditure at Tellippallai, but the absence of the missionary supervision at Kopay has ~~XXXXXXXX~~ resulted in alessened Christian influence which is particularly regrettable when we remember that whereas all the students were formerly Christian in our own school at Tellippallai,, now that the Hindus are admitted and constitute half of the whole number in the Union School more than ever is a strong Christian influence essential. Without a resident missionary and constant supervision this has not been realized and constitutes a grave defect in the scheme.

The Press has enjoyed a fair moment of prosperity in spite of abnormal conditions caused by the war. The Bible Society was unable to give us any work because they could not procure paper and therefore the number of pages printed dropped from 6,886;588 in 1914 to 5,835;515 in 1915, 4;849;636 in 1916 to 3,129,209 in 1917 and with

the war still continuing and prices rising, printing is becoming so exp ensive that nothing but essential work can be undertaken. We ha have regretfully been obliged to increase the prices of our school bo oks and retrench in every possible way to meet the necessities of th the times. Our new carpenter shop with its power planer and circular saw has enabled us to turn out work more cheaply than ever and we are now abl e to provide modern individual desks for our schools.

Our Mission paper "The Morning Star" has had a year of unexpected porsperity in spite of war conditions and after paying all i increased charges for printi ng and miscellaneous items, we added considerably toits working cash balance. The paper has now completed seven years under Mission management and demonstrated that it can pay its way and maintain an independent Christian attitude. We have in Jaffna three Roman Catholic and five Hindu papers so that a vigorous Protestant organ is a necessity for our Christian community, and I believe, if we may judge by the respectful attention paid to the utterances of the "Morning Star" that it has fulfilled at least a fair measure of that mission. I have enjoyed greatly my work in connection with it and can hand it over to my successor with a clear conscience.

JUN 12 1911

Uduppitty Girls' Boarding School
Report. 1910.

The first term of the year, which is the last of the school year, there were 48 pupils. As there was no eighth standard we lost none by graduating. They all passed in sewing and there were no failures in the Government examination in March. Considering there was no eighth standard the Rs 1001.00 of grant earned was very good.

The second term the school was crowded with 62 pupils and when we had an epidemic of influenza and dysentery it was impossible to isolate anyone and some serious cases had to be sent home.

The third term there were 60 and the general health of the girls was good, though one nearly died in the hospital from pneumonia, but we were thankful she was spared to us.

Two great anxieties burdened us during the year, one lest Mr Clarence our head-master should leave us, and the other the certainty of debt on account of high prices of food stuffs. Though we know that the churches

would gain by Mr Clarence joining the pastorate we cannot help feeling thankful for his decision to stay with the school and use his strong Christian influence in moulding the character of our girls.

Though we tried our best to make eight rupees do the work of twelve in the boarding department we fully realized our fears of a debt at the end of the year, and were it not for the help of friends it would be more than the Rs 400.00 presented to the Mission

We are grateful to the W. B. M. for the $ 200.00 yearly grant. We should not be able to run the school without it.

The people find it hard to spend much on their girls' education in this backward part of the country, but we have come to the conclusion that we shall have to charge a little higher fees.

As we had an eighth standard after the examination in March it necessitated our having another teacher and Miss Rosaline Rasammuthu Ramapathipillai who passed the teachers' training examination at Uduvil in 1908 was secured and done satisfactory work. It is good to see the girls develop in character. There is joy in thinking of

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one girl and another who is doing better than before, of one girl who used to steal and lie and try to get other girls into trouble, of whom no complaint has been made this year, and she is doing better in her studies also; of another who halted long between two ways, her relatives calling her to the old way and a good Christ marriage Christ calling her to give up all for Him, but we could see determination growing in her face to take her stand with Christ and when she went home for the December vacation she said she would join the Church next term if she died for it. It is interesting to watch the little ones of the fourth and fifth standards developing so rapidly until before we know it, they are graceful young women of the eighth standard whom we think of as pillars of the school and we don't know how we can spare them when they graduate. Nine girls joined the Church during the year and there were about 20 in the inquirer's class in November.

Just at the close of the year the good news came from the W. B. M. that a gift from a friend had made it possible to grant our request for $500.00. to build a house for our head-master. In the hope that the money would

somehow come Mr Clarence has been busy all the year replacing the old mud hut with a good stone house that the white ants cannot eat up in a few months. It has three rooms and a good verandah front and back and is going to be just what he needs. The $ 500.00. will be enough to finish it and the mud walled kitchen at the back and clear up the compound. So we feel thankful as we face the new year.

Rec'd JUN 12 1911

UDUPIDDI STATION.

Missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. W.E.Hitchcock.

Pastor, Rev.J.M.Sanders, Udupiddi.

Licensed Preachers, Mr.E.T.Williams, Atchuvely.
" V.A.Varitamby, Varany.
" V.M.John, Kudattanai.

Catechist, Mr. S.Thevathasan, Udupiddi.

Teacher-Catechist,Mr.S.Vallipuram, Tondaimannar.

Colporter, Mr. John Stickney.

Bible Women, Mrs.Laura Anderson, Udupiddi.
B.S. " Charlotte Arumugam, "
" Mary Thuraiappa, "
" Rachel Alvaypillai, "
B.S. " Julia Edward, Atchuvely.
" Emily Charles, "
B.S. " Harriet Ponnampalam, Varany.
" Annapillai Lawrence, " (7 months)
B.S. " Chinnachy Kathiramu, Kudattanai.

Note. Those marked B.S. were supported by the Ceylon Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Teachers:- men 48, women 21, total 69.

3 Churches, 1 Girls' Boarding School, 2 English schools, 24 vernacular day schools.

The three Churches in this field are:

Udupiddi, Pastor Rev. J.M.Sanders. Membership 107 of whom 7 were admitted on profession of faith this year.

Atchuvely, Preacher Mr. E.T.Williams. Membership 67, 1 admitted on profession of faith.

Varany, Preacher Mr. V.A.Varitamby. Membership 67, 5 admitted on profession of faith.

For a portion of Varany Church a preacher, Mr. V.M.John, is stationed at Kudattanai and holds services in the schoolhouse. This is only about two miles from Varany in a straight line but is separated by a lake through which carts can pass only in the dry season. Most of the year it requires a journey of four or five miles to reach the place. The present preachers were sent to their respective places the first of April. The first three months of the year the preacher at Varany was Mr.S.A.Seevaratnam who also carried on the work at Kudattanai. He had been in Varany more than twenty-five years, but in putting a new worker at Kudattanai it was thought best to change at Varany also.

Some of the members of Atchuvely Church live at Tondaimannar, more than three miles away. A majority of these would not be able to attend church regularly at Atchuvely, and one of the school masters, Mr. S.Vallipuram, who has been studying to prepare himself for catechist's work, was employed to preach at Tondaimannar in the girls' school house and do such work as he could find time for.

The first half of the year Atchuvely had its pastor, Rev .

S.R.Hitchcock. He was called to go to the Islands, a home mission field, to succeed tha late Rev.C.M.Sanders, and left at the end of June. The present preacher was asked to come the first of August, but on account of the serious illness of his son he could only take the Sunday services until October, when he moved his family there. Doubtless the work suffered on account of having no resident worker for three months. But the Church seems now in a fair way to prosper.

The spiritual growth of both the Udupiddi and Varany Churches is hindered by a spirit of disunion among the members. There seems to be a suspicion of one another's motives in whatever is done. However, the pastor succeeded in enlisting volunteer workers for carrying on special work for a week in different villages when many appeared to be sincere inquirers and promised to attend church, but only a few of them came to the church services. No less than 23 are considered by the pastor as sincere inquirers at the end of the year. It is to be hoped that these may be brought in during the coming year. The admissions this year have been wholly from the Boarding School.

Those received to the Varany Church were all from Kudattanai where interest had been specially shown the year before, which led to sending a special preacher to that place. The people of Kudattanai are largely fishers and are uneducated but they are quite ready to listen to the preaching of the gospel when it is brought to them. Unfortunately, many of the men are absent for several months of the year fishing on the coast of the

mainland, so that they are not so easily reached. On the whole it seems that if there could be more visiting from house to house in all the villages the many who are interested to listen might be led to trust in the Savior. As it is, they do not hear often enough to lead them to take any step to break away from their old customs and superstitions.

Education. To many the education of the young with the opportunity of impressing the truth in their minds seems to be the most hopeful part of the work. But, alas! we have no means of increasing this work though there are numerous places where schools might be started if we had the money to support them. The English schools, one at Udupiddi and one at Atchuvely, are just about self-supporting as the boys pay tuition. But in the vernacular schools little is given in addition to the Government grant which is not sufficient to pay salaries that will serve to secure good teachers, except in the larger schools. So we have to employ teachers who depend partly on other means of support and so spend only the required minimum of time in the school. The 24 day schools of this field received over Rs.6700 of grant for the year. If I had one third as much to add to it for schools it would be one of the best ways, I think, of getting an influence over the rising generation. As it is, the Hindus and the Catholics are starting schools where we ought to have had them.

The attempt was made this year to improve the teaching of the Scripture lessons by providing for special examinations by the pastor and preachers as well as inspection by a school visitor,

with a result payment to the teachers according to the percentage of scholars who passed, similar to the plan reported by Dr. Scott last year. In Uduppiddi and Atchuvely the results were satisfactory, but in Varany they were disappointing. The schools there are most of them small and in several the teachers live a long distance from the school. I expect to try the plan again this year and hope to have better percentages in those schools.

CHAVAKACHCHERI STATION.

Missionary in charge, Mr. W.E.Hitchcock, Udupiddi.

Pastor, Rev.R.P.Bryant, Chavakachcheri.

Licensed Preacher, Mr. C.W.K.Danforth, Nunavil.

Catechist, Mr. Wm. Vaitilingam, Usan.

Bible Women, Mrs. Sarah Thevasagayam, Chavakachcheri.

B.S. " Rasamma Levi, " (4 months)

" Jane Samuel, " (5 months)

B.S. " Rebecca Vaitilingam, Usan.

" Ponnachy Vallipuram, "

" Elizabeth Timothy, Nunavil.

B.S. " Anna Murugasu, "

" Jane Karthigasu, Madduvil.

Note. Those marked B.S. were supported by the Ceylon Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Teachers: men39, women 9, total 48.

2 Churches, 1 English school, 20 Vernacular day schools.

The Churches in this field are: -

Chavakachcheri, Pastor Rev.R.P.Bryant. Membership 110 of whom 10 were added on profession of faith this year.

Nunavil, Preacher Mr.C.W.K.Danforth. Membership 36.

No additions this year.

At Usan there is a church building and a catechist, Mr. Wm.Vaitilingam,has been stationed there , but it is a part of Chavakachcheri Church. Being six miles away it is necessary to have the communion service held there, as well as the ordinary Sunday

services. If we had a young pastor to go there, it would be well to organize it as a separate Church.

The Chavakachcheri Church is now united in its pastor and in addition to the ten new members there are fourteen inquirers. The pastor has a class for inquirers and has been very active in arranging moonlight meetings. This is a large field for work and the prospect is most encouraging.

Nunavil is a weak Church, there being very few members besides the families of the teachers. The preacher has held services on Sunday afternoons at Madduvil, about two miles away, as the members residing there find it difficult to come so far over a sandy road. He conducts a children's class and reports that two of the children are ready for joining the Church but because they are young - ten and eleven - the Church committee has deferred them. The Church register had been neglected for years, but this year six were dismissed by letter to other Churches and seven others, not heard from, were dropped, so that the membership on the rolls is much less than reported last year but those living in the parish are the same.

Education. Very much the same can be said of the school work here which I said about the Udupiddi field. The grants of the 20 schools amount to about Rs.5200, while from America I get less than 300. I started a new school in the Usan district in 1909 in a village where there was no school within about two miles . The land was given but I had to build the house at a cost of about Rs.80 and then provide furniture for about

half as much more and support a teacher for nearly two years before I could get a grant. Now there are about 60 boys learning h there who might otherwise have no education at all. More money is needed that other villages may be supplied with schools; which gives also a favorable opening for the work of the catechist

Rec'd MAY 1 9 1913

Uduppiddy Station, 1912.

Uduppiddy Stationincludes an area of approximately 288 square miles, extending from sea to sea, and from Salt River very nearly to the end of Jaffna. Under the system of intensive cultivation attempted by the American Mission in Jaffna, a vast amount of travel is involved in securing anything in the nature of effective supervision of this field, necessitating occasional journeys of fifty miles in a day. A plentiful supply of coral limestone in conjunction with a benign and paternal government has resulted in a system of traversable roads. Add to the above prescription a second hand motor car that willrun most of the time, and you have a fair solution of the transit problem.

In this field there are six organized churches, three of which are self-supporting and self-governing. The other three receive a small sum monthly from the local Congregational Council, and are more or less under the supervision of the station missionary. Besides the churches, there are four other places where regular religious services are held. The total membership of the six churches is 404, adherents 216. There are twenty-three Sunday Schools with an attendance of 1062.

The work of the churches was of variable quality-- some good and some very poor. Nunavil was one of the few churches in all the Mission reporting adult conversions from Hinduism. One of these was a former class mate of the preacher. Score one in favor of the preacher for seeking out his old friend and winning him, and one for the Boarding Schools where such friendships are formed. However, in spite of the addition of six new members on profession of faith, the total membership at the close of the year was less by four than at the beginning, owing to losses by death, suspension and removal.

Chavagacherry church is doing well under Pastor Bryant's leadership. A beginning has been made in utilizing the rank and file of the church in practical Christian service. The Women's Sewing Society has undertaken to help two girls to attend the Boarding school. The Sunday School is efficiently and even enthusiastically carried on by a lay member who is not a Mission agent. There is no doubt that this policy, if persisted in, will result in a live church, which will be able to do something worth while in the way of service to the community and in effective evangelism. These small beginnings lead one to believe that there are resources within many of our local churchessufficient, under the blessing of God, to make them irre-

Uduppiddy Station Ceylon

sistible, if once they should catch the vision of a community regen-
erated through the lives of Christ's followers. The membership at
Chavagacherry would have shown a net gain but for the fact that forty-
eight members were transferred to Usan, a daughter church, which be-
gan its existence as a separate organization on August 29th, 1912.
The youngster has started well, and, with a little assistance in the
way of nourishment for a few years, and occasional doses of adviceand
perhaps discipline, it should thrive and make a place for itself in
the sun. Usan is a malarial district. It is certain that the preach-
er will continue to be handicapped by sickness so long as he is com-
pelled to live in a mud house. Usan church is a child of the Mission
quite as much as of Chavagacherry church, and the least that we can
do honorably is to give it a start in the world-- a sort of dowry--
by helping them to build a stone parsonage.

Varany church is on a journey through the wilderness. A member-
ship of seventy is reported, but not more than twenty are to be
found at communion--eight at the church and twelveat Kuddathanai.
Many of the people of Kuddatthanai are fishermen and part of the
year they go to other places along the coast in pursuance of their
slippery trade. This makes work in their behalf rather irregular.
Yet, on the whole, Kuddatthanai is one of the most favorable com-
munities in the whole station for direct evangelistic effort. For
a desciption of conditions at Varany itself one must turn to Paul's
trenchant pen. In writing to the Galatians he uses the expression,
"ye bite and devour one another". That expression will serve very
well in the present case. No doubt things will soon take a turn for
the better.

Achuvely has had a good year , even though the net loss of eight
members seems to indicate slackness. The losses were unusually large--
six being transferred to other churches and four having died.
Of the latter, one was the church treasurer, to whom the successful
financing of the church in the past was largely due.

Uduppiddy church managed to keep its work going regularly in
spite of the fact that Pastor Sanders was not able to perform his
duties part of the year. The village evangelistic meetings had to
be given up entirely, and the latter part of the year the church ser-
vices were conducted alternately by Mr. Clarence of the Boarding
School, and Mr. Thevathasan the catechist. Pastor Sanders' death
has affected the people deeply. He may not have been a brilliant
preacher, but so far as my experience goes, there are very few of
our Christian men with less of dross in their make-up.

There is no one to take his place. His going makes still more urgent the need for more young men being secured to be trained for the pastorate.

The membership result in all the six churches for the year is a net loss of four members. Yet there has been good work done, and some, I feel sure, have grown in Christian character, especially at Uduppiddy through the quiet Christian fortitude with which the Pastor endured his fatal illness.

It is interesting to note that of the 404 members of the church in the station under my charge, 112 are receiving salaries for helping to propagate the faith-- that is to say, about one third of the members are Mission employees. This one third, though poor, contributes more than two thirds of the entire income of the churches. Probably a similar condition exists in the other parts of the Americam mission.

A large share of the missionary's time on the Uduppiddy station is taken up with the management of schools. There are forty-seven schools under my management. Of these, thirty-six are mixed schools--i.e. both boys and girls-- four are boys' schools, six are girls' schools, and one is a Girls' Boarding School. The total number of children on the rolls is 3804. This includes fifty-eight in the Girls' Boarding School, of whom more than half are Christians. Of the 3746 children in the day schools only seventy-six are from Christian homes. If our duty were simply to provide education for our Christian children, our task would be comparatively light. The last school census showed that one half of the schools under my management do not contain a single Christian child.

To provide instruction for this army of childrenthere are one hundred fifteen teachers. Thirty-five of these, or nearly one third, are Hindus. This fact, coupled with the meagre equipment and low ideals of many of the Christian Vernacular teachers, may account for the slow progress of our work in these outlying districts.

One thing seems clear. To go on as we are now going in this needy field means dry rot, with possible eventual defeat. Three ways out may be suggested. (1) A vigorous evangelistic campaign by missionaries who have special aptitude for such work and who are set free to do that work and nothing else. (2) A really aggressive campaign carried on by one or more pastors who are able to enlist some of the stronger church members in the work. (3) The

raising up of teachers of such training and consecration that they shall be the power for righteousness in the villages that they have a chance to be. The third measure suggested it is possible for us in some measure to carry out. It is to be hoped that we shall not be content with anything less than the best.

It is also my settled conviction that a boarding school on an industrial basis planted in the midst of the large population in the neighborhood of Chavagacherry would be one of the surest means of raising up a self-respecting and worthy Christian community.

REC'D SEP 3 1918

UDUPIDDI STATION REPORT FOR 1917.

Missionaries: Mr. and Mrs. W.E.Hitchcock.

Pastors: Rev. F.Anketell, Rev. E.T.Williams.

Catechists: Messrs. S.Thevathasan, S.S.Vallipuram, S.Ponniah, and E.K.Yesuthasan, and J.K.Kanapathipillai.

Colporter: Mr. John Stickney.

Bible Women: Mrs. Laura Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Henry, Mrs. Julia Kathiresvelu, Mrs. S.Ponniah, Mrs. F.A.Muttuvelu, Mrs. Chinnachy Kathergama, Mrs. K.Joshua, and Mrs. Harriet Ponnampalam.

3 Churches, 252 members.

2 English schools, 8 teachers, 171 pupils.

1 Anglo-vernacular Girls' Boarding School, 5 teachers & matron, 61 pupils.

22 Vernacular Day Schools, 67 teachers, 2448 pupils.

The work this year has been carried in much the same way as last year and with the same workers except the change of one of the catechists, Mr. E.K.Yesuthasan being employed for nine months instead of Mr. P.Vaitalingam who worked only six months in this field last year. There was a three days' conference at Point Pedro in June which was a source of inspiration to those who attended, followed by a week of special evangelistic work. A good number of the lay members of the churches took part in the work and we hoped for a continuance of the same helpful spirit through the year. But, unfortunately, most of the efforts ceased soon after the week of special work was over, and there seems to be but little accomplished for the upbuilding of the Church.

THE CHURCHES.

Udupiddi. Pastor, Rev. F.Anketell, members, 113.

The work of this parish was carried on as usual with rather more attention to the Sunday School work. 5 Sunday Schools were kept up in schoolhouses besides the one in the church. Altogether

there was an enrollment of nearly 1,000, and interesting exercises were carried out in celebration of Christmas.

The additions to the Church on profession of faith were 5, all from the Girls' Boarding School.

The pastor had been called for two years, and the two years were completed the first of August. Nothing was done, however, about terminating his services until about that time. Then the efforts of some members to bring about a change in the pastorate led to much opposition and personal bitterness to the pastor in the latter part of the year, and he at last resigned, the resignation to take effect at the end of January, 1918. The bitter feelings which were aroused in the latter months of the year were a hindrance to the good influence of the Church.

Atchuveli. Pastor, Rev. E.T.Williams, members 73.

There are few independent members living in the parish; that is, the resident members are to a large extent the school teachers who are dependent on the salaries paid them by the Mission. A good number assisted in the work of the special week of evangelism, but soon after the pastor, who has worked here for seven years, went away on a furlough. It was expected when he went that he would be away three weeks, but he asked for an extension, and was absent nearly two months. With the pastoral work thus interrupted the life of the Church languished, and no additions to the Church are reported. There are Sunday Schools in several of the schoolhouses, and a celebration of Christmas for the children was held.

Varany. Catechist, Mr. S.Ponniah, members 66.

The first three months of the year Mr. Ponniah had to carry on the work at Kudattanai as well as at Varany, as he had done during the last half of the previous year. But in April Mr. E. K.Yesuthasan came to Kudattanai after completing his course of training at Pasumalai Theological School. He took hold of the work with energy and a number of inquirers were found out, some of whom have been baptized. The people of the villages are very poor, but there is encouragement in the work. A severe type of

fever was prevalent in the first part of the year and caused numerous deaths in the village, among whom were some of our church-members.. The number of members living in Varany is small but the church services have been regularly maintained and the support of the catechist at Kudattanai is the only help given to the Church from the Council. At Nagercoil, also, the teacher is paid in part by the Woman's Mission for catechetical work. The Sunday School here is flourishing. Likewise Sunday Schools are sustained both at Kudattanai and Kudattanai West, while the children from Varany North come to Varany church for Sunday School

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The schools form an important part of the work in every part of the field. The introduction of the compulsory education law near the close of the year has brought up the number of pupils attending in many of the schools until the buildings are too crowded and there is urgent need of more funds to enlarge the schools and employ the additional teachers needed.

In the Udupiddi field there are 22 vernacular day schools in which are 1493 boys and 955 girls, a total of 2448. This is an increase over last year of about 150 boys and 250 girls. Our Mission has been trying for more than 90 years to induce the people to educate their girls, and the Government has encouraged female education to some extent, but not till now has the necessity of sending girls to school been felt by many of the people. We hope that with the increase of education there will be a decrease of superstition and that the truth will find a more ready acceptance. But as the grants from Government do not meet the expenses of the schools, the larger the number of children who attend school, the greater the burden for the upkeep of the educational work.

In the two English schools there are 171 pupils. The requirements keep increasing so that it is increasingly difficult to satisfy the Inspectors, and it is also difficult to find well qualified teachers for these primary schools as the demand for

trained teachers exceeds the supply. We have had in the Atchuveli school too large a number for the size of the schoolroom, so we are building two more class rooms and a teacher's room. We are hoping to collect a good sum for this from the old boys of the school, as many have become prosperous.

As there is a separate report for the Boarding School, I will say nothing about it here.

The educational work takes up the larger part of our time and energy, as the evangelistic work is entrusted largely to the pastors and catechists and Bible women. The examinations in the scripture lessons, three in the year, showed good results in the knowledge of the catechism. And bonuses were given to the teachers in recognition of their faithful work in those lessons which are not recognized by Government but which serve to lay the foundation of Christian truth.

W.E.Hitchcock.

REPORT OF THE UDUPIDDI ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 1917.

Looking back over the year there seems to be nothing to distinguish 1917 from the other years of recent date. It certainly had plenty of discouragements in the shape of poor grants and hopes of scholarships delayed till the year was passed, but the balance from 1916 helped us to come through without a debt, and delayed scholarships finally came to help begin the new year.

Our first term beginning in May was very full, having 72 girls on the roll, and we felt the need of enlarging our class rooms more than ever. We have had the money for some time given by the W.B.M. for this purpose but all building is so expensive that we have waited for the close of the war. But as we hope to celebrate the Jubilee of the school in 1918 we felt that we must enlarge the schoolroom and build the new class rooms in preparation for that event, and be ready to begin our second half century with proper accommodation for our pupils. So the masons began the foundations for the new class rooms in October and by the end of the year the w lls were up part way and there is every hope of having them ready for the new year in June. It will really be a very nice big building with room for about 80 in school and class rooms.

Five girls joined the church in August and seven more were ready in November, but as the church communion was postponed till after the new year the girls waited till that time. Two of them in the eighth standard have long waited, trying to get the consent of their parents to come out as Christians. But they have not been able to do so and finally they let their parents know that they would join the church without their consen Their relatives have not made any trouble yet but I fear that temptations and trials await them on their leaving school. May they be kept faithful.

One very bright and interesting girl was kept at home afte the August vacation so that she might not become a Christian.

I feel sure she is truly a Christian at heart though not allowed to confess her faith publicly.

One of our old graduates who had been living at the mission house was at home for a few days and was compelled by her mother to marry a Sivite. I feared she had done so willingly, but her mother said she had to beat her to make her do it. I have since heard that she stands as a Christian in spite of her husband's trying to persuade her to give it up, and I pray she may continue true to Christ.

It has been a very strenuous year. The arithmetic was poor at the last examination and so special effort has been made to improve the classes. Mr. Clarence took some of the lower ones in that subject, as the foundation in the village schools is often very poor.

Many of the girls find the Anglo-vernacular basis difficult and if time and effort are given to the English subjects the Tamil lessons seem to suffer, but we hope that those who are now beginning English in the 4th standard will not find it so difficult to progress in both subjects as the older ones have done. The older the girls are the more shy they become about using English.

In December the girls did very well in their annual Bible examination. Each class also did well in reciting English poetry. The needlework was good at the examination and fourteen of the garments were sent to the Queen Mary's Guild for the soldiers' families, and five specimens were sent to Boston for the W.B.M. Jubilee. Now we are setting our faces toward our own little Jubilee in July 1918.

Harriet A. Hitchcock.

JUN 12 1911

Report of Udiuvil Girls' Boarding School. 1910.

The school year of the Vernacular Department closed as usual in March with the annual Government Grant in aid examination. One hundred and forty girls were presented for examination. This is the largest number ever presented at the Government examination in this School and we received a larger grant than usual.

Farewell exercises for the senior class were held at the close of the Government examination. Of this class of thirteen girls one is a probationer in the Nurses' Class at Manepay. One has joined the English school and six are studying for the Training school for teachers, two having passed the admission examination and four preparing for it.

This has been a year of sunshine and shadow. Near the close of the first term of the school year, there was an epidemic of dysentery and fever and it was thought best to close the term two weeks earlier than planned and add a week to the vacation.

It was even the shadow of death that came to us at that time. One of our youngest pupils, an only daughter was beyond medical aid before we realized

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how very ill she had become within a few hours of illness. She was removed to the Mamepay hospital and her mother was with her at the last. We were glad that she had decided for Christ and believe belonged to Him.

One bright event during this term was the marriage of our school nurse. The teachers and pupils took much interest in decorating and preparing for it, and it was a pleasant wedding.

It was during the closing days of this term that we had a farewell meeting for Miss Green who was leaving on furlough - because it seemed to be her duty to be with her mother who was left alone by the death of Miss Green's sister.

Her consecration, strong Christian character, love and thoughtfulness for others cannot fail to bring forth fruit in the lives of those who came under her influence.

Mr & Mrs Ward came to Udwil before the opening of the next term. The Training School examination came in the vacation in August. Seven out of nine were successful in the admission examination, three ~~out~~ of five in the first year and all three of the second year candidates.

Again death claimed one of our number

at the beginning of the second term. Elizabeth Daniel was taken with fever soon after coming to school and went home and to the hospital to die. She was a member of the senior class an earnest Christian and a sweet singer. She spoke much of her Heavenly Home during her illness and we believe that for her too, death was entering into eternal life and happiness.

One of the youngest of the English School contracted typhoid fever from her brother who was ill and she also an only daughter died at home after a short illness.

The Christian Endeavour Societies have kept up their Sunday afternoon meetings regularly. The younger members of the Senior Society are meeting separately so that we now have four societies in the school. During the visit of Dr & Mrs Wyckoff of the Arcot Mission, India, a Christian Endeavour Rally was held at Uduvil addressed by both Mrs & Mr Wyckoff

After the Rally was the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone by Mrs Wyckoff, of the building given by the W. B. M. Boston which has rooms for dispensary, infirmary, room for school supplies as well as a verandah class room.

The daily and Wednesday afternoon Bible

lessons have been kept up during the year.

In July one hundred and twenty took the All India Scripture Examination - 88 from the Training and vernacular schools and 26 from the English school also six teachers. The Bible examination was held at the close of this term December 8th. This was reported in our local paper as follows.

'Udurel Boarding School vernacular and English departments and the Training School held a public function on the 8th which was greatly enjoyed by the visitors present. The manager Dr. J. B. Scott presided. A very interesting programme occupied some three hours or more. The various Bible classes had an oral examination, conducted by the several teachers with questions from the visiting pastors.

Instrumental music and singing in English and Tamil varied the programme. Bibles were presented to forty-nine girls, those who have been in school at least a year and who have not previously received one.

The honour roll of names was called showing a large number of girls whose standing for the whole term has averaged above 75%. Announcement was made that more than one hundred girls had passed the All India S. S. Examination.

Miss Gnanamuthu Saravanamuthu received the medal

given to the highest in rank in the Teachers' examination. Annamma Chinnatamby of the Training School was first in Ceylon in the Senior Examination. School closed for three and a half weeks to reopen on January 3rd.

Mr & Mrs Ward have interested the girls in outdoor games - and made them possible by marking out the grounds and planning for them. We are most grateful to the doctor of both Manepay and Inuvil for help in times of need.

Of the hundred and fifty-six in the Vernacular school and 19 in the Training School 83 are Church members - thirty of whom are from Sivite families. The number from Christian homes is 75 or 42 per cent of the whole, while in the English Department the number from Christian homes is 64 per cent. and of Church members 50 per cent.

We cannot speak too highly of the faithfulness of the teachers all through the year.

Pastor Eliatamby's weekly meetings in the school as well as the Sunday services and Friday Church meeting are most helpful in the religious life of the school. Twenty eight have confessed their faith in Christ by uniting with the Church during the year.

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Uduvil Girls' English School.

As my connection with the school has been for only a part of the year, I have made no attempt to give adetailed account of the year's work, but shall present, rather, some general observations on the school, its needs, and special problems.

One of the strongest impressions made by even a week's stay at Uduvil is the marvelous organization-- the systematic way in which a multitude of duties is performed and all the varied life of the school is carried on without friction and seemingly without supervision. That the machinery is so well concealed and that so much dependence may be placed upon the teachers and others employed, speaks well not only for the executive ability behind it all, but also for the willingness , helpfulness and trustworthiness of our Tamil girls.

The two important events connected with the English school the past year were Miss Green's departure and the decision to apply to Government for registration. With a great deal of labor Miss Green made a complete rearrangement of classes looking forward to the Government examination. The former division into A,B,C,and D classes was changed into the usual arrangement of standards.

The English school, cinsidered apart from the boarding department and the home and religious life of its girls-- which are so closely united with the vernacular department-- has special problems.

Uduvil Girls' Boarding School

The Tamil school is fortunate in having a staff of trained teachers. The English school is greatly hampered by having no training scool to call upon. In some cases a girl has passed only the seventh standard or Junior Local when she is raised to the position of teacher, not because she is thought fitted for such work, but because a techer is needed and no competent girl can be found. To use such girls is an injustice, not only to the girl herself by forcing her to do that for which she is unprepared, but also to the girls who are under her instruction. The older teachers, however, and those who have passed higher examinations, become by their experience of great value. But as soon as they reach this stage there is little possibility of their remaining with us. Such a state of affairs is most detrimental to the lower classes, because they suffer most at the hands of inexperienced teachers, while really requiring the best instruction if they are to have a good start in English. The return of Miss Paul with special training in the teaching of little folks gives to our staff a valuable addition; but even yet the lower standards are not adequately provided for. By a very careful arrangement of the time tableand the introduction of more study periods, we have been able this term to allow the lower standards to have at least one class under one of our most experienced teachers. But even yet, the fact remains-- we are unable at present to give our classes the instructionin English which should be expected from such a school. Nor can we ever hope to have large numbers in our higher classes

unless we can have a teacher whose reputation will attract bright girls.

The only way to remedy this deficiency in our staff, knowing as we do the almost impossibility of obtaining qualified teachers here, is to have more young women sent from America. A teacher with normal training would meet a great need by conducting a techer's class on Saturdays and preparing some of our young teachers for the Government examination for third class certificates. She could also teach in the higher standards and help greatly in the vernacular training school. But more than one additional lady will be neede if the English school is to maintain as high a standard as we wish and give the kind of teaching which will make the girls free in their use of English. In one school in Jaffna, I am told, the grammar classes in all the standards are taught by Europeans. Certainly we can not expect our girls to learn a proper ponounciation and natural use of English if the larger number of their teachers cannot use English correctly themselves. Nor can we expect them to learn to speak English freely and correctly if they hear it only in the class room. Only two of our English school teachers board in the school. The most capable and best educated teachers come only for the day. As a result, the girls have no teachers ~~have~~ to talk English with them out of school hours, because the teachers who remain do not speak English even among themselves. If we could secure teachers who speak English, and compel them to

board in the school, our girls could receive more personal attention, have help with their lessons and leadership in their games. But such help seems impossible to secure.

The English school girls do not take a lively interest in games. Instead of having a good romp in the evenings, most of them are seen walking about sedately or sitting on the verandahs. This is an important reason why more American ladies are needed. A lively interest in good sport would do as much as any thing else to overcome the distressing self-consciosness among the girls. If they could hear more English and have more contact with the missionaries they would feel less afraid to speak to English people, and their manner would be improved.

The difference in the size and age of the girls of a class is another difficulty. Those who enter the English school after having passed through the higher standards in the Tamil school are much larger and older than the girls of the lower standards of the English school. While they are more advanced in most subjects, their knowledge of English is usually small, and the teachers find it very difficult to teach them in the same classes with little girls who have been in the English school a year or two. The Code provides a special arrangement to meet this need but at present we are unable to find the extra teachers for such classes.

Our equipment is also a draw-back. Several days last term the class work was greatly hindered because of rain which made

the verandahs where ordinarily three or four classes are held, unfit for use. The assembly room was so dark that it, also, was practically useless. Another need is a gymnasium. No new arrangement of buildings should be considered complete without a gymnasium. Although that is a thing of the future, for the present our drill work could be much improved if we could have some dumb bells and Indian clubs. We hope Kodaikanal will provide us with some bamboo sticks for wands. A cricket set also is needed and would add greatly to the interest in sports. Can the school afford to buy such things from its ordinary funds? A graphophone, a pianola, and magic lantern are also hopes for the future. A metronome would be a great boon to the girls studying music, and would, in time, overcome their failure to keep correct time.

A trained nurse to take the entire burden of looking after the girls who are sick, to teach physiology in the Cambridge classes and in the vernacular training school, and to assist the Principal in mothering the girls, will, I hope, at some future time become a reality.

The English school in its present quarters cannot be greatly enlarged. The assembly room cannot seat many more than sixty besides the teachers. The highest daily attendance in a month varied during the past year between 43 and 63. An enrollment of nearly 80 would seldom make us too crowded. As the number of teachers supported now could easily teach that

number, it is desirable that the attendance be increased to that extent.

Several questions will have to be decided soon.

1. Shall we reduce the fees for the lower classes? It seems hardly just to make the girls of the first, second and third standards pay the same as those in the Cambridge class.

2. Shall we reduce the fees for day scholars? At least in the lower standards it seems advisable. Until we have room to accommodate a larger number of boarders I am inclined to favor reducing fees for day scholars and attempting in this way to increase the enrollment.

3. Shall we allow scholarships to be given? The time may come when it will be necessary to give help to bright girls in acquiring an English education, if suitable marriages are to be arranged for them.

REPORT OF THE UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Uduvil Girls' School closed its ninetieth year in 1913. Through all the years in which this school has been carried on for the girls of Jaffna, it has maintained its high standards,-a better womanhood for Jaffna and a womanhood which knows and follows the teachings of Jesus Christ. The daughters of Jaffna flock to its doors, and go out again, we hope with nobler purpose and better equipped to lead a useful life.

Religious Life.

About two thirds of our girls are from Sivite homes, yet they pass by the girls' school a half a mile from here that is shining on the public highway in all its new glory, with a big upper room devoted to the worship of Siva, and come to our old, crowded school, where they know that we will do all we can to influence them to accept the Christian religion. They know they will be cared for and protected here, and we feel as if we must grasp the present opportunities to reach as many as we can and bring them to Christ lest we may never have the same opportunity again. During the year 35 joined the Church, 13 of them from Sivite homes. 14 of the number were from the English school and 21 from the Tamil school.

As I meet the whole school at seven o'clock in the morning for prayers, I rejoice in the assurance of God's presence there and I feel that he is making himself known to many of the girls in that crowded hall.

Pastor Eliatamby has a meeting with them Thursday evening, and they attend the Sunday and Friday services in the church near by. It is one of the great sights of Uduvil to see the girls marching from the school around the mission house to the church. They have their time pretty well filled with meetings on Sunday, beginning with a voluntary prayer meeting in the church at 6.30. Then the regular service is at 8.30 in the hot weather and 9 the rest of

Uduvil Girls' English School

the year. Next are the five Christian Endeavor Societies holding their meetings in different places, the largest one, the Juniors, going to the church. At 3 P.M. is Sunday School which calls the long procession to the church again for opening and closing exercises, but the school-girls' classes are held in the school rooms. Most of the girls go to the evening service too, and then when they come back some of them usually want to spend the rest of the evening in our sitting room singing.

The phonograph we brought from America has been a help in entertaining them. When some of them heard it for the first time, their eyes fairly popped out of their heads in astonishment. Many of the girls took the India Sunday School examination in July, 88 being passed by the examining committee. A few want to come out as Christians but are kept back by fear of their relatives.

When our American Board friends made us a visit in December, at the close of the term we held our usual Bible examination in which all the girls of both schools take part. We then had the unveiling of a beautiful picture of Miss Susan Howland, who has worked for Jaffna 40 years, from 1873 to 1913, most of the time since 1881 as Principal of Uduvil School. The portrait in its fine ebony frame is a gift from Miss Green and hangs in the front of the school hall where it is an inspiration to all; and we are looking forward eagerly to the time when Miss Howland herself will return from her furlough in America. She has been missed so much this year, and every one speaks of her with reverence and love.

Health

An epidemic of chicken-pox swept through the school near the close of the first term, hastening the end, and a smaller number had mumps the second term. The third term was fairly good in spite of the long, heavy rains, until the last week or two of school when fever began, which has been unusually bad all through the peninsula ever since.

As we had to find sleeping room for 40 of our little girls at a neighbor's, and they had to go over there at night sometimes in heavy rain and could make no change of garments after reaching there, it is a marvel that they did not all get sick. We made some big umbrellas of oilcloth with four sticks tacked to the corners and marched them over, some of them usually slipping down in the puddles on the way. (When we get our new building with enough dormitories and everything convenient, we will look back on these hardships and appreciate our privileges.)

The rainy season was hard on our classes in the open shed too. The thatch roof leaked and the incessant rains made it impossible to renew it, so for some time several classes had to come to the mission house veranda, and were ill protected from the wind and rain there.

Finances.

At the beginning of the year the high price of food stuffs made it necessary to raise the price of board from 12 to 14 rupees a term. This has nearly covered the cost of food and lights and servants, as the girls do most of their own work, but left nothing for clothes. The unbleached white cotton school uniform made up of five or six yards of cloth wound about for a skirt, and a plain jacket that slips over the head, does not cost much, but it takes quite a sum to provide at least two suits a year for 100 girls. The subject of giving up the uniform has often been broached but always dropped when we think what the simple dress means in uniting the school and making all equal whether they come from poor or wealthy homes. It also gives us a strong hold on the girls in collecting their fees, as they are not allowed to have the school uniform until they have paid. Miss Hoffman has had charge of the boarding department and has worked hard to make it satisfactory.

The money sent by the Woman's Board for the Tamil school helped

us to close the year without a debt, although the grant from Government for teachers' salaries did not enable us to give most of them any advance over the previous year. This was a disappointment to them and a distress to us when the time came for adjusting salaries. We fear it makes the teachers, especially the masters of the Tamil school, feel that they are not treated fairly when the teachers of the English school are paid increased salaries in order to keep them, and they are left at the old rate. The same is true also of the girl teachers. But we have to cut our garment according to our cloth when it comes to paying Government grant salaries. The girls of the Tamil school do not pay any tuition, as the English school girls do, but only the boarding fees.

The popularity of the English school is shown by the account books. The students paid Rs.7,323.50 for their board and tuition, about Rs.4,000 of this being paid to the boarding department in the Tamil school. The tuition and Government grant just covered teachers' salaries and incidentals, leaving nothing for repairs. The grant from the Woman's Board helped in putting up the necessary additions to our temporary buildings in the English school, and we could not have done the work of the year without them. The English school accounts were also closed without a debt.

The Training School grant was very good, amounting to Rs.1,800, and we feel that Mr. Lyman, the headmaster, who teaches most of the classes in this department, and Mr. Daniel, who also has two or three, deserve great credit. The Government grant for the Tamil school was Rs.3,180.50, and for the English school Rs.1,223.

Special events of the year.

The Going away of Miss Howland stirred the school more than any other event of the year. A farewell was given to her before the girls went home for their vacation in March. The Training School girls gave a rice and curry feast, inviting the missionaries, the pastor and the teachers of the school. All sat on the floor with plantain leaves placed before them piled high with rice and many delicious curries. The girls who are known to be good cooks had done their best. In the afternoon out in the compound the whole school gave its farewell with songs and speeches; and through it all was felt the greatest love and appreciation that could be shown to any missionary. Gifts which the girls themselves had bought were presented to her. They also presented to Dr. Scott a Tamil Bible, in appreciation of his interest and help in the school as its manager. After the program was carried out, a tea party was given to all out under the trees. Those of us who knew Miss Howland was not to return to the school again felt a pang of regret to see her in her own school as its head for the last time. Later in the week a royal farewell was given Miss Howland by the Christian women of Udivil. No words were needed to show how Miss Howland had touched the lives of these women. Coming up to her, and placing a gold chain about her neck, they bound her, as they said, with a golden chain of love.

In May Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock returning from America came direct to Udivil in order that Miss Hastings and Miss Bookwalter might move to Manipay for Tamil study. The girls met them in the road with torches and palms and sang to them a welcome. Mrs. Hitchcock took charge of the school, and through all the difficulties which have come up this year, has carried on the work in a masterly way. Her work is greatly appreciated, especially by those for whose sake she has done it.

On August 1st Mr. Daniel Arulananthan, who had been a writer

in the school for over two years, died at the Manipay Hospital. It was a great shock to the whole school, to teachers, to students, and to those in charge, for he had been a friend to all. He had the interests of the school so at heart that every one went to him for help, and they always found him eager to do anything in his power. He was a most faithful and efficient accountant, one whose place cannot be easily filled.

In August the campaign for raising money for the new English School building was actively started. Up to this time small donations had come in from the schoolgirls themselves, from old girls, and parents, in answer to a circular letter. Rs.730 were secured in this way. In order to start the collecting of money more vigorously a mass meeting was held at Uduvil to which all friends and well-wishers of Uduvil School were invited. A strong program in which prominent Tamil men and women took part set forth the needs of Uduvil, and an appeal was made for gifts. Rs.122.53 in cash was contributed and Rs.713.50 was subscribed, and great enthusiasm was manifest. As an outgrowth of this meeting, a canvassing committee was organized. Jaffna was divided into districts, and pastors and laymen were assigned to take charge of the collecting. Appeals are being made to families to give Rs100 in memory of sisters, daughters, mothers, or grandmothers who received their education at Uduvil. Many are responding very heartily. Pastor Eliatamby of Uduvil has taken up the work with such enthusiasm that he hopes to get forty gifts of a hundred rupees each in the village of Uduvil alone. Mrs. Brown, as the head of the campaign for collecting money, has worked untiringly and has been the force behind the movement. Mr. Hitchcock has kindly taken up the work of treasurer of the building fund. Two sales have been held, to which many Tamil people have donated articles. Over Rs.400 was made in this way. By Dec. 31, 1913, the fund held Rs.2,677.43.

The Educational Department has announced that Government will consider making a contribution to augment sums raised for new buildings from this time on. An architect was called from Colombo, plans were drawn up and submitted to the Educational Department with a request for help.

Uduvil was honored during the year with a visit from Mr. Stubbs, the acting Governor of Ceylon, accompanied by Mrs. Stubbs and Mr. Vaughan, the Government Agent for the Northern Province. They expressed an interest in the school, especially as it is the largest they had visited in the Island.

In December, Dr. and Mrs. Capen and Miss Capen, Dr. Strong, Miss Bodman and Miss Bridgman came to Ceylon from India where they had been present for the centenary celebration of the Marathi Mission. During their stay of two days the various stations of the Mission were visited, Monday morning being spent at Uduvil. The girls had been kept in the school beyond the usual time for dismissal for Christmas so that the visitors might see the school in session. The Bible examination was being held at their arrival. Mrs. Capen and Miss Bodman as members of the Woman's Board, Boston, were eager to take back word about the school. They were greatly interested in it because of its size and the little we had to make it easy to take charge of so many girls. The quality and character of the girls struck their attention the first day and they remarked upon the general appearance of intelligence. It was plainly evident that they were greatly impressed with the needs of Uduvil.

During the year the following persons have visited the school:

Dr. Van Allen of Madura,

Miss Curtiss of Madura,

Mr. Cowen of Kandy,

Mr. and Mrs. B.W.Leefe of Galle.

The Tamil School.

The work of the Tamil School has gone on with very little change this year, and after Miss Howland left in March, with no special supervision. The good organization of the school has proved itself, and Mr. Lyman, the head master, has shown his usual ability in being master of the situation. This school employs two masters and eight women teachers. Of the women teachers, four have procured first class certificates, having taught successfully for five years. With such qualifications it has been felt that they might successfully teach classes higher up in the school. More difficult work has been given them this year, and this will be increased in the coming year.

The needlework examination took place in February. The Inspectress found the general work about as usual, and commended the girls for the hand embroidery worked on many of the garments.

The date for the regular yearly examination was fixed for March 19, 1913, but an epidemic of chicken-pox broke out so that the Inspector was prevailed upon to have the examination ten days earlier than planned, before the whole school should be exposed. Accordingly the examination was held with about thirty girls absent. These girls were examined in June, so that the loss was not great. 139 girls were examined, of whom 127 passed in their standards. The three pupil teachers who were presented passed very creditably.

In May, at the beginning of the new school year, 56 girls presented themselves for the examination, and 48 girls were admitted during the year, one less than in 1912. There were on the roll November 1912,- 164; November 1913,- 132. In facing the future of the school we realize that an education in the vernacular is not as greatly desired for girls as an education in English. Necessary as a good vernacular education is, and the only education which many girls can afford, in the future there

are likely to be fewer and fewer applications for entrance. Measures can be taken in order to strengthen the school and still keep it efficient in order to give a good vernacular education to the Girls who must be content with this. Classes lower than the fourth standard may be taken in, and the school may be put on an Anglo-vernacular basis. This the Mission has voted to do. In 1914 the classes in English will be well organized and in 1915 the change in syllabus take place.

When one visits this school in session and realizes with what a handicap the teachers carry on the work, one wonders at what is accomplished. Bedrooms turned into class rooms, verandas exposed to rain and heat, and illy constructed class rooms make up the schoolhouse for teachers and children. A chair for the teacher, a miniature blackboard, chalk, duster, and map, and enough floor space for the girls to sit cross-legged, constitutes a class room equipment. And this after having been organized for ninety years! We hope with the removal of the English school to its new building, with the repair of the old building, to have a schoolhouse more in accordance with the requirements of the present century for education. Some effort has been made to better conditions. A few new blackboards have been added, an almira, a sand tray, and pictures have been hung on the walls of the large hall.

The Training School.

(Normal Department)

In the Training School the work of the lower school culminates. Here gather only the brightest of the Girls, and an inspiring work it is to train these girls who are in their turn to have such an influence on little children. As English education becomes more and more desired, the girls who enter the Training School belong to families which are not well-to-do, and many of them come from Sivite homes. This year the class was composed of 35 girls. In the yearly examination held in August, out of 32 girls who were presented 24 passed, a better percent than the year preceeding. Six girls passed in the Second Year, finishing their preparation to teach. One was taken back as a teacher in the school and another will be taken in May, athird entered the English school, a fourth teaches in the Inuvil village school, and two are at home.

A special effort has been made this year to procure places for all the graduates, but on account of the difficulty of housing the girls in homes not their own, it is sometimes impossible for them to procure positions. We would like to impress upon the managers of schools the importance of securing Uduvil trained teachers for village girls' schools and mixed schools as far as possible. They can teach in their own villages and live at home, or where there is an institution which can house them with a village school near by, these girls should be employed. Enhanced grant will thus be gained, and a better foundation of education laid for the children who are afterward to come to our higher institutions.

If we are to follow the rule laid down by educators,- that of beginning to build up from the bottom,- our infant training must receive more attention. In order to carry this out, a woman is needed who is trained in kindergarten work. We hope that the Woman's Board in Boston may see this need, and send us soon a woman thus qualified. Kindergarten work should be taught in the Training

School, and teachers prepared to take charge of Infant Departments, called for in the new Code for 1914.

Special attention has been given this year to practice in teaching. Material has been procured so as to make the lessons taught less abstract, and the girls have been teaching a week at a time in the mornings and writing notes for the lessons taught. In our opinion the syllabus requires too much time to be given to the different school subjects and not enough time for the actual training in teaching.

The English School.

The year 1913 in the English School has been one of decided growth in the number of students, in the quality of the academic work undertaken, and in the size and efficiency of the staff of teachers. The principal events which will be enumerated in this report are (1) new buildings and equipment added during the year, (2) the new students, (3) our teachers, and (4) examinations.

The new buildings added during the year have all been of a temporary nature. The mud bungalow built two years ago to accommodate the lower classes was extended its own length, thus providing for three more school-rooms. Additional room in the boarding department was provided by an extension of the mud building used as a dining-room. In this were placed five new tables for the use of about eighty girls. At different times during the year there have been added several new blackboards, a few new books donated by Miss Green, and a new organ with four stops for the music department. The most permanent addition to the equipment of the English school, however, has been a large book-case with glass doors in which all the present library of the school is kept. This was secured by Miss Bookwalter from friends in America. Besides these things, desks have been lent to us from Jaffna College.

In anticipation of the need for more dormitory space which would surely be felt at the beginning of the new school year in June, the second story of the neighboring house belonging to Mrs. Mann was rented from July 1st, and a gate was cut through the hedge. These rooms were engaged especially as a dormitory for the younger girls.

In spite of these enlargements in buildings, the difference between the number of students who applied for admission and the number who were admitted was greater than ever before. From the 20th of May until the end of August not a week passed without pleas for entrance into the English school by several girls. About eighty new students were admitted, but their admission seemingly brought no relief to the pressure of applications. Parents and girls alike

could not understand that we had no room. Many times after we had determined that it was impossible to admit another girl, we were entreated by parents, pastors, and other friends to admit just one more, and in some cases we were forced to yield. Girls from Batticaloa whose relatives, perhaps both mother and grandmother, had graduated from Uduvil school, girls from the Straits who had been sent to the new Ramanathan College but whose Christian relatives in Jaffna interfered, girls from every part of our own peninsula whose disappointment at not being admitted we were powerless to help, poured in upon us every day. (If any one of the old girls left unexpectedly, we were often surprised to find that almost before we knew she was going an application was made for her place. From fifty to seventy-five girls were rejected before the first of October. One hundred and sixty-eight girls are now on the roll. Never has the English school been so large as it is at present. Never has it been so popular.) Only Mrs. Hitchcock, who has actually been in charge, can speak fully of the great pressure for further enlargement of every department of the English school which has met her almost daily during the past year.

The previous training and preparation of the eighty new students admitted varied greatly. Many of them entered from vernacular schools, in which case they usually entered the first or second standards with us, or from the higher standards of Uduvil and Udupiddi vernacular boarding schools. These latter for the most part entered the standard called the Special Class, particularly designated by the Government for older girls who wish to begin an English education. Besides these new students from the vernacular schools, several girls came from the Tellippalai, Manipay, and Udupiddi English day schools of our own mission, and several also from Mr. Samuel Lee's school at Navaly, from the Ramanathan Hindu College, and from Methodist and Convent schools in the Straits Settlements. A larger

number than usual of the new students were from Hindu homes.

Among the teachers there have been several changes. In June, Miss Lucy Miller, who had made Uduvil School her home for sixteen years, as pupil and teacher, and who for the past few years has been acting as matron of the English school, left us to be married. None of the English school teachers of recent years was more devoted to the girls for whom she worked, and no one took as great an interest in their religious development. During her years of service, Lucy Miller, catching her inspiration from Miss Root and Miss Green, was untiring in her plans for helping the girls in their religious life. Her help in the Junior Christian Endeavor Society especially was invaluable; her talent and enthusiasm for inspiring the little girls was evident in every meeting. Many of the older girls, too, owe to her their first desire to become deeper and more active Christians. She was always the "right hand man" of those in charge of the school, and she is greatly missed. In June, too, one of the masters, Mr. S.R.Richards, who had taught in the school for many years, left for the Straits. Later in the summer, Miss Nallamma Eliatamby, who has taught music and other classes in the English school, resigned because of her home duties. She did a great deal of outside work with the younger girls by teaching them songs and simple drills for special celebrations or meetings. We are glad that her loyalty and help are still available when we have special need of them.

Our difficulty in finding teachers to take the places of those who have resigned has been very great. For the two months of July and August the fourth standard was taught by three different teachers, because we could secure no permanent one. In September, Miss D.A. Alphonso, a Burgher lady who has taught in the Vembadi English school for several years, came to be the teacher of this fourth standard. At the same time Miss Mary Nelson, one of our own girls who passed

the Junior Local examination in 1912, came to help with the Special First Year class. Though neither of these teachers is certificated, as we wish for the sake of the Government Code they were, they have both already proved their value to the school. In September also we expected another teacher, Miss May Spittel, a Burgher lady who has been teaching in the practise school of the Government Training School in Colombo, but she has been detained for several months in Colombo because of illness. We are glad to say, however, that she is now here and at work.

A further change in the staff of teachers has been in the music department. In a girls' school the music is of great importance. From various sources we learned that our girls wanted more regular and systematic instruction than it had been possible to give them before, without a special teacher for music alone. Miss Leembruggen, who taught music for several years at Chundicully, was engaged to come twice a week to Uduvil to give lessons on the piano and organ. Since her installment the number of girls wishing to take lessons has so increased that she now comes on three days each week, giving approximately ten lessons on each day. A new piano for practice is now one of the urgent needs of the school.

We are glad to report that one of our masters, Mr. Sabaratnam, received his B.A. degree from the University of Madras in May. This exempts him from the certificate required by the Government Code, although it does not qualify him to be counted as a trained teacher.

The fourth division of this report concerns itself with examinations. The Government examinations took place at the regular time for girls' schools in Jaffna, during the latter part of June. The examination in English subjects lasted for two days, and those in sewing and in Tamil literature took the greater part of two more days. The lower standards for the most part did well, and secured a high percent of passes. The Special Class First Year was

especially commended by the Government Inspectress, and we are proud that its teacher, Miss Gnanaparam Vettivelu, an old Uduvil girl, was so successful during her first year of teaching. The success of this class was all the more noteworthy because it was the first year when such a class had been attempted at Uduvil, and because this class in other schools does not usually measure up to the standard set for it by the Code, especially in English conversation. The upper classes in the school were not so successful in this examination as in the last. As the Government puts greater and greater emphasis on ability to speak English correctly in English schools, we feel more and more the need of the separation of the English and vernacular schools. It is practically impossible to insist on English speaking among girls who are daily brought into contact at meals, at religious services, at their domestic duties, with girls who know no English. We are sorry for our failure in making our girls of the upper standards fluent and careful in their English, but we feel that we do our best under existing conditions. On the other hand, the results in needlework in the English school were very good, there being but one failure in the entire school. A small class in embroidery was highly commended, and the success of all branches of needlework is a witness to Miss Hoffman's ability in her department. The results in Tamil literature were also disappointing, chiefly due to the feeling among the girls, which we do our best to overcome, that they need not learn their own language in an English school. We are glad that the new Code regards this as such a necessity.

Three girls went in for the Cambridge Junior Local examination in December. Two of them have returned or are returning to the school to study in a Senior Local class. This is the first time in many years that there has been a Senior Local class at Uduvil.

In September the Inspectress, Miss Gibbon, made us a visit of inspection in addition to the visit at the examination time in June.

She inspected chiefly the drill classes and the equipment and accommodation. Needless to say, she found much to condemn, especially the crowded condition and lack of sufficient ventilation in the dormitories, the floor of the bungalow used for class rooms, which she declared to be unsuitable for the rainy season, and the lack of proper space for drills and games. We could only show her our plans for the new building, and ask her to be lenient with us until it becomes a reality.

There is much joy and inspiration in working with an English school, and perhaps the greatest joy of all is in dreams -- dreams of the future when the Uduvil English School shall take the place we covet for it among the schools of Jaffna. There are other dreams, too, dreams of the future of our girls. Some little pillai, growing up now all unheeded among our scores of children, will be perhaps the wife of some future District Judge or famous lawyer. Some will be the wives of Jaffna's great evengelists and doctors, or of those patriots who shall arouse in the Ceylonese a truer and more unselfish national feeling. What will be the future of our girls we do not know; but we believe that some of them, at least, are destined for positions of power and influence. May the English School do all in its power to make ready its girls from year to year for the lives that are before them, and to sow those seeds of character, which, though now they may show little promise, shall blossom when the time is ripe.

The statistics of the English School follow:

Examined	86
Passed	75
Admitted since May, 1913	84
More than in 1912	24
Number on roll in November, 1913	165
From Hindu homes	52
From Christian homes	113

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UDUVIL SCHOOL REPORT - 1917.

Walls - walls - walls! A tourist driving through the Jaffna roads is flanked on either side by high hedges or walls, - long, monotonous, continuous barners, over which he may sometimes get a glimpse of the top of a house, - that is all. The Orient he has come to see is shut out from him by these walls - he knows life only as he sees it on the public road. Yet behind those walls, how much of deeper life, - how much joy and sorrow, how many births and deaths - how many bitternesses, jealousies, longings, hopes! It is a wall, too, that shuts out Uduvil from the outside world, - a high, long white wall with only one gate in the middle. Yet behind the wall is ceaseless activity, a multitude of personalities, continuous growth, the endless thoughts, hopes, fancies, and ideals of childhood and youth.

Progress.

The clock has moved forward at Uduvil in 1917. In spite of difficulties, progress has been made in many ways. In some cases, progress has arisen out of disappointment and failure. This is true of the academic work of the

Tamil School

where at the Annual Government examination in March, ten girls

of the one hundred and ten presented, failed. In 1915, not a girl failed; in 1916, only 3. How discouraging! The failures in Arithmetic were very many, - so many that a note arrived from the Education Department saying that the percentage of passes in this subject must increase the coming year, or the Government grant would be reduced. It was the old story, - too much success had given the teachers a feeling of security and had made them careless in putting forth their best. In May, Miss. Bookwalter met the teachers in teachers meeting, pointed out that such a result must be a spur to greater effort, and arranged the time-table so that Arithmetic might have the most prominent place. During the whole year, Mr. Lyman, the Head-master, has spent one hour daily in the supervision of the Arithmetic of other classes. The girls have done more practical work, - used real rupees and cents in examples dealing with money, real measures in finding length and breadth of rooms, etc. We feel sure that the Arithmetic has improved, - and will stand the test of the next examination in March, 1918.

Another bit of progress in the Tamil School - the Classrooms have been changed. The girls no longer meet for class on the verandahs except in one instance. Four classes meet in different parts of the big hall, - two in regular class rooms, one in one end of the new Tamil School dining-room (used just now for a bed-room). The verandahs were hot, and noisy because of the crows; it was hard to keep the girls' attention. Some day we

shall have all the classes in Class-rooms.

In Needlework, the result, as usual, was excellent, there being only one failure. The garments at the Uduvil Exhibit of the W. B. M. Jubilee last November are a fair test of the exquisite work our girls can do. The staff has remained almost the same. Miss. Grace Chinnatamby left in March, and Miss. Margaret Daniel, until recently a teacher in the Practising School, took her place. In the

Training School

the progress in the quality of the class teaching by the Training students, which was mentioned in the report for 1916, was steadily maintained. At the annual examination in August, one of our girls taught a lesson in Tamil grammar in this wise. A long garland of red shoe flowers tied together was a sentence. Each flower by itself was a word. Words so closely joined that they could not be separated without spoiling their significance, like the Tamil relative participle and its noun, were indicated by the flower and its stem! The ten children whom she was teaching listened with open eyes, and incidentally learned the relative participle. The Inspectors report as follows:-

"In teaching, the performance of the majority was satisfactory. In reading poetry the intonation was fairly good. In sewing the girls had been well taught, and the work was very good and practical. Great credit is due to Miss. Hoffman for the improvement shown in this subject."

Twenty-three girls were presented for the annual examina-

tion, of whom sixteen passed. Only one of the second-year girls failed in class teaching. A new subject in the Training School syllabus is "Drawing" - Blackboard Drawing, and Drawing of Tamil and Singhalese designs. Miss. Clark has given two hours a week to this subject, and is enthusiastic over the possibilities of Drawing as a training in accuracy and power of observation. Special lessons in the recitation of Tamil poetry by Mr. Allan Abraham of Jaffna College were given in July and August. In the

Tamil Practicing School

too, the progress has been maintained. Our kindergarten teacher, Miss. Chinnamma Kathiresu - has been helped since September by the Training School girl who was specially taught kindergarten methods by Miss. Clark last year. The handwork of the children is most interesting, since the materials used are all Indian, shells, seeds palmyra leaf, etc. 92% of the children in the kindergarten were recommended for promotion by the Inspector, who spoke personally to us, and to the Pastor in the village about the excellent work of our Teacher.

In the 3rd and 4th Standards, too, the work has been good, under the care of Mrs. Sundram, one of our graduates, who has taught in the school over fifteen years. Since the law enforcing compulsory education in the Northern province has gone into effect, the attendance has been more regular. The war pictures, printed by the Education Department, with foot notes in Tamil, now mounted on boards in the village schools, - show how the war has penetrated even village life. All three of the departments

reported thus far do all academic work in Tamil. The largest department at present is the

English School

where the medium through which all academic subjects are taught is the English language. Readers of Uduvil reports in previous years will notice that in the Tamil Departments, -Training, Practising and Middle School, - our staff remains almost the same with only one or two changes, year after year. In the English School, however, the staff is continually changing. One bit of progress of the past year is that the changes in the staff were fewer than in the previous year. In August Mr. Hensman, who has taught 2½ years, left to take up the study of law, and was replaced by Miss. Margaret Nathaniel, one of our former teachers, who gave up teaching two years ago, and has now resumed it. Miss. Bella Thampoe, who had taught for a year, was replaced by Mrs. Lee, a graduate of the Isabella Thoburn College in India. Four of her children are now attending our English School, thus giving her the leisure to teach which she has hitherto lacked, since she married. In January, Miss. Anna Lambert, one of our girls, who finished her education in the Straits, and has now returned to Jaffna, joined our staff. A great impetus was given to all the teachers by the Vacation Course of Lectures for Teachers of English Schools - held by the Education Department in Jaffna in August - the first attempt

of the kind ever made in Ceylon. The lectures lasted six days, from Monday to Saturday - and were attended by 500 teachers from all parts of Ceylon. Ideals of teaching, methods of teaching different subjects, nature study, the child, and various other topics were presented and discussed with most helpful results. The teaching in Geography and History especially, throughout Uduvil has greatly improved since this Conference. Since this Conference too, the teachers have made syllabuses of their work in each subject at the beginning of the term, and have been more regular in keeping the daily record of lessons taught. The syllabus of work, definitely stating the ground to be covered in one term, has made the teachers work faster. Special efforts have been made with the backward girls, by giving them special hours of study on Saturday morning. At the annual inspection in June, Mr. Robison, the Geography Inspector, reports as follows:-

The results of the Physical Geography Test in Form I were on the whole good. Much trouble had been taken by the teachers to make the girls understand.

Mr. Wicks, who inspects Science and Mathematic Classes, comments particularly on the Science:

A satisfactory course in Elementary Chemistry has been given. I inspected a lesson on boiling points of liquids, and was pleased with the keenness and intelligence of the girls. On the whole, a very fair year's work has been done.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg, who is temporary Inspectress of Girls' Schools, since Miss, Gibbon's retirement, comments thus on the special classes - the classes for older girls who start their

English education late:

From what came under my observation, the work of these classes is conducted on the right lines.

In NEEDLEWORK, the results in the English School this year, were bad, - 14 failures. We hope here as in the Tamil School, - the failure will prove a "pillar of success." In Drawing, on the contrary, the improvement was marked over the previous year. Miss. Clark, by her Saturday drawing class for teachers, is still further improving the standard of work.

This year has seen the introduction of Latin into the Senior Class. Although Latin is not a necessary subject for many girls in Ceylon, it seemed necessary to introduce it for the sake of two of our Senior girls - who hope to enter the new Woman's Christian College in Madras next year. Since these are the first two girls who have received all their college preparation at Uduvil, we feel that the Latin, in as much as it leads to higher education, is an advance.

The results in the Cambridge Certificate examination,- the examination which has replaced the old Cambridge locals, - were discouraging throughout the whole of Ceylon, but Uduvil was elated, for though only two girls passed from the whole of the Jaffna Peninsula, one of these two was from Uduvil, who was, moreover, the only girl to gain distinctions. Not only so, but the other Uduvil girl who took up the subject passed so well in every subject but Drawing - in which she unfortunately failed - the both Inspectors and the Director of Education considered the

record most creditable to the School.

English education in Ceylon is booming; - special teachers' conferences, meetings of Managers of English Schools, Circulars asking the opinion of Managers about various educational questions show how thoroughly sympathetic the Government is with this department of the work.

Home Life of the School.

Progress has been made first, - in the better order observed in the bedrooms. This has been stimulated by an announcement that the bedrooms would be marked for cleanness by the Matron on a scale of 100 every day. At the end of the year, the occupants of the bedrooms of each department receiving the highest percent of marks would receive prizes, or enjoy some special excursion. The competition for good marks has been keen, especially among the younger girls. Another innovation has been daily inspection of the younger children by the Matron. She looks them over for uncombed hair, unwashed faces, ink-stained dresses, etc. If they do not pass her inspection, they must go back to the bedrooms and dress again. Nothing is more important than that the girls shall have a high sense of personal cleanliness and neatness. Incidentally, it might be remarked that on the days when the young Science Master arrives from Jaffna College, the older girls look particularly spruce. A faint white dust of powder, even, can be distinguished on their noses!

Concerts and entertainments which the whole school have

enjoyed have been frequent, though perhaps not as frequent as in other years. The teaparty and farewell to Miss. Bookwalter, in July, were the most memorable; a tug of war between English and Tamil School on Empire Day was great fun; an evening entertainment where girls mimicked teachers, and teachers girls, all in the best of humor, was a rollicking success; another impromptu concert on Miss. Bookwalter's birthday when the "Winter's Tale" was acted with characteristic Tamil additions, was greatly applauded. There were also picnics for the Training School girls, and Y.W.C.A. girls, and a three days' house party at Urikadu for the Junior and Seniors.

Progress in Religious Work

The outstanding feature under this head was the beginning in January of the Student Y.W.C.A., formed among the older girls of the English School. Miss. Malcher, Student SECRETARY for South India and Ceylon, spent a week with us early in January and during her visit, officers were appointed, and plans for meetings outlined. Regular meetings were held from January to August, after the Church Service on Sunday mornings, at some of which the life of Livingstone was read. In August came the annual Y.W.C.A. camp for all Ceylon at Negombo - by the sea. Three girls and Miss. Hacker went from Uduvil - a smaller delegation than last year, but one full of enthusiasm on their return. Since September, owing to the stimulus of the camp, regular Y.W.C.A. cabinet meetings have been held; every Thursday different members have had a play circle with the children of a near-by low caste village, and every Sunday afternoon they have

held a Sunday School for these same children in one of the houses in this village. At Christmas time the Y.W.C.A. members asked if they might give their share of presents from the American boxes to these low caste children. We gave them all the cloth that come in these boxes; each of them made a frock for some child from the cloth, and then we had a tree out on the playground. Each child received a frock, or a boy's cloth, a bag of sweets, a plaintain, and a Christmas card. A little program of songs and recitations was first given. The sweets, plantains, etc., were all bought with money collected from the girls themselves. We feel that this first attempt at social service has been a great success.

The Christian Endeavour, too, has carried on its work successfully. As usual, the girls have given generously, supporting one boy at Tellipallai, helping the Woman's Missionary Society and the Christmas celebration of Nagarcoil Church. The Christian Endeavour rally, held at Uduvil in January, was a fresh source of enthusiasm and interest. The Uduvil Societies represented various countries where the Christian Endeavour movement exists; the girls wore the different national costumes and sang "Coming, coming, yes they are" and " Jesus bids us shine" very sweetly. Another meeting of Committees from all Jaffna in June was also helpful.

In December, the annual Scripture examination was held. The Missionaries and older Tamil Pastors examined the older classes by test papers, which they afterwards corrected. The younger

classes in both schools were examined by a public oral examination, the Missionaries and Pastors again being the examiners. The children answered most readily and eagerly, and the examiners, without exception, declared themselves well satisfied with the result. Another indication of the religious spirit was our Annual Christmas Carol service, which in sweetness of spirit as well as in sweetness of singing exceeded those of other years. During the end of the term, we greatly missed Pastor Eliatamby who was absent in Colombo because of severe illness. All the regular religious work has been carried on as usual. Twelve girls joined the Church during the year, of whom were from Hindu homes.

The Breaking Down of Ancient Customs.

One notable thing must be mentioned, - the fact that since August our science has been taught to the higher classes of the English School by a young unmarried man teacher who comes twice a week from Jaffna College. So strong is the prejudice against unmarried men teachers in girls' schools, that when we first proposed this change, our teachers were most bitterly against it, and reluctantly consented, only when no other science teacher could be procured. Yet now that the innovation is made, everyone has accepted it thoroughly, and we feel that knowing in such a natural way a young man of nearly their own age, has been a broadening influence for our girls. There has also been

Progress in the quality of School Spirit,

especially among the older girls.

Various incidents which have taken place during the past year, best illustrate this.

(a) Miss. Bookwalter was starting off for America, and all the teachers had gone two miles to the Railway Station with her. One can see the train by walking a mile down the road, so we arranged to take the older girls in both schools - about fifty of them - to wave good-bye. It was, of course, impossible to take the whole school. The younger girls were bitterly disappointed and begged to go, too. I said to them "Don't you see, girls, that the best thing you can do for Miss. Bookwalter now, is to stay happily here?" I shall never forget the look of illumination on one girl's face as she answered "Yes - yes - let us stay." Her spirit was the spirit of Fosdicle's "Second Mile."

(b) A ruler belonging to one of the IV Form girls was found in the desk of a younger girl who had been found guilty before of breaking rules and stealing. She was sent to the Matron's room for the day, not allowed to speak or see the other girls. In the evening, the IV Form girls came in a body to the office and through their class prefect spoke to me somewhat as follows: "Please forgive Kudduppillai. She is only a little girl, and we don't think she meant to take that ruler. We, too, take things from each other's desks sometimes without permission, and she may have done it because we do. We will try to help her." Needless to say, Kuddippillai was released.

(c) One of the teachers came at Christmas time, and said, "Please take this five rupees and give it to Chinnappa (the Church jointor). I don't know why it is, but he always looks so unhappy

and poor and miserable. I want him to be happy, and so I want you to give him this five rupees without saying who gave it."

Such instances might be multiplied many times, and little as they seem, they give testimony to the generous impulses and high ideals which make up the Uduvil spirit.

Difficulties and Discouragements.

Chief among these, in the academic department, is the difficulty of securing permanent efficient teachers in the English School. We long for the day when even the wealthy and moderately well-to-do families from which our girls come will be willing to let their daughters give five years or more of service to the Mission, instead of marrying them immediately. Another difficulty is our crowded buildings. By this time we had hoped to be using our new building but since last year's report was written, we have learned that it cannot be wholly finished until after the war is over, because some needed materials are absolutely unprocurable. We can, however, use the ground floor, and next term we expect to use it for classrooms, since it cannot be occupied as a dormitory until the kitchen is built. A third difficulty is in sufficiently supervising the physical development of the girls. We long for the day when we shall have a trained physical director from America who will weigh and measure the girls, detect latent diseases, and devise exercises and games for their development. Is there no one in America who would like to try such fascinating work? Fourth, - owing to the high cost of food stuffs - especially rice - also of Kerosine oil and cloth, it is most difficult to cover our expenses

by our receipts. The Tamil School ended the year in debt for the first time in many years. We must therefore charge a higher rate of board in 1918, which we fear will keep out some of the poorer girls. Fifth - the difficulty of securing sufficient personal contact with the little girls to really mould and develop them. One third of the Tamil School, and more than one half of the English School are little girls just in from the villages - many of them with very inadequate training at home, when Miss. Clark can give her time wholly to the little girls, instead of teaching older classes as she does at present, this difficulty will be partly overcome.

Special Events.

THE RED CROSS CONCERT: No record of the year's work would be complete without mention of this concert given in Jaffna Town, six miles from Uduvil, jointly by Jaffna College boys and Uduvil girls, the absorbing topic of conversation and effort for six fevered weeks in September and October. This was the first public function given by Uduvil for many years, and the Tamil public was delighted. The items furnished by our girls were two - a fairy operetta "Little Bo-peep" by our younger girls, and a chorus song by the older singing class. The Uduvil staff, especially Miss. Hacker and Miss. Clark contributed largely to the success of the concert with violin, piano, and solo numbers, and various outsiders also took part in the program. Nearly Rs. 825-00 was realized; Rs. 750-00 of which was sent to the British Red Cross - while the other Rs. 75-00 will be used to buy the cloth for shirts to send to the Queen Mary's Needle-work Guild. Regular meetings of the Uduvil branch of this Guild

have continued to be held, and bandages, bags, and pillow-cases as well as over 50 shirts have been made and sent. Another effort was the collection in June of Rs. 75-00, which was also sent to the British Red Cross.

Miss. Bookwalter's FAREWELL: After six years of unceasing energy, Miss. Bookwalter left for her furlough in July 1917. To say that we miss her would be trite; her wisdom and activity are continually in call. But her holiday was badly needed, and the school let her go gladly, feeling that her strength must be restored for further service. By the time another report is written, we hope she will be again with us.

The CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS: Every second year we have a Christmas celebration with presents, for Uduvil is so large that we cannot find presents for everyone every year, even from our munificent boxes. This year was a Christmas celebration with presents, and therefore particularly joyful. First one of our former teachers, who has a gift in telling stories to children, told the girls Van Dyke's story of "The First Christmas Tree" in Tamil, while other teachers softly lit the candles on the tree which the older girls had decorated. Then after two songs, the candles were blown out and the presents distributed. Each child drew a paper on which was a number, and chose her present from the basketful for her class, in the turn indicated by her number. The older girls had towels, mirrors, combs, looking-glasses, soap; the younger ones hair-ribbons, pencil boxes and dolls - oh, what dolls! We cannot sufficiently thank the ladies of the Lyndonville Vermont, Church and of the Centre Church of Hortford, Connecticut, for the beautiful things they sent, which enabled us to give so

much happiness. The children of one class, writing in English, of this event soon afterwards to a former teacher, ended many of their letters "We are satisfied with our presents."

A gift of which any American School might be proud, was that of Mrs. Julia Redfield of nearly 1000 pictures, many of them photographs, of all the various places of Europe and other lands which she had visited in her travels. The usefulness of gifts like this in every part of our work, is never ending; it is the straw to make bricks with, which is often sadly wanting.

Other lines of work - the Library- the Music department, etc., have taken their normal course during the year.

"May the Lord bless you well and well" Thus begins and ends a quaint letter in English which came to the Principal's office this year from a student seeking admission. "Some things can be wrought by nothing, save by prayer." As we look back over the year that is past, and forward to the year that is ahead, we realize that only unceasing prayer will make the life of Jesus Christ our Lord a living and intimate reality to our girls. We ask that such prayer may be offered for us by all our friends everywhere, that the Lord may indeed bless us "well and well."

Uduvil Girls Boarding School

STATISTICS - 1917.

No. of Girls on Roll of Vernacular & Training School December 1917	..	129
No. of Girls on Roll in Practising School - do. -	..	100
No. of Girls on Roll in English School - do. -	..	258
Total number of Girls on Roll during the year 1917	..	660
No. of Girls who joined the Vernacular School in 1917	..	63
No. of Girls who joined the English School in 1917	..	104
No. of Teachers in the Vernacular School	..	11
No. of Teachers in the Practising School	..	3
No. of Teachers in the English School	..	23
No. on Pay Roll of the whole school - Teachers, Matrons, Clerk, Etc.		55
No. of Girls who joined the Church during 1917		12
No. of Girls from Christian Homes		266
No. of Girls from Hindu Homes		394
No. of Girls taking Music		52

R19 1912

Velanai East Mixed School

The head teacher should be given a suitable assistant; his present assistant being old and incapable There are only a desk, a blackboard, and six small benches in the school whose average number on List is 151.

The school should not only be satisfactorily equipped but should undergo repairs.

S/d . A.Ponniaya.

Valand Velanai

30-3
78

142

2 1 1913

CABLEGRAM

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

JUN 21 1913

ED AT 11 16 A.M. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF. WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

23

CS W 12 VADDUKODDAI 5

LCO= FERNSTALK BOSTON

SON

YORK

Friends informed.

: 112 STATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910. 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910.

ecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

14 1913

143

Form 2875

WESTERN UNION

GLO-AMERICAN DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

ed at 109 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 191

BN VAADUCKODDAI 6 Rev. J. L. Barton 014

TALK 14 Congregational Ho

BOSTON

S DEATH INFORM SCOTT

NOV 14TH 625A

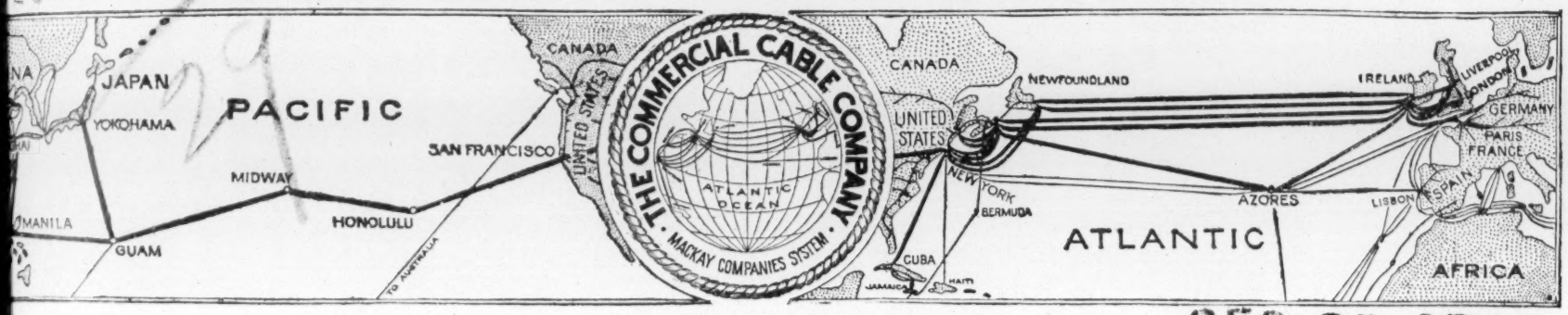
o. Scott informed

ote: Curtis was a
Prominent Tamil Christian

144

CABLEGRAM

DEC 26 1913



DEC 26 1913

7.10 A.M.

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

ED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

F NY 3

COLOMBO 10

LCO FERNSTALK BOSTON

CAPEN BODMAN ADVISE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE UDUVIL LAND

Copy furnished H.V.B.M.

TE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

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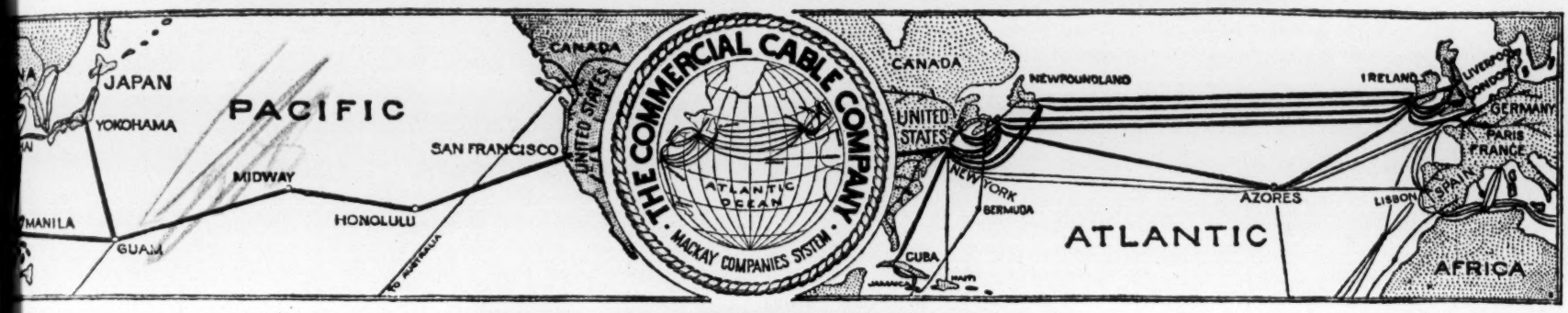
DEC 28 1914

CABLEGRAM

145
611-M



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

1.22 PM. DEC 25TH 1914

VED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO

EC P/7

VADDUKODDA 1 9

FERNSTALK BOSTON

SSION UNANIMOUSLY REQUESTS BICKNELL IMMEDIATELY

BROWN

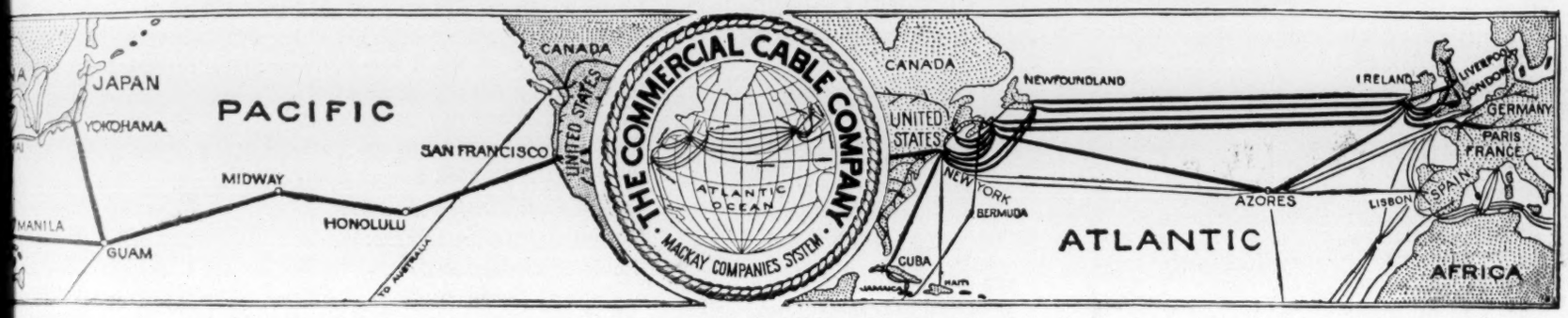
TATE STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's not by applying directly to the sender.

146

JAN 13 1915

CABLEGRAM



1 50 P.M. **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** JAN 16 1915

D AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

BO WP21 CINNAMONGARDENS 11

LCO FERNSTALK BOSTON

MILLER SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED APPENDICITIS

TWELFTH INFORM FATHER

DICKSON

Father informed

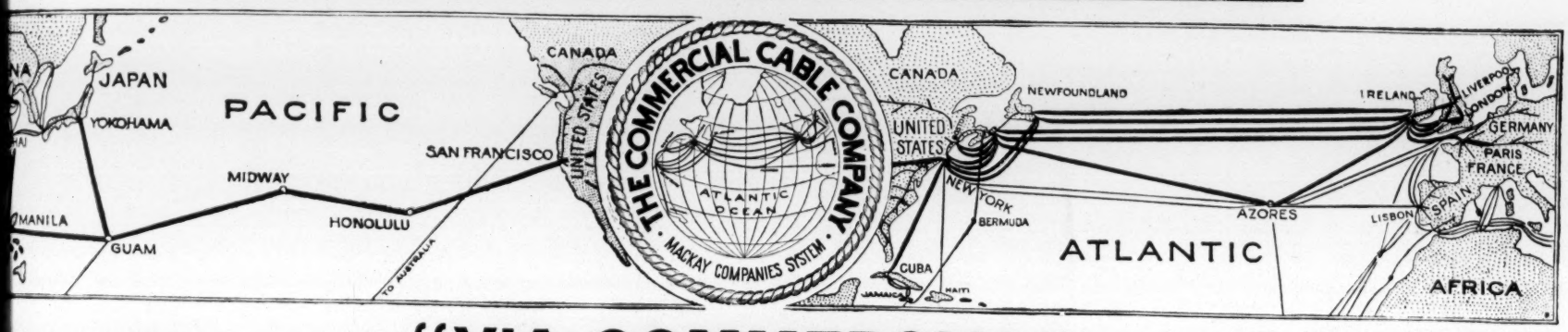
E STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910 155 FEDERAL STREET, TELEPHONES: MAIN 728 AND FORTHILL 2910

iry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's not by applying directly to the sender.

CDMAY 3 1917

147

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL"

TELEPHONE MAIN 180

MAY 3 1917

ED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON 9 15 AM. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

CSW 17 KODAIKANAL 10

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

MISSION URGENTLY REQUESTS APPOINTMENT BARBARA HOWLAND

DUVIL

Mexico-

HITCHCOCK

inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through any's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

148

Form 2606

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ived at "RM" BOSTON, MASS.

7 B .M

VALVETT IRUIE 9

LCO EDDY

(CARE REV .' L BARTON 14 CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE BOSTON)

BATES BROWN SCHEME APPROVED

HITCHCOCK

1030A .UNE 3RD - 17

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT STATE ST. BO

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 177 15

al Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

149

RECD JUL 9 1917

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44NY 0 9 557p

anipay July 8-17

ernstalk Rev J L Barton

Boston

nd Howland term service cable reply

Hastings

da 611
640
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804
950

DUPLICATE OF TELEGRAM TELEPHONED

To LKB

By LW

Time 1015P.

quiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

150

Form 2606

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

AUG 7 1918

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ived at 22 TREMONT STREET BOSTON MASS

7FY FKC 16

MANIPAY AUG 7 1918

CO FERNSTALK RM 9 (JAMES L BARTON

BOSTON 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS)

LLER REQUESTS SIX MONTHS LEAVE Y M C A MESOPOTAMIA

SSION APPROVES

BROWN

827AM AUG 7

Cabled mission needs Miller, ~~needed mission~~ will not insist.

Strong

COPY

C A B L E G R A M.

a 51NY..TR...8 passny 3am Recd Feb 24-19

Kankesanturai

Fernstalk,

Boston. (Rev. G. Barton Amn Bd Fgn Min)

Nionvey dicksons sympathy tellippalai church

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PR 27 1908

Jaffna College, Ceylon.

(9)

Information according to Circular.

Jaffna College. A boarding institution for boys. A Christian College, whose Directors and Instructors shall be members of any denomination of Protestant Christians, designed to give a thorough general education and daily Bible instruction.

Rev. G. E. Brown, B.A., B.D., Oberlin — Principal.
Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, M.A., Amherst — Vice Principal.
Mr. L. B. Fretz, B.A., Washburn — Prof. of Philosophy.

Six, five of them with the B.A. degree.

Average for the last two years — 84. Of the Tamil race and language. Ages from 13 to 22.

Boys are taken through a course from the seventh year of an English school up to the B.A. degree. Thus we have a College department and a Preparatory department leading to it. We have also some of the time a Theological department. At present, in the preparatory department boys take up the

Local examinations, Junior and Senior, of Cambridge University, as well as the Madras Matriculation. [Cambridge University holds examinations in Ceylon, corresponding to the admission to a High School, and after a further course of two years.] For the first two years they prepare for the Junior Local, then they choose between the Senior Local and the Madras Matriculation, those taking the latter expecting to go on with the college course. Number in the four College classes 18, in the Matriculation 10, in the Senior Local 14, in the Junior Local 25, in the Preparatory 25.

Twelve buildings are used.

(1) Otley Hall - containing an Assembly room, a reference library, four recitation rooms, a museum of minerals and shells, and two rooms for teachers.

(2) Dormitory building, at one end of which are two recitation rooms, a physics room, and the Y.M.C.A. reading room.

(3) Dining room and kitchen.

(4) Storeroom for provisions.

(5) Gymnasium.

(6) Three teachers' rooms.

(7) Principal's house. – (Mission house.)

(8) House for American Professors, with Library and office.

(9), (10), & (11), Houses for native teachers.

(12) House for boarding master.

Buildings (not including Principal's house)	$ 12,000
Land – (Most of the buildings are on mission land)	300
Furniture	600
Library	1,000
Physical and chemical apparatus	1,300
Minerals and shells	100
	$ 15,300

7. By a Board of Directors consisting of 15 to 18 men, both European and Tamil – not more than half of whom may be foreigners; now only one third.

8. Fees in 1907 – Tuition Rs. 1570 = $ 523
Boarding 3500 = 1167
$ 1690.

(1) A Fund in America under the control of the Board of Trustees, which pays the three American teachers.

(2) An Endowment Fund of about $7,000 bringing in an income of about $560.

(3) Scholarship and Prize Funds, amounting to about $10,000, bringing in about $800.

11. An addition to the income of $500 would meet present expenses of staff, &c.

12. It ought to have sufficient addition to permit another man to be sent from America, say $1200 per year, so that time might be given for a theological class. The local endowment also should be increased by $10,000 so as to retain the best men on the staff. A wider choice of subjects could then be given and more students would be attracted and so the benefits of a college training could be given to many more young men.

13. We need new buildings for almost all our work, the present buildings being very old and not adapted to modern requirements. A new hall for study and

lectures, with library and laboratory would cost, probably, $30,000. We need also new dormitories and new teachers houses; these would cost four or five thousand more.

4. A small proportion of the students graduate. We have had about 1100 boys enter upon the course, but only a little over 100 have graduated. The certificate given by the University for passing the First in Arts examination, after two years of the College course, enables them to enter the medical school or the law school. So many leave at that time. If we count those who have gone thus far in their course, about 180, we find five pastors, three licensed ministers, and 45 teachers, most of them in Christian schools. 14 are lawyers, 5 are doctors, and more than 20 have entered upon Government service, some of whom are in high positions of responsibility; as Engineers or Surveyors. Others are in the Post Office or the Railway department, holding good positions.

(11) Hotle end 4810

There is a strong demand for pastors of our churches and for Christian teachers in Colleges in India as well as in Ceylon. There are enough B.A.s in India to supply all the teachers wanted, but they are not Christians. We can supply very few of the men for whom there are calls.

16. We have hitherto had no connection at all with the Government: But we have recently applied for a grant to be based on the average attendance in two divisions, a lower and a higher, at different rates, according to a scheme of the Education Department by which grants are given to some other colleges. We hope to receive Rs. 800 from this source.

17. None of so high a grade. Two other colleges teach to the F. A. standard, and three more follow the Cambridge courses.

18. The Wesleyan Mission and the Church Mission have colleges with which there is a certain amount of competition; though for the most part the students ~~from~~ in each college are drawn from the territory occupied by the Mission, an amicable division being recognized in the mission work.

The college was started by the Tamil people after the English work of the Mission was stopped. It was intended to supply the needs of all the Protestants in Jaffna, but the other denominations have not joined in its support, raising their own institutions to a higher grade than before. So it is looked upon as an American Mission College, though it is under a charter by which a majority of the Directors are Tamils. The constituency being so small there is not sufficient income to pay the expenses, and steps are being taken to bring about, if possible, a union of the three denominations of Protestant Christians carrying on missionary work in Jaffna.

A recent law in India limiting the territory in which a University shall carry on its work has caused our affiliation to be changed from Calcutta to Madras. The papers in the Matriculation examination seem to be marked more severely, and only a small percentage of the candidates pass. This affects us adversely. The Ceylon Government encourages the examinations of Cambridge University and of London University

But these are adapted to English boys, and give no place for Tamil. So we prefer to keep to Madras, but many of the students wish to get a certificate as soon as possible, which they succeed best in doing by taking the Cambridge examinations, and then leave to seek employment. We are in a time of transition and need a strong guiding hand, whereas for more than three years we have been without a Principal. If union with the other denominations is brought about we shall need to move to a more central location and shall need more financial aid. If we cannot unite we shall not be able without help to maintain a high position as a first grade College.

W. E. Hitchcock

Acting Principal

April 1st, 1908.

SEP 13 1910

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

}}}}-{{{{

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Name of the Institution, JAFFNA COLLEGE.

2. Location, VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON.

3. Number of Departments, ONE.

4. Statistics for the year ending April 30th 1910.

	Students.	Native Teachers.
Collegiate,	34	8
Preparatory,	112	
Total,	146	8.

Medical, 0. Physicans, 0. Nurses, 0. Patients, 0.

Students taught industries, 0.

American married teachers giving practically full time to the institution, 2.

No single American Teachers,

The Principal is supposed to give his full time to the College and the remainder to the work of Vaddukkoddai Station.

5. Local Property used by the College.

Land. Area 38,000 sq. yds.

Value according to present local market, about Rs 12,000 or $ 4,000.

N.B. The land on which Jaffna College is now situated is in

he possession of the American Ceylon Mission. It consists of two ortions. One portion, about three quarters of the whole, was grant-d to the Mission in its early years, by the Government. It is old utch property and cannot be sold but will revert to the Government f the Mission ceases to use it. All the College buildings and one oreign residence are on this portion of the compound. The other ortion, about one quarter of the whole, is property bought by the ission and could be sold. The Principal's residence and one Native ouse are situated on this portion. This piece of land with the uildings, could probably be sold for from Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000.

BUILDINGS.

The Principal's bungalow is a large stone building, much oo large for the family of the present Principal. It has three large enter rooms which are used for sitting room, dining roon and library. hen there are four large corner bedrooms each having a bathroom. On he end there is a dressing room, and on the other there is a servants' oom. The kitchen and store room are detached. The building is in airly good condition though it may call for a new tile roof before any years. If this building were to be put up now it is doubtful f it could be built for less than $ 6,000. Probably a fair estimate f its present value would be $ 5,000. This building could be sold s it is on land bought by the Mission.

The Vice Principal's bungalow is an L shaped house. The ain part is a restoration of an old Dutch residence and consists of our rectangular rooms in a row with a wide veranda the whole length.

The short wing of the L is modern. The whole house is in fairly good condition but is not a convenient house. Part of it is being used for the College Library and the Laboratory. It is very difficult to estimate the value of such a building. No one would build such a house now-a-days. Probably $4,000 or $5,000 would cover its value. It would not be sold as it is on Government land. The accompanying rough plans will convey some idea of the sort of houses the American teachers occupy.

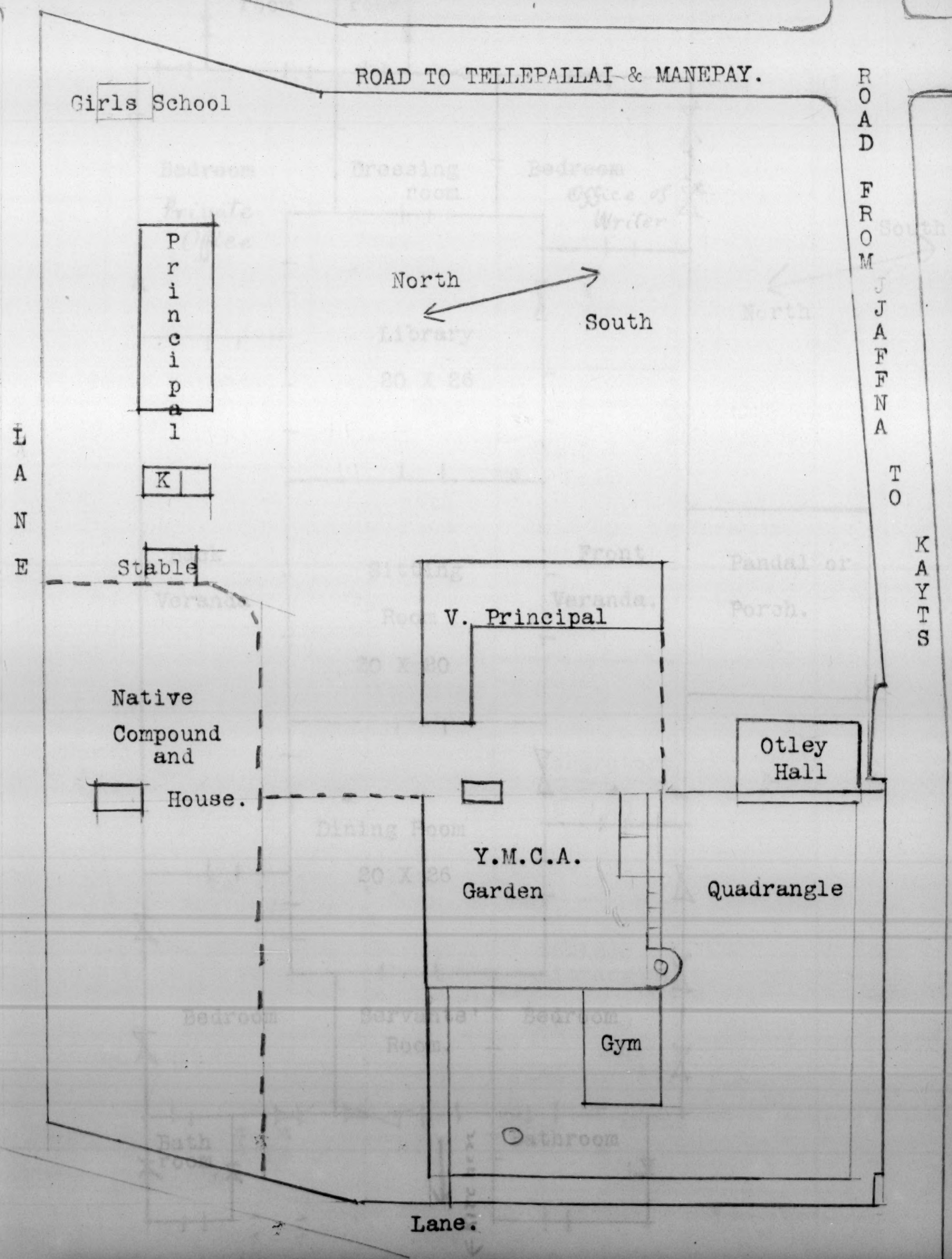
OTLEY HALL.

The main building of the College is called Otley Hall. It was erected in 1824, and for a building of its age is in remarkably good condition. Of course it does not meet the needs of a school like this as a modern building would do, but it is capable of remodelling in such a way that it would serve the purposes of a secondary school for many years. It could hardly be made to meet the needs of a good College such as would be accepted by the University of Madras. It is a two story stone building, the outer walls of which are three feet thick. The lower floor is used for assembly and class rooms, while only two rooms on the second floor are in use as teachers' rooms, i.e. for private studies. The main large room upstairs is not used at all except as a store room and occasionally as a dormitory for a few boys. About 1903 a new roof was put on the whole building, and a few other minor repairs. The upper room is lighted by windows under the broad veranda and is, consequently, rather dark. Besides, the roof is made of flat Calicut tiles, and as it is not very high, the room is very hot in the middle of the day. Both of these defects could be remedied. So far as the present writer knows, no expert has given any opinion as to the condition of the walls. There seems no reason to doubt their soundness, and it seems as though the building might easily be put in good repair and serve our purposes for many years. No reliable estimate of the cost of such repair has been made. It is difficult to estimate the value

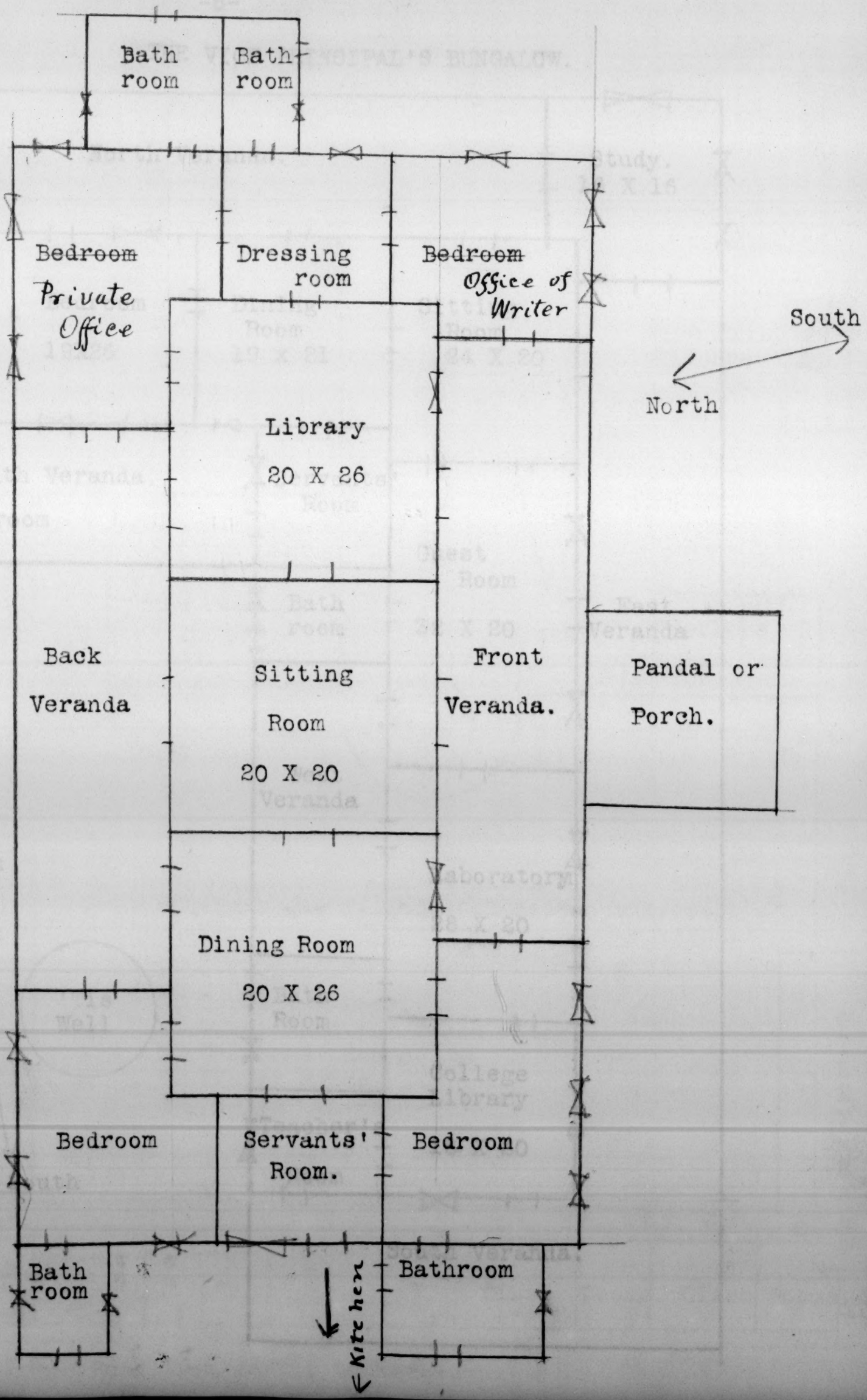
of such a structure. A very much superior school building has recently been put up in town by the Wesleyam Mission for less than $4,000. Probably half that sum would more nearly represent the value of Otley Hall.

When Jaffna College becomes a Union College supported by the three Missions in Jaffna, and is located on another site, Otley Hall will become the home of the present High School across the road combined with most of the lower classes of the College. Such a combination should make a school of from 250 students upward. It will be difficult to accommodate such a school without some changes in the building. If we had enough money to remedy the defects of the upper floor it would meet the need.

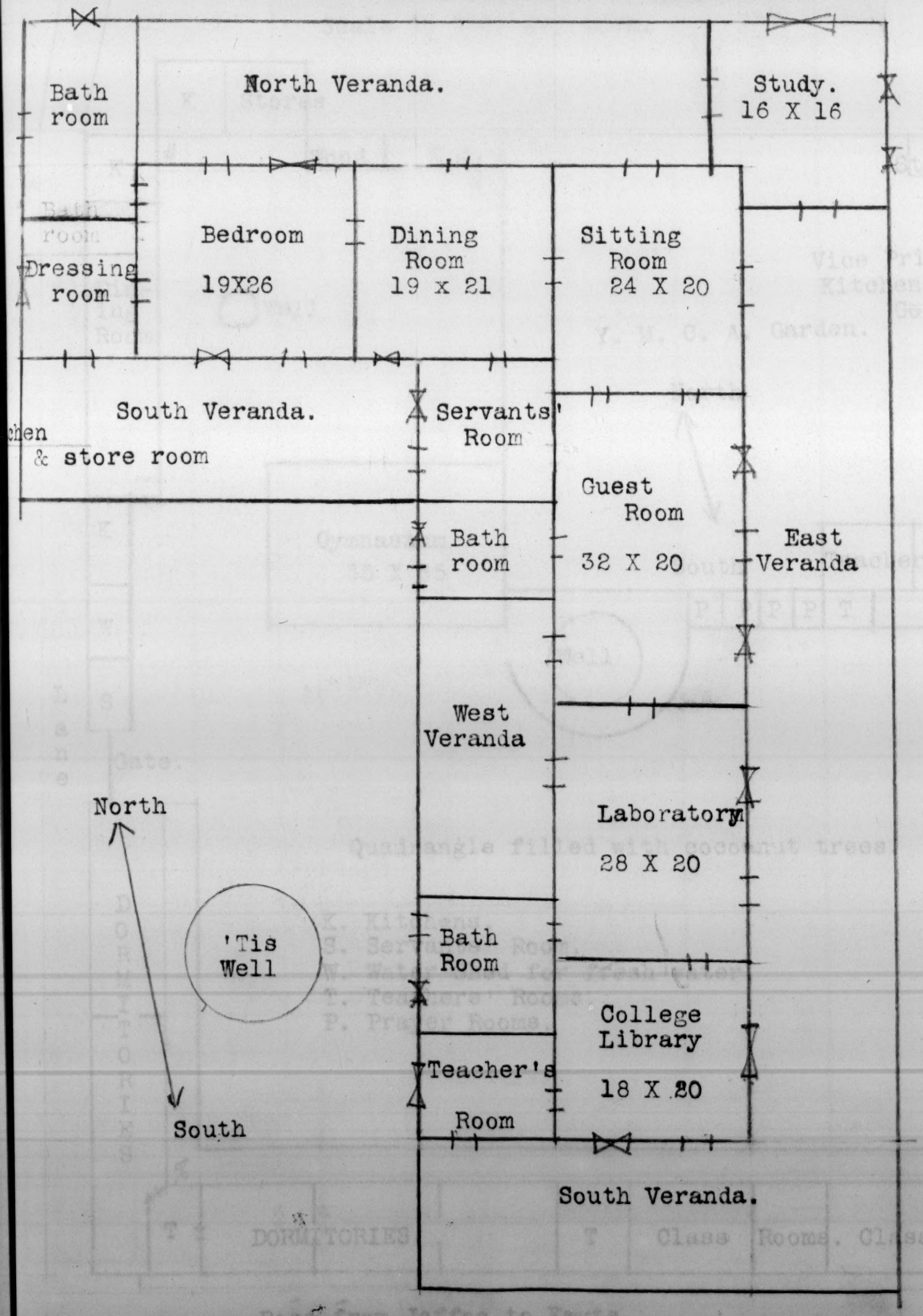
PLAN OF JAFFNA COLLEGE COMPOUND.



PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL8S BUNGALOW.

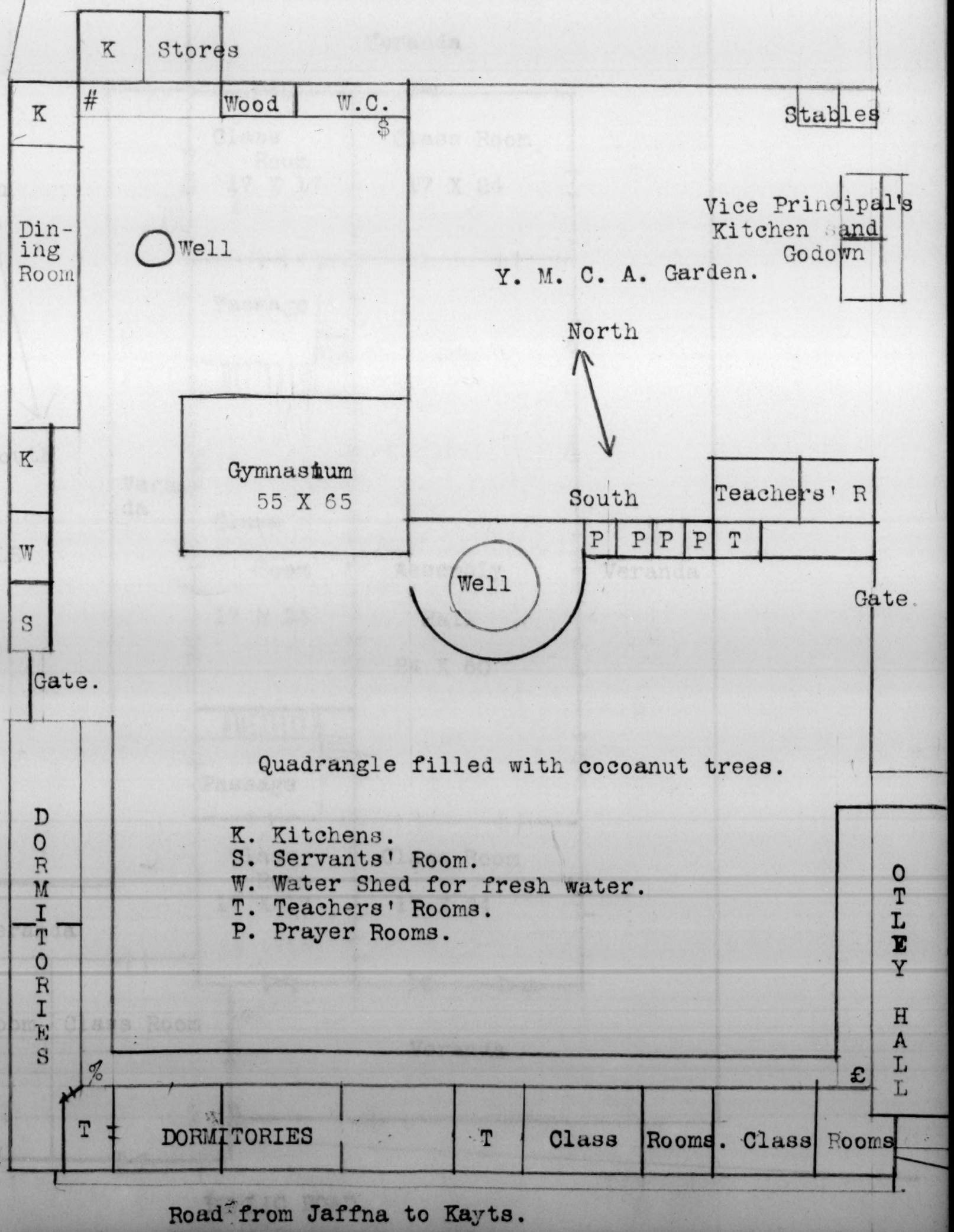


THE VICE PRINCIPAL'S BUNGALOW.

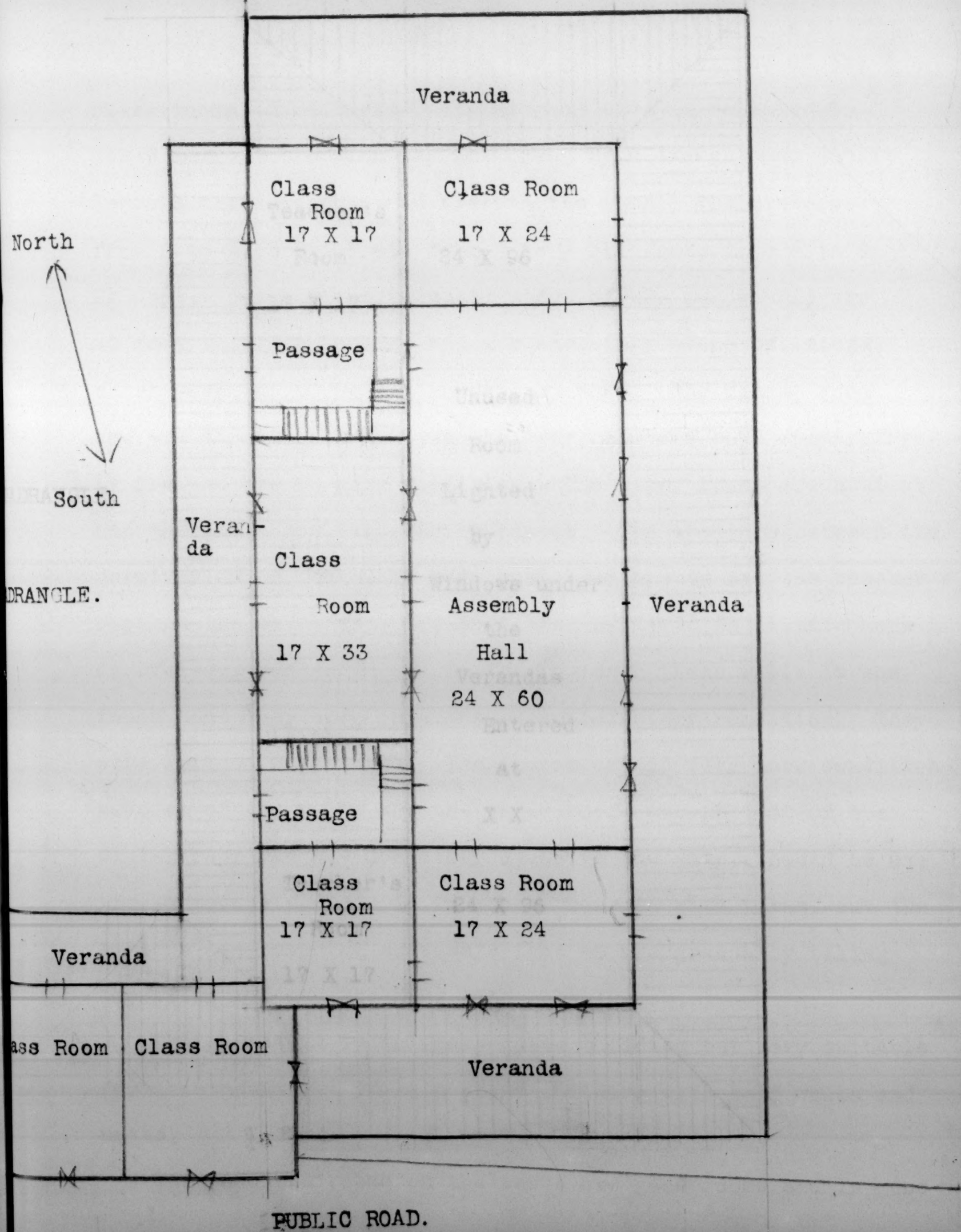


PLAN OF THE QUADRANGLE.

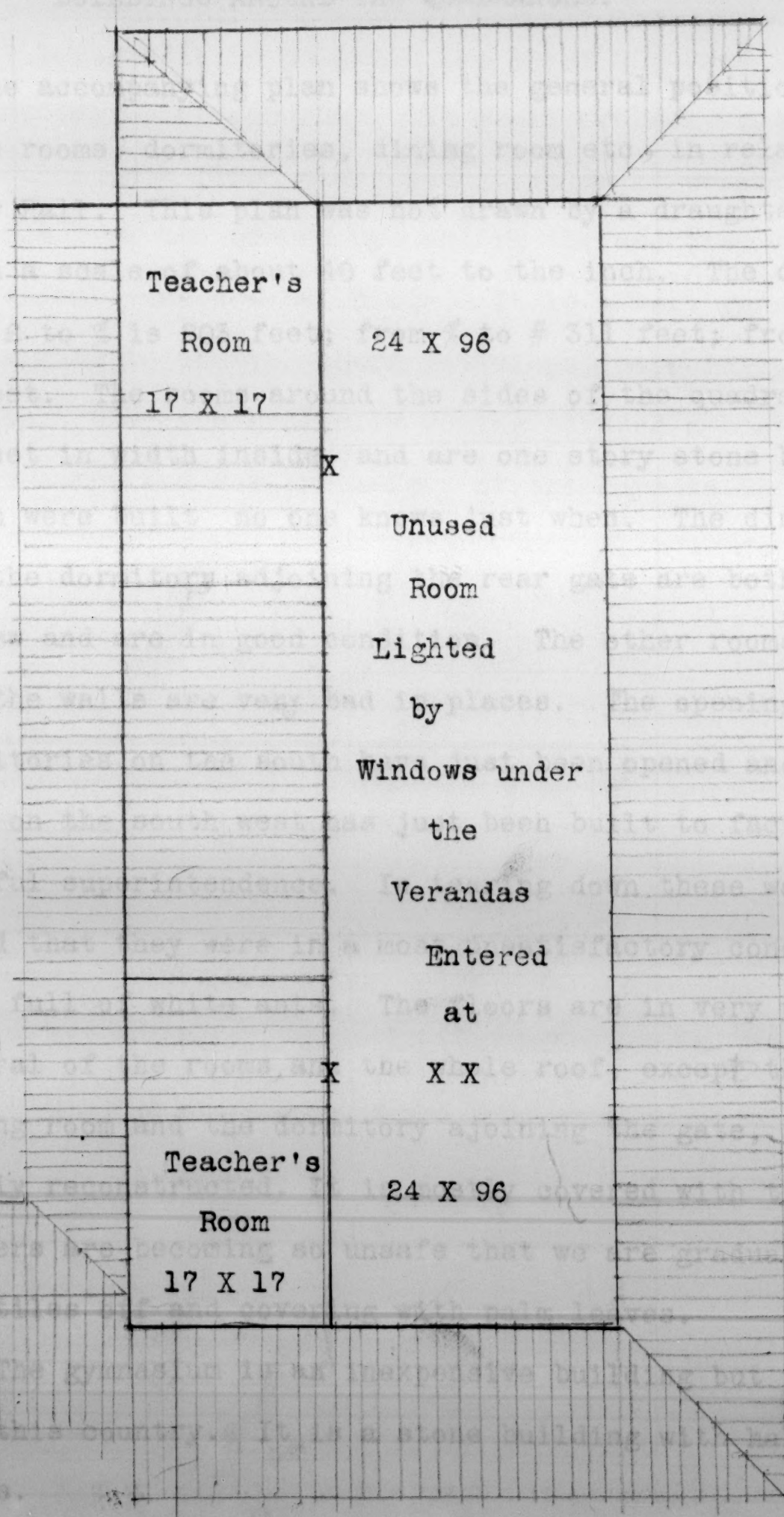
Scale 40 feet per inch.



GROUND PLAN OF OTLEY HALL.



OTLEY HALL, SECOND FLOOR.



ADRANGLE.

BUILDINGS AROUND THE QUADRANGLE.

The accompanying plan shows the general position of the class rooms, dormitories, dining room etc., in relation to Otley Hall. This plan was not drawn by a draughtsman but it is on a scale of about 40 feet to the inch. The distance from £ to % is 203 feet; from % to # 311 feet; from # to $ 91 feet. The rooms around the sides of the quadrangle are 20 feet in width inside, and are one story stone buildings which were built no one knows just when. The dining room and the dormitory adjoining the rear gate are both comparatively new and are in good condition. The other rooms are ancient and the walls are very bad in places. The openings between the dormitories on the south have just been opened and the teacher's room on the south west has just been built to facilitate more careful superintendence. In tearing down these walls it was found that they were in a most unsatisfactory condition. They were full of white ants. The floors are in very poor condition several of the rooms, and the whole roof, except that of the dining room and the dormitory ajoining the gate, should be entirely reconstructed. It is mostly covered with tiles, but the timbers are becoming so unsafe that we are gradually taking the tiles off and covering with palm leaves.

The gymnasium is an inexpensive building but very suitable for this country. It is a stone building with half walls and posts.

The teachers'rooms on the north are good rooms and in good

condition, also the prayer rooms.

It is impossible to estimate the value of these buildings with any degree of accuracy. It would probably cost as much to put them into first class condition as it would to build new buildings from the ground up, and in the end they would not be so serviceable as new buildings. It is a very great problem to know what to do with these buildings, especially the dormitories. They are gradually coming to such a state that we will be compelled for the safety of the boys to do something.

OTHER LAND AND BUILDINGS OWNED BY

JAFFNA COLLEGE

Besides the property described the College owns three teachers' houses situated on land just north of the Mission compound. All of these houses are very old and are old style which means that they are not very sanitary nor suited to modern life in Jaffna. They are stone buildings covered with palm leaves. Within the last ten years a great deal of money has been expended in repairing them and making them more habitable, and still more ought to be expended.

Then there is a little piece of land south of the compound and about three hundred yards distant which was bought a few years ago for an athletic field but it proved to be too small.

A recent estimate of all this property placed it at Rs 2,200. That seems very small. $ 1,000 would be a fairer estimate. All this property could be sold.

6. What was the entire cost of the institution last year?

For American Teachers,	$ 3,228.67
For Native Teachers,	1,813.00
Aid to students,	602.92
Board of Students,	2,191.66
Library and Apparatus,	175.29
New Buildings,	--------
All other expenses,	1,045.54
TOTAL COST	9,057.08

7. Total amount of Income.

From American Board, (Corporation In Ceylon)	3,678.67
From Endowment Funds,	1,192.12
From Students,	3,706.61
From Special Gifts,	122.80
From Government,	423.67
From Other Sources,	50.80
	9,174.67

8. Debt. April 30th, 1910, Rs 2,849.95

$ 949.98

This debt is carried by uninvested funds of the Scotch Bursaries. It is gradually decreasing.

9. Endowment, for all purposes, $19,473.45

This endowment is controlled by the Board of Directors of Jaffna College. It is all invested, except the amount needed

to cover the debt, in first class mortgages at 8%. The Board refuses to lend money except on approved real estate worth at least three times the amount of the loan. There has never been any difficulty in obtaining such security.

10. The needs of the institution.

(1) It is difficult to state our needs in order of merit for we need repairs in plant, equipment and furnishings, and we need all very much. $4,000.00 would be a modest sum to spend on making our whole plant efficient.

(2) If the Principal is to give his whole time to the College as the case demands, there should be a new man for the Station. If on the other hand the Station Missionary is to give his whole time to the Station as the case demands there should be a new Principal.

(3) Teachers salaries should all be raised to a point equal to that which men of their rank receive elsewhere. This would mean that they should be raised from 15% to 25%. It would involve an increase of about $600 per annum.

(4) No need for help for students. We have more endowment for this than we have for the current expenses of the school.

(5) Other needs. Land for an athletic field. $1,500.

(6) Which of these should be supplied first? Nos 1 & 3.

11. Nominally the expenditure of the College is controlled by the Board of Directors. In reality this Board assumes very little responsibility in the matter and the Treasurer who is also the Principal is really responsible for seeing that the finances are

properly managed. The present Principal is trying to change the practice and get the Board itself to assume the burden of responsibility.

12. To make the College a distinctively Christian institution is the chief aim of the authorities in Jaffna. To accomplish this the Constitution provides that only Christians can be members of the Board of Directors or of the Teaching Staff. All the Native Teachers are men of approved Christian character. They are all leaders and would be recognized as such in any community. Then there is a definite attempt to have the home life of the College of a high tone. Most of the students are boarders and come constantly under the care of the teachers. The aim of the present administration is to get the teachers and the students into the closest possible relations with each other. We believe that nothing counts in the development of character quite so much as the close, intimate touch of a strong noble character. We are aiming to make the College a place where such intimate relations will count for the very most possible. The ideal of the present administration is to make the school as much of a Christian home as is possible under the circumstances.

In addition to this the courses of study all include definite Christian teaching. Every student is required to take such studies as will make him familiar with Christian teaching, and these studies are regarded as of equal importance ~~as~~ with other studies in estimating the students' standing. There is always a tendency to regard such studies as "extra" and consequently as of less importance than other subjects. We try here to avoid

this by making our Bible courses as difficult as the others and by offering prizes for Scripture knowledge.

Recently we have made a departure which we have found most valuable. Quite apart from the work of the curriculum, we have set aside one period of study each week for classes in "Religious Instruction". There are ten classes, each teacher having charge of a definite group of boys. The Hindus are in classes by themselves and the Christians in another set of classes. The teachers try to deal with each class according to their peculiar needs. The reports given by the teachers are all favourable. The two Foreign teachers agree that this period is by all odds the most interesting and the most profitable period of the week. The experiment is too young to show any special results which could be tabulated. Indeed it may be that it will never bring forth any remarkable statistics. But that the students are being strongly influenced in this period of instruction is beyond a doubt.

The Y.M.C.A. has a good working organization among the Students. It holds its meetings regularly and is responsible for half a dozen Sunday Schools in the village schools near Vaddukkoddai. The Association also supports a school on one of the neighboring islands.

Whether or not our school is as strongly Christian as it should be, the active leaders in the Hindu opposition consider it very much too Christian, and would gladly undermine its influence.

Copy

Balance Sheet, Jaffna College Accts., Mch. 31, 1906.

Dr.			Cr.
University Fees	30.00	Scotch Bursary Fund, Prin.	36589.64
Miscellaneous Prizes Fund	50.00	Birch Schp Fund	2952.97
Stores	31.65	Rockwood Schp Fund	1000.00
Stationery	157.32	Marquand Schp Fund	528.63
Miscellany	181.75	Green Schp Fund	851.74
Gymnasium	30.95	Hastings Schp Fund	639.85
Boarding Department	151.93	Twynam Schp Fund	419.94
Treas. A.C.M. A.B.C.F.M.	1328.79	Strong Memorial Fund	56.85
Mixed Deposit	53900.00	General Fund	9075.00
Current Account	980.90	New Local Endowment	2563.27
Cash	20.47	Drieburg Prize Fund	89.98
		Breckenridge Prize Fund	122.67
		Hastings Prize Fund	110.45
		Vaitilinga Modr Prize Fund	110.94
		Howland Prize Fund	116.66
		Hitchcock Prize Fund	69.60
		55298.19	
		Temporary Schps	222.05
		St. John Fund	33.67
		Philosophical Apparatus	760.07
		Library	549.76
	56863.76		56863.76

Copy

Balance Sheet, Jaffna College Accts., Mch. 31, 1906.

Dr.			Cr.
University Fees	30.00	Scotch Bursary Fund, Prin.	36589.64
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		Howland Prize Fund	116.66
		Hitchcock Prize Fund	69.60
		55298.19	
		Temporary Schps	222.05
		St. John Fund	33.67
		Philosophical Apparatus	760.07
		Library	549.78
	56863.76		56863.76

SEP 13 1910

15

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon, 15th August, 1910.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon.

Balance on hand, December 31st 1909.		Rs 1,162.95
Draft for £400.		5,976.58
Balance travelling Mr. & Mrs Bicknell (See letter)	303.08	
Salaries for American Teachers,	4,080.44	
Salaries Native Teachers Etc.	1,200.00	
Repairs on Dr. York's House,	141.49	
Munshi, Dr. York.	15.00	
Balance on hand, July 1st, 1910.	1,399.52	
	7,139.53	7,139.53

Eliot G. Brown

Treasurer.

8

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon, 7th February, 1910.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College,

Boston Mass.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon.

Balance from December 31st 1908.			3,445.29.
Mistake in 1908. (See Letter)		138.51.	
Salaries for 1909.			
L. B. Fritts,	416.66.		
H. C. York,	3,000.00.		
G. G. Brown,	4,090.98.	7,507.64.	
Salaries of Tamil Teachers,		1,350.00.	
Travelling, L.B. & Mrs. Fritts,		1,402.50.	
Furniture for Professor's House,		518.49.	
Repairs,		217.39.	
Munshi,		40.00.	
House at Kodaikanal,	6,000.00.		
Less am't reported,	2,979.29.	3,020.61.	
By draft No. 37, for £400,			5,985.30.
By draft No. 99, for £400,			5,927.50.
Balance on hand,		1,162.95.	
		15,358.09.	15,358.09.

400 £.

Geo. G. Brown
Treasurer

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon, 18th July 1911.

The treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon.

Balance debt, January, 1st, 1911,	1067-58	
Bill of Exchange, £ 200		2929-80
" " " $ 200		6079-91
Salaries	4080-44	
Current account	1200-00	
Repairs, Dr: York's	98-50	
Balance on hand, July, 1st, 1911,	2563-19	
	9009-71	9009-71

Giles G. Brown

Treasurer.

MAR 18 1911

JAFFNA COLLEGE

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon, 13th February, 1911.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

Balance on hand, December, 31st, 1909,		Rs 1,162.95
Draft for £400		5,976.58
Draft for £200,		2,936,90
Expenditure.		
Balance Traveling, Mr&Mrs Bicknell, (See Letter Aug.15th, '10)	Rs 303.08	
Salaries American Teachers,	8,120.49	
Salaries for Tamil Teachers etc.	2,400.00	
Repairs,	230.44	
Munshi, Dr York,	90.00	
Balance debt, December, 31st 1910,		1,067.58
	11,144.01.	11,144.01.

Giles G. Brown
Treasurer.

Rec'd MAY 4 1911

Division of Appropriations

1911 According to Stations American Ceylon Mission

Manepay Station		Vaddu Koddai Station		Tellippallai Station		Udupiddy Station	
Evangelistic Work	722 00	Evangelistic Work	70 00	Evangelistic Work	585 00	Evangelistic Work	781 00
Administration	211 00	Administration	135 00	Administration	135 00	Administration	435 00
Travelling & Repairs	110 00	Travelling & Repairs	120 00	Travelling & Repairs	151 00	Travelling & Repairs	145 00
Education		Education		Education		Education	
Village Schools	153 50	Village Schools	281 50	Training School	600 00	Village Schools	359 50
				Village "	105 50		
Rs.	1196 50	Rs.	606 50	Rs.	1576 50	Rs.	1720 50
	$398 83		$202 17		$525 50		$573 50

Thos B Scott
Sec. ABM

SEP 13 1910

ESTIMATES FOR THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR

1911

NOT INVOLVING ANY ENLARGMENT.

1. Name of the Institution. JAFFNA COLLEGE.

2. Location. VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON.

3. American officers and teachers:-

Name.	Salary.	Allowance	Total.
Giles G. Brown,	$1426.35.	$ 66.65 (Horse)	$ 1493.00
Harry C. York,	1200.00.	100.00 (House Repair)	1300.00
	Total Salaries American Teachers,		2793.00

N.B. The Principal is also the Missionary in charge of Vaddukkoddai Station. This work is sufficient to occupy his whole time. If this work is to be done properly the Board should put a man here for nothing but the Station work, and allow the Principal to give his whole time to the college.

4. Native Teachers.

Name.	Salary.	
Chelliah H. Cooke,	Rs 900.00	$ 300.00
T.P.Hudson B.A.	1,200.00	400.00
A.Abraham, B.A.	1,200.00	400.00
J.V.Chelliah, M.A.,	1,200.00	400.00
L.S.Poniah, B.A.	900.00	300.00
S.M.Thevathasan, B.A.	900.00	300.00
G.D.Thomas,	600.00	200.00
J.K.Kanapathipillai,	600.00	200.00
Additional Teacher,	600.00	200.00
	8,100.00	2,700.00

	Totals Bro't Forward,	
	Americans,	$ 2,793.00
	Tamils,	2,700.00
5.	Other employees, Clerks, Writers, Etc.	250.00
	Total Salary List,	5,743.00
6.	Incidentals,	150.00
7.	Library and Apparatus,	400.00
8.	Board of Students,	2,200.00
9.	Other Expenses, Repairs,	500.00
10.	Total estimated expense for 1911 upon the present plan, i.e. without enlargement.	8,993.00

11. Estimated income for 1911.

(1) From Students;-		
a. Board,	2,200.00	
b. Tuition,	1,700.00	3,900.00
(2) From Endowments, (Local)		600.00
(3) From Special Gifts,		000.00
(4) From Government,		500.00
(5) From other sources,		000.00
	Total Estimated Income,	5,000.00

12. Additional amount needed to meet the ordinary expenses for 1911. 3,993.00

N.B. In estimating the income above, the only endowment taken into consideration is that which yields an income for current expenses. Our whole endowment is made up as follows.

Bursaries and Scholarships, and Prize Funds,	Rs 36,325.36
General endowment for current expenses,	22,095.00

The income from Bursaries, Scholarships and Prize Funds is used for aiding students and is reckoned in with the "income from students", and only the income from the General Endowment, Rs 22,095.00, amounting to about $ 600.00 annually, is reckoned in with the assets for current expenses.

It will be noticed that in these estimates the amount asked for from the Board is just $ 1,200 more than the salaries of the American staff.

5. These estimates and statements are made with the authority of The Standing Committee of Jaffna College.

Geo G Brown

In behalf of the Standing Committee
of Jaffna College.

13. In estimating the needs of Jaffna College it must remembered that the institution is passing through a crisis and is likely to become a Union College supported by the three missions in Jaffna on a new site. This may be accomplished in the very near future, or it may not be accomplished for a year or two. But there now seems to be every prospect for the completion of arrangements at no very distant date. When that is done the plant here will become an American Board Secondary School which will prepare boys for entrance to college. It will be combined with the Mission High School across the road and will be a school of about 250 or more students, 100 of whom will be boarders. To meet the needs of Jaffna College in this temporary condition the estimates herewith are sufficient. But to meet the needs of the Secondary School in which American Mission boys are to be trained for college, there should be considerable additional expenditure for Repairs of buildings and equipment. There is not a simgle good blackboard in the school. Tables, chairs, desks, benches, floors,roofs, all need to be repaired or to be replaced by new equipment. The laboratory needs furniture and apparatus. If we could have $1,000a year for this sort of repair we could make this the best Secondary School in this section within a few years and have a worthy Union College besides. So we ask for $1,000 for 1911 for the improvement of our plant.

There is no doubt that this amount could be spent most profitably if it could be secured.

Rec'd AUG 22 1910

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR the Ceylon MISSION Estimates for 1911

STATIONS.	SALARIES.	GENERAL WORK. A. B. C. F. M.	GENERAL WORK. WOMEN'S BOARDS.	TOTAL.
	$ cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Vaddukoddai		2180.00	700.00	2880.00
Manepay	2178.71			
Uduvil	3311.36	3046.00	1356.00	4402.00
Inuvil	786.66			
Tellippalai	1707.37	2220.00	320.00	2540.00
Udupiddi	1764.70	3293.00	2560.00	5853.00
Medical Work				
Green Mem. Hospital		1212.00		
McLeod Hospital		900.00		2112.00
Totals	$ 9748.80	12851.00	4936.00	17787.00
	Rs. 29246.40			29246.40
			Grand Total Asked,	47033.40

Rate of Exchange, $1 = Rs. 3

Date, July 19, 1910.

Signed, Thos B Scott Sec.
W. E. Hitchcock Treas.

for 1911 - Jaffna College

SALARY FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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SALARIES of the Ceylon MISSION. Estimates for 1911

STATIONS AND NAMES OF MISSIONARIES.	PERSONAL SALARY.	CHILDREN IN COUNTRY.	CHILDREN IN UNITED STATES.	TOTAL SALARY.
Manepay	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Rev.& Mrs. Scott	1426.70	Helen 200.00	12¾	
Horse allowance	66.66	Harold 200.00	4½	
		Marjorie 142.67	7	
		Katherine 71.34	3½	
		Winifred 71.34	2	2178.71
Uduvil				
Mr.&Mrs.A.A.Ward	1426.70	Lewis 71.34	2	
Horse allowance	66.66			
Munshi "	120.00			1684.70
Inuvil				
Dr.I.H.Curr	720.00			
Horse allowance	66.66			786.66
Tellippalai				
Rev.&Mrs.JHDickson	1426.70	Dorothy 142.67	8	
Horse allowance	66.66	Florence 71.34	5	1707.37
Udupiddi				
Mr.&Mrs.WEHitchcock	1426.70	Richard 200.00	12½ Henry	
Horse allowance	66.66	John 71.34	1½	1764.70
Total A.B.C.F.M. Salaries, carried forward				8122.14

Total salaries for ..... Mission .....

The same in dollars.

Sec. W. E. Hitchcock, Treas.

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SALARY FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SALARIES of the Ceylon MISSION. Estimates for 1911

Stations and Names of Missionaries.	Personal Salary.	Children in Country.	Children in United States.	Total Salary.
				$ ct.
A.B.C.F.M. salaried, brought forward				8122.14
Woman's Board Salaries				
Uduvil	$ ct.			
Miss S.R.Howland	720.00			
Horse allowance	66.66			786.66
Miss L.Bookwalter	720.00			
Munshi allowance	120.00			840.00

Total salaries for the Ceylon Mission Estimates $9748.80

The same in dollars.

Sec. W. E. Hitchcock, Treas.

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 1891 1911

Vaddukoddai & Islands Station.

A.B.C.F.M.		Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants			
Catechist at Nynative		300.00	
" " Kayts		300.00	600.00
2. Education			
30 schools	@ Rs.25	750.00	750.00
3. Buildings			
Preacher's House at Changanai		600.00	600.00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer		180.00	
Traveling		25.00	
Postage		15.00	
Contingent		10.00	230.00
			2180.00

Wm B Scott
Secretary

Wm E. Hitchcock Treasurer

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 1891 1911

Vaddukoddai & Islands Station.

Woman's Board	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants		
Mrs. Peters, Pungudutive	60.00	
" Amerasingam "	60.00	
" Gnanamuttu, Karadive	60.00	
" Vathacutty, Araly	60.00	
New Worker, Moolai	60.00	300.00
2. Education		
Valany school	80.00	
Saravany	100.00	
Pungudutive	80.00	
Delft	60.00	
Araly North	80.00	400.00
		700.00

Thos B Scott Secretary

W. E. Hitchcock Treasurer

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 189~~1~~1911

Manepay & Uduvil Station.

A.B.C.F.M.		Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants			
Catechist at Anaicottai		120.00	
" " Chiruvelan		300.00	
" (teacher) at Pandaterripu		60.00	
" at Inuvil		300.00	
" " Manepay		240.00	
Mr. Welch		96.00	
" Hoisington		120.00	
" Christian		120.00	~~1416~~.00 1356.
2. Education			
15 schools	@ Rs.25	375.00	375.00
3. Buildings			
Pastor's House at Manepay			900.00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer at Manepay		180.00	
" " Uduvil		180.00	
Traveling		25.00	
Postage		10.00	
Contingent		20.00	415.00
			3046.00

Thos B Scott Secretary

W. E. Hitchcock Treasurer

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 1891 1911

Manepay & Uduvil Station.

Woman's Boards.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants			
Mrs. Joseph	C	72.00	
" Vytiampillai	C	60.00	
" Kanapathipillai	B	60.00	
" Elizabeth Santhia	B	60.00	
" Edith David	B	78.00	
" Jane Penfold	B	78.00	
" Eliza Raymond	B	54.00	
" Moshua Chellappa	B	72.00	
" J. Chinnatamber	B	72.00	
" Chelliah, for traveling	B	90.00	
New Worker	B	60.00	756.00
2. Education			
Anaicottai South Girls school		50.00	
Navaly Ragged "		40.00	
Manepay Station "		50.00	
Inuvil "		60.00	
Sanguvaly "		40.00	
Alaveddy North "		40.00	
Mahiapiddy "		60.00	
Uduvil Station "		40.00	
Anaicottai West, mixed		60.00	
Thervakaddu "		60.00	
Siruvilan "		50.00	
Pannagam North "		50.00	600.00
			1356.00

Sec. W. E. Hitchcock. Treas.

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GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 1891 1911

Tellippalai Station.

A.B.C.F.M.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
1. Native Assistants			
Catechist at Kankesanturai		480.00	480.00
2. Education			
Training School		1000.00	~~1000.00~~
11 schools	@ Rs.25	275.00	1275.00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer		180.00	
Publications		250.00	
Traveling		25.00	
Postage		5.00	
Contingent		5.00	465.00
			2220.00

Rob B Scott Secretary

W. E. Hitchcock Treasurer

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 189 1911

Tellippalai Station.

Woman's Boards.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants			
Mrs. Umier, North Erlaly	C	60.00	
" Eliatamby, South Erlaly	C	60.00	120.00
2. Education			
Erlaly North Girls school		50.00	
Tellippalai Station "		50.00	
Tellippalai South "		50.00	
Kadduvan "		50.00	200.00
			320.00

Thos B Leith Secretary

W. E. Hitchcock Treasurer

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 189~~1~~1911

Udupiddi & Chavakachcheri Station.

A.B.C.F.M.		Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants			
Catechist at Udupiddi, Mr.S.Thevathasan		192.00	
" " Tondaimanar		300.00	
" " Madduvil		120.00	
" " Usan		96.00	
" " Kudattanai		480.00	1188.00
2. Education			
40 schools	@ Rs. 25	1000.00	1000.00
3. Buildings			
Preacher's House at Kudattanai			600.00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer		420.00	
Traveling		50.00	
Postage		15.00	
Contingent		20.00	505.00
			3293.00

Thos B Scott Sec.

W. E. Hitchcock Treas.

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for 1891 1911

Udupiddi & Chavakachcheri Station.

Woman's Board	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
1. Native Assistants		
Mrs. Laura Anderson, Udupiddi	120.00	
" Mary Thuriappa "	60.00	
" Rachel Alvapillai "	60.00	
" Emily Kathiripillai, Achuvely	60.00	
" Lawrence, Varany	60.00	
" Ponnachi Vallipuram, Usan	60.00	
" Thevasagayam, Chavakachcheri	60.00	
" Jane Kartigasu, Madduvil	60.00	
" Mrs. Timothy, Nunavil	60.00	660.00
New Worker at Chavakachcheri	60.00	
2. Education		
Udupiddi Station Girls school	30.00	
Valvettiturai "	40.00	
Achuvely "	40.00	
Navatkeery "	50.00	
Tondaimanar "	40.00	
Chavakachcheri "	35.00	
Madduvil South mixed	25.00	
Nunavil West "	25.00	
Meesaly South "	30.00	
Kudattanai "	25.00	
Nagarcoil "	35.00	
Usan "	25.00	400.00
3. Buildings		
Teacher's House for Boarding School		1500.00
		2560.00

Sec. W. E. Hitchcock Treas.

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For the Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1911

Medical Work ~~Station~~

	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Green Memorial Hospital (Manepay)		
Dr. Albert Curtis, Assistant	420.00	
Mr. Joel Fitch, Evangelist	360.00	
Head Nurse	192.00	972.00
Karadive Dispenser		240.00
McLeod Hospital (Inuvil)		
Assistants	600.00	
Nurses Class	300.00	900.00
		2112.00

Thos B Scott Sec.

H. E. Hitchcock, Treas.

NOV 20 1911

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

VADDUKKODDAI,

24th October 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secretary,

14, Beacon Stret,

Boston, Mass.,

U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton,

By this Mail there will go to you an appeal for help for our Village Schools. I may as well confess that it is I who drafted this letter. I have spent a great deal of time on it and have submitted it to the Mission for their approval and as you se it is signed by the Officers of the Mission. When Dr. Patton was here we read to him the substance of this appeal and on his suggestion we have omitted certain matter which was in the original draft. At the same time he did not give us much encouragement to hope that this appeal would receive favourable consideration from the Prudential Committee. Indeed he said that he could imagine the smile that would go around the Prudential Committee if this appeal were read to them and that it ~~will~~ would be referred to the Committee on Indian and Ceylon affairs which ~~it~~ would probably smile and say that they were very sorry for us but under the circumstances they could not render us the help we asked. Now we sincerely hope that Dr. Patton is entirely mistaken

in this matter. We are in dead earnest and this appeal has been before our Mission for months and the situation which it represents has been before us for years, and we sincerely hope that this matter will receive both from the Prudential Committee and from the Committee on Indian and Ceylon affairs very careful and sympathetic consideration and that from such consideration there will emerge definite plans for meeting the situation. It is 12 years since I came to the Mission and during all these years there has been no problem which has given us so great concern and which has placed upon us such heavy burdens as this matter of our Village Schools. So I am writing this letter as a sort of further appeal for the very fullest consideration of our need and I trust that we will hear from you very shortly that something will be done to relieve the situation. Of course we do not expect that the whole sum mentioned in our estimate should be sent at once. We could not spend it all at once, but if the money that we have asked for were appropriated in yearly allotments we could little by little put our work in such shape as would be worthy of the cause we represent. There is nothing for me to say more on this point. I hope however that the day is dawning upon what has been for us a night of very great hardship.

This evening I go to have an interview with

Rev. Jacob Thompson in regard to the Union COLLEGE affairs and I am in hopes that light will also dawn upon that problem.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Giles G. Brown

Rec'd NOV 20 1911

MISSION VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total
Vaddukkoddai	2	3	28	33
Manipay	2	8	14	24
Tellipallai	0	4	13	17
Udupiddi	4	6	34	44
Total	8	21	89	118

PRESENT CONDITION.

Schools on land not owned by the Mission	41
New Schools buildings needed	72
Schools needing repair	46
Schools struggling against rival Sirite Schools	40
Expenditure above Board and Govt. Grant for 1910	$835

ESTIMATES.

For Permanent Plant

Land	$ 4,300.00
Buildings	14,400.00
Furniture	4, 500.00
Repair on 46 schools	1, 250.00
Total	24,450.00

For annual Expenses 2,500.00

Felix G. Brown

TREASURER.

MAR 13 1912

14a

5

177

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

Vaddukkoddai, Ceylon, 14th February 1912.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, C e y l o n.

	Rs	Rs
Balance debt, January 1st, 1911,	1067.58	
Bill of Exchange, £ 200		2929.80
" " " $ 2000		6079.91
" " " $ 1000		3044.94
Salaries	8160.88	
Current account	2600.00	
Repairs, Dr: York's	182.15	
Balance in hand, December 31st,1911,	44.04	
TOTAL:-	12054.65	12054.65

Giles G. Brown

TREASURER.

Ceylon Presbyterian Mission Periodical Series

SEP 30 1912

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
JAFFNA COLLEGE

VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON

28th August 1912.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, C e y l o n.

Balance in hand, January 1st,1912,		44.04
Sale of Draft, $ 500.00		1516.19
" " " £ 300.		4465.05
Salaries	4080.44	
Encyclopaedia	29.12	
House Fund	167.35	
Current Account	1100.00	
Balance in hand, July, 1st, 1912,	648.37	
TOTAL:-	6025.28	6025.28

Giles G. Brown

TREASURER.

SEP 30 1912

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
JAFFNA COLLEGE

VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON

28th August 1912.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukkoddai, C e y l o n.

Balance in hand, January 1st,1912,		44.04
Sale of Draft, $ 500.00		1516.19
" " " £ 300.		4465.05
Salaries	4080.44	
Encyclopaedia	29.12	
House Fund	167.35	
Current Account	1100.00	
Balance in hand, July, 1st, 1912,	648.37	
TOTAL:-	6025.28	6025.28

Giles G. Brown

TREASURER.

Rec'd OCT 5 1911

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimates for ~~1911~~ 1912

Stations.	Salaries.	General Work. A. B. C. F. M.	General Work. Women's Boards.	Total.
	Dollars. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Vaddukkoddai		2910 . 00	718 . 00	3628 . 00
Manepay	2228 . 71		498 . (?)	
Uduville	3458 . 02	4016 . 00	1500 . 00	5516 . 00
Inuville	786 . 66			
Tellippalai	1764 . 70	2830 . 00	320 . 00	3150 . 00
Udupiddy	853 . 69	4862 . 00	1216 . 00	6078 . 00
Medical Work.				
Green Mem Hosp.		1224 . 00		
Mc Leod Hospital		909 . 00		2133 . 00
Totals	9091 . 78	16751 . 00	3754 . 00	20505 . 00
	Rs. 27548 . 09			27548 . 09
			Grand Total Asked,	48053 . 09

Rate of Exchange, $1 = Rs. 3.03

Date,

Signed, Thos. R. Ferris Secretary
J. H. Dickson Treasurer.

Manepay 1911 Estimates

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1912.

~~Appropriations " 191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Horse allowance		TOTAL
Brought forward								7358.46
	Woman's Board							
Uduvil								
Miss J. R. Howland	620.00		50.00	50.00		66.66		786.66
Miss L. G. Bookwalter	620.00		50.00	50.00	160.00	66.66		946.66
TOTALS								9091-78

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1912.

~~Appropriations~~ " 191

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Horse allowance		TOTAL
Manepay								
Rev & Mrs Scott	1226.70							
Helen Scott		250.00						
Harold "		200.00						
Marjorie "		142.67						
Katherine "		71.34						
Winifred "		71.34	100.00	100.00		66.66		2228-71
		735.35						
Inuvil								
Dr I. H. Curr	620.00		50.00	50.00		66.66		786.66
Uduville								
Mr & Mrs Ward	1226.70							
Louis B. Ward		71.34	100.00	100.00	160.00	66.66		1724.70
Tellippalai								
Rev & Mrs J. H. Dickson	1226.70							
Dorothy		200.00						
Florence		71.34	100.00	100.00		66.66		1764.70
Udupiddy								
Mr & Mrs Hitchcock	613.35							
Richard		71.34						
John D.		35.67	50.00	50.00		33.33		853.69
TOTALS carried forward.								7358.46

182 96

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Vaddukkoddai & Islands Station.

1913

191..

TOTAL

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Native Assistants				
Catechist at Nynakive	@ Rs 30	360.00		
" " Kayts	" 30	360.00		
Writer	" 20	240.00	960	00
2. Miscellaneous			50	00
3. Education				
30 Schools	" 30		900	00
4 Building				
Pastors House at Chunganai			1000	00
			2910	00

Thos B Scott
Secretary.

Treasurer

TOTALS 4356-10 110.05 410-75 [illegible] 266-04 [illegible]

22

66

87

70

69

14

1832 96

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Vaddukkoddai & Islands Station.

1913

191..

TOTAL

Woman's Board.

1. Native Assistants

Bible Women.

Mrs. E. John	60.00		
" Amarasingham Pungudutivu	60.00		-22
" Mary C. Kasiathi Karadive	60.00		
" Emily C. Kathirippillai Moolai	60.00		
" Ayampillai	48.00		
" A. Chelliah	30.00	318 00	-66

2. Education

Vaddukkoddai Girls Schools	200.00		
Islands " "	200.00	400 00	
		718 00	-87

Thos B Scott

Secretary

-70

Treasurer

-69

TOTALS 4556-10 110.03 410-13 43- 00 120- 206-04 00 -14

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~1911~~ 1912

Manepay & Uduvil Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Native Assistants				
Catechist E. Ponnambalam at Annicottai	@ Rs 15.	180.00		
" A. C. Kanapathippillai " Chunnakam	" 30	360.00		
" Charles Murugasan	" 30	360.00		
" Ismail & Chinnagam	" 25	300.00		
Retired Assistants				
Rev. H. L. Hoisington	" 10	120.00		
Mr. P. L. Christian	" 10	120.00		
" E. Welch	" 8	96.00		
Writer Manepay	" 20	240.00		
Uduvil	" 20	240.00	2016	00
2. Education				
15 Schools	" 30		450	00
3 Building				
Pastors House at Manepay			1500	00
4. Miscellaneous			50	00
			4016	00

Wm B Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

1854

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 1891 1912

Manepay & Udmil Station.

Woman's Board.

1. Native Assistants

Bible Women

Mrs Elizabeth Santhia Manepay	60.00	
" Joseph Pandateippu	72.00	
" Joshua Udmil	72.00	
" Edith David "	78.00	
" Joanna Chinnatambi "	12.00	
" Chelliah Pillai "	72.00	
" Joanna S. Manthar	78.00	
" Eliza Raymond	54.00	498 00

2. Education; Girls Schools.

Udmil	200.00	
Pandateippu	200.00	
Manepay	200.00	
Grant for English School	900.00	1500 00
		1998 00

Thos B Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

TOTALS 4336-10 110.03 410-13 43-00 200- 286-64 [illegible] -14

1865 96

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Tellippalai Station.

1913

191..

OTAL

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Native Assistants					
Evangelist Mr. W. C. Collette at Kangesanthurai	@45.	540.00			
Writer, Mātim	"	20.	240.00		
" Treasurer	"	35.	420.00	1200	00
2. Education					
Training School			1000.00		
" Village School	"	30.	330.00	1330	00
3. Publications				250	00
4. Miscellaneous.				50	00
				2830	00

Arno Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

TOTALS

1876

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Tellippalai Station.

Woman's Board.

1. Native Assistants			
Bible women:			
Mrs. Umier	60.00		
" Jane Samuel.	60.00	120	00
2. Education			
Girls Schools.		200	00
		320	00

Thos B Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

TOTALS	4336-10	170.63	410-75	45-	120-	286-04		201-	14

1887

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Udupiddy & Chavakachari Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Native Assistants					
Catechist at Udupiddy Mr S. Theralhasan	@Rs 16.00	192.00			
" " Tondamanar	30.00	360.00			
" " Maddwil	10.00	120.00			
" " Usan	10.00	120.00			
" " Kudatanai Mr J. Munagasu	40.00	480.00			
Writer	20.00	240.00	15 12	00	
2. Education.					
40 Schools @ 30.00			1200	00	
3. Building					
Preachers House at Kudatanai		600.00			
" " " Varany		1500.00	2100	00	
4. Miscellaneous			50	00	
			4862	00	

Wm B Scott
Secretary.

Teacher

TOTALS 4386-10 1710.65 410-13 45-00 120- 206-04 00 /-14

1913
191..
OTAL
-22
-66
-87
-70
-69

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Eskimalai For Ceylon Mission for 1912

Udupiddy & Chavakachcheri Station.

Woman's Boards

1. Native Assistants

Bible Women:

Mrs Laura Anderson	Udupiddy	96.00	
New Woman	"	60.00	
Mrs Rachail	"	48.00	
" Timothy	Unnasi	48.00	
" Jane Pommachy	Maddusi	48.00	
" Annappillai Lawrence	Varany	60.00	
" Pommachy Vallipuram	Oddusuddy	60.00	
" Rebecca Vythilingam	Atchuvely	60.00	
" Sarah Thevadagayam	Chavakachcheri	36.00	516 00

2. Education:

Extra grant for Udupiddy G. B. School	300.00	
Girls Schools Udupiddy	200.00	
" " Chavakachcheri	200.00	700 00
		1216 00

Wm B Scott
Secretary

Wm B Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

190 9 96

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1912

Medical Work. Station

Green Memorial Hospital (Manepay)	$404	1224	00
McLeod Hospital (Inuville)	300	909	00
		2133	00

Wm D Scott
Secretary

Treasurer

Treasurer.

TOTALS 4386-10 110.63 410-13 [illegible] 208-04 [illegible]

Rec'd MAR 1 3 1913

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
JAFFNA COLLEGE

VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON

191

5

11th February, 1913.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukodai, Ceylon.

January 1st, 1912, Bal. in hand,	Rs.	44.04
February 26th, By sale of Draft, $500,		1516.19
August 8th, By sale of Draft, £300,		4465.05
December 4th, By sale of Draft, £375,		5555.34

ESPENDITURE.

Salaries for 1912,	8187.81	
Charges on Encyclopaedia,	29.56	
House Fund,	187.21	
Kodaikanal House Debt,	993.27 #	
Theological Class,	100.00 #	
Current Account,	1840.33 #	
Traveling and Special Expenses incurred by the Principal in the interests of the College,	66.40 #	
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1912.	176.04	
	11580.62	11580.62

Giles G Brown

Treasurer.

Rec'd MAR 1 3 1913

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
JAFFNA COLLEGE

VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON

5

11th February, 1913.

ESTIMATES FOR 1913, FOR JAFFNA COLLEGE.

1236.70
100
66.66
$1402.36

Salaries,	Giles G. Brown,	$ 1,437.50.
	H. C. York, or successor,	1,200.00.
	House Fund,	100.00.
	Current Account, including teachers, traveling, Theological Class, etc.,	1,000.00.
		3,737.50.

Giles G. Brown
Treasurer.

N.B. I am not sure that my own salary is correctly given. It was discussed in the mission and an estimate sent in with the mission estimates. But I have no note as to the exact figures. The above sum is doubtless near enough for an estimate. GGB.

Rec'd SEP 6 1913

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE,
VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

11th August, 1913.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,
Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

January 1st, 1913, Bal. on hand,		176.04
March 14th, Draft for £400,		5,926.00
April 24th, Draft for £100,		1,488.30
Expenditures.		
Salaries for six months,	4,109.10	
Current Account,	750.00	
Repairs, H.C.York's House,	76.08	
Y. M. C. A. Building Fund,	1,488.30	
Balance on hand, June 30th,	1,166.86	
Total,	7,590.34	7,590.34

Giles G. Brown

Treasurer of the Jaffna College.

Jaffna College.

RCD JAN 26 1914

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

26th December, 1913.

Estimates for 1914.

Rev. G. G. & Mrs. Brown, Salaries as per A. B. C. F. M. Estimates,	1,518.36
Mr. C. F. Miller, Salary as per letter of September 19th,	770.00
Current Account,	1,000.00
Total,	3,288.36

Please remit as follows:-

To reach me not later than March 1st, 1914,	£200
" " " " " " June 1st, "	200
" " " " " " September 1st, "	150
" " " " " " December 1st "	150

Giles G Brown

Treasurer.

NOV 21 1910

ESTIMATES FOR UNION COLLEGE.

I. PERMANENT PLANT.

a. Land, 15 or 20 acres,		Rs 15,000.00
b. Buildings.		
1. Main Hall,	Rs 29,000.00	
2. Dormitories & Kitchens	6,000.00	
3. Two bungalows,	15,000.00	
4. Teachers' Houses,	6,000.00	56,000.00
c. Furnishings.		
1. Main Hall,	2,000.00	
2. Library,	500.00	
3. Laboratories,	5,500.00	
4. Dormitories, Dining Room, Kitchens, Etc ,	1,000.00	9,000.00
		80,000.00.

II. ANNUAL EXPENSES.

a. Tamil Teachers, (5)	7,500.00	
b. Repairs,	500.00	
c. Laboratories,	800.00	
d. Library,	400.00	
e. Clerks	800.00	
f. Contingent,	1,000.00	11,000.00

III. PROBABLE INCOME.

A. Tuition,	5,150.00	
B. Government Grants, ?????	1,850.00	
C. Grants, W.M.S., C.M.S.& Trustees,	4,500.00	(Average $500)
D. Interest,	2,000.00	
	13,500.00.	

N.B. We could not expect Government aid for two or three years. Interest fluctuates. The above sum is the maximum.

The estimate for buildings and equipment can be relied on with confidence. The price of land, however, is not so easily reckoned. But I think the amount we have estimated will be sufficient .

Note referred to on page 2. The A.C.M. does not contemplate making its appointments by the Mission as a body. They would certainly use the Council of the Churches for this purpose, and so make the election as nearly popular as possible.

Rec'd OCT 31 1912

19

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 19

Appropriations " 19

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	Horse allowance		TOTAL
Manepay.								
Rev. Mr. T. B. Scott	618.85							
Helen Scott (in Smyrna)		125.00						
Harold (at Kodai)		81.83						
Marjorie " "		81.83						
Katherine		30.94						
Winifred		30.94	72.50	100.00		33.33		1175-22
Tumbu.								
Dr. J. H. Cure.	625.00		50.00	50.00		66.66		791-66
Udumbi								
Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Hitchcock	618-85							
John David		30.94	53.75	100.00		33.33		836-87
Tellipalai.								
Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Dickson	1236-70							
Dorothy (at Kodai)		163.67						
Florence " "		163-67	130.00	100-00		66.66		1860-70
Udupididdy.								
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Ward	1236-70							
Louis B. Ward		61.83	107.50	100-00	120-00	66.66		1692-69
TOTALS	4336-10	770.65	413-75	450-00	120-	266-64		6357-14

Six months

Six months

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 191

Appropriations " 191

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	House allowance		TOTAL
Jaffna College.								
Rev. Mr. G. L. Brown.	1236-70		100-00	100-00		66.66		1503-36
Dr. H. C. York.	1200-00			100-00				1300-00
TOTALS								

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 191

Appropriations " 191

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	House allowance		TOTAL
Brought fwd.	4336-10	770-65	413-75	450-00	120-00	266-64		6357-14
Woman's Board.								
Uduvil.								
Miss S. R. Newland.	312-50		25-00	50-00		33-33		420-83
Miss L. G. Brokwalter	625-00		50-00	50-00	120-00	66-66		911-66
Miss M. Hastings	625-00		50-00	50-00	120-00	66-66		911-66
Miss Anna Hoffman	400-00							400-00
TOTALS	6298-60	770-65	538-75	600-00	360-00	433-29		9001-29

Rec'd SEP 24 1912

1991

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimate for ~~1911~~ 1913

Stations.	Salaries.	General Work. A. B. C. F. M.	General Work. Women's Boards.	Total.
	Dollars. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Vaddukkoddai.		1340-00	420-00	1760-00
Jaffna College.	2793-36.			
Manepay.	1125-68			
Udumil.	3389-00	4316-00	558-00	4874-00
Inuvil.	786-66			
Tellippalai.	1858-70	2550-00	288-00	2838-00
Udupiddy	1684-70	5712-00	468-00	6180-00
General Primary Education		13500-00		
Medical Work.		2112-00		15612-00
Educational Work			4200-00	4200-00
	11638-10	29530-00	5934-00	35464-00
Totals	Rs35263-44			35263-44
			Grand Total Asked,	70727-44

Rate of Exchange, $1 = Rs3-03.

Date,

Signed, H. P. B. Scott Secretary

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1913.
Appropriations " 1913.

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	HORSE ALLOWANCE		TOTAL
		$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c		$ c
Manepay								
Rev. Mr. T. B. Scott	$ 613.35							
Helen Scott (in Smyrna)		125.00						
Six Months: Harold (at Kodai)		91.33						
Marjorie " "		91.33						
Katherine		35.67						
Winifred		35.67	50.00	50.00		33.33		1125.68
		379.00						
Tamil								
Dr. J. H. Burr	$ 620.00		50.00	50.00		66.66		786.66
Udupitiya								
Mr. Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock	$ 613.35							
Six Months: John David		35.67	50.00	50.00		33.33		782.35
Tellippalai								
Rev. Mr. J. H. Dickson	$ 1226.70							
Dorothy Dickson (at Kodai)		182.67						
Florence Dickson " "		182.67	100.00	100.00		66.66		1858.70
		365.34						
Udupiddy								
Mr. Mrs. A. A. Ward	$ 1226.70							
Louis B. Ward		71.34	100.00	100.00	120.00	66.66		1684.70
TOTALS Carried forward.								6238.09

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1913

Appropriations " 191...

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	HORSE ALLOWANCE		TOTAL
Brought forward.	$ c							$ c 6238-09
Woman's Board.								
Uduvil								
Miss S. R. Hurland	$ 310-00		25-00	25-00		33-33		$ 393-33
Miss L. G. Bookwalter	620-00		50-00	50-00	120-00	66-66		906-66
Miss M. Hastings	620-00		50-00	50-00	120-00	66-66		906-66
Miss Anna Hoffmann	400-00							400-00
TOTALS								8844-74

Mrs B Scott,
Secretary

J. T. Nelson
Treasurer

2034

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1913

Appropriations " 191..

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH and MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER or WRITER	HORSE ALLOWANCE	TOTAL
Jaffna College:							
Rev. & Mrs. G. L. Brown	$ 1226-70		$ 100-00	$ 100-00		$ 66.66	$ 1493-36
Dr. H. L. York	1200-00			100-00			1300-00
TOTALS							2793-36

Geo. B. Leith
Secretary

G. W. Nelson
Treasurer

204.5

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913.

Vaddukkoddai Station.

	Rs	¢
A. B. C. F. M.		
1. Miscellaneous — Postage, Contingent, Travelling	50	00
2. Repairs.	50	00
3. Writer	240	00
4. Buildings: Pastors House at Sangarai	1000	00
	1340	00

H. B. Scott
Secretary

J. A. Robson
Treasurer.

2656

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913

Manepay Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Evangelistic Work.			
Pandateippu Church	180-00		
" Catechist	360-00		
Armicottai "	180-00		
Irruvil & Chunnakam "	300-00	1020	00
2. Retired Assistants			
Rev. H. L. Harrington	180-00		
Mr. P. L. Christian	180-00		
" E. Welch	96-00	456	00
3. Writers			
Manepay	120-00		
Udaiyil	120-00	240	00
4. Buildings			
Pastors House Manepay	1500-00		
Catechists House at Pandateippu	1000-00	2500	00
5. Miscellaneous			
Postage Contingent		50	00
6. Repairs		50	00
		4316	00

H. B. Scott
Secretary

J. H. Nelson
Treasurer

2067

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913

Tellippalai Station.

A.B.C.F.M.

1. Evangelistic Work			
Preacher Kangesanturai		480	00
2. Writers			
Station	240.00		
Treasurer	480.00	720	00
3. Education			
Training School		1000	00
4. Publications		250	00
5. Miscellaneous			
Postage, Contingent, Repairs		100	00
		2550	00

Chas B Scott
Secretary

J. H. Nelson
Treasurer.

2078

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913

Udupiddy & Chavakachcheri Station.

A.B.C.F.M.

1. Evangelistic Work.			
Catechist at Udupiddy	192.00		
" " Tondaimanar	360.00		
" " Maddwil	120.00		
" " Usan	120.00		
" " Kudalanai	480.00	1272	00
2. Writer		240	
3. Miscellaneous			
Postage, Contingent, Repairs		100	00
4. Buildings			
Kudalanai	600.00		
Varany	1500.00		
Usan	1500.00		
Tondaimanar.	500.00	4100	00
		5712	00

Wm B Scott
Secretary

J. H. Nelson
Treasurer

2089

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

..... For ..... Mission for ~~189~~ 1913.

..... Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. General Primary Education:-			
Current Expenses of Village Schools	6000.00		
Urgent New Buildings for Village Schools	7500.00	13500	00
2. Medical Work:			
Green Memorial Hospital	1212-00		
McLeod Hospital	900-00	2112	00
		15612	00

Hugh B. Scott
Secretary

J. H. Nelson
Treasurer

209/10

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~1912~~ 1913.

Vaddukkoddai Station.

Womans Board.

1. Bible Women:

Mrs. Mary G. Kasinather Nannahie	60	00
" Elizabeth John Punguduthive	60	00
" Inbarasingham "	60	00
" Nyampillai Delft.	60	00
" Mary Arulampalam Eluvatic	60	00
" A. Thelliale Koddaikardu	60	00
1. New Worker	60	00
	420	00

Thos B Scott
Secretary

J. H. Dickson
Treasurer

21011

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Eskimales For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913

Manepay Station.

Woman's Board.

Bible women:

Mrs. Elizabeth Santhia	Manepay	60	00
I — " Joseph (W.B.M.I.)	Pandaterippu	72	00
" Edith David	Uduvil	78	00
I — " Susan Joshua (W.B.M.I.)	"	72	00
" Joanna A. Maruthan (part Brit & For B. Soc'y)	Manedy	18	00
" Joanna Chinnatamby	Uduvil	72	00
" Eliza Raymond	Manedy	54	00
" Wellian Pillai	Uduvil	72	00
A New worker	"	60	00
		558	00

Thos B Scott
Secretary

J. A. Nelson
Treasurer

211 12

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913.

Tellipalai Station.

Woman's Board

Bible women.

Mrs Emily Minier (W.B.M.I) North Erlalai	60	00
" Jane Samuel (W.B.M.I) South Erlalai	60	00
" Cairnes (part time North Erlalai)	48	00
" Emily Kathirippillai transferred from Ahmedabad	60	00
A New worker	60	00
	288	00

Wm B Scott
Secretary

J. H. Nelson
Treasurer

21213

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1913.

Udupiddy & Chavakachcheri Station.

Woman's Board.

Bible Women:

Mrs Laura Anderson	Udupiddy	96 00
" Timothy Murugasu	Nunavil	48 00
" Jane Pommachy Karthigasu	Maddunil	48 00
" Lawrence	Varany	60 00
" Mary Murugasu	Chavakachcheri	60 00
" Thevasagayam	"	36 00
A New worker	Atchuvely	60 00
A Substitute for Mrs Pommachy who died in 1912		60 00
		468 00

Mrs B Scott
Secretary

J. H. Dickson
Treasurer

214 14

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

..... For ..... Mission for ~~189~~ 1913

..... Station.

Woman's Board.

Educational Work.

Udupi Girls Boarding School (in addition to Rs 600 Endowment Interest sent annually)	300	00
Udupi Girls English School	900	00
Girls Primary Vernacular School.	1500	00
New Buildings for Primary Vernacular School.	1500	00
	4200	00

Mrs A B Scott
Secretary

J A Dickson
Treasurer

Rec'd SEP 18 1913

215 1

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimates for 1914

STATIONS.	SALARIES.	GENERAL WORK. A. B. C. F. M.	GENERAL WORK. WOMEN'S BOARDS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars . cents	Rupees . cents	Rupees . cents	Rupees . cts
Vaddukkoddai		6090.00	1098.00	7188.00
Manepay	5638.37	7160.00	2172.00	9332.00
Tellippalai	1875.70	5090.00	1038.00	6128.00
Uduppiddy	931.35	13490.00	8256.00	21746.00
Jaffna College	2900.02			
Medical Work	704.00			
Higher School	150.00			
Totals	12199-44 37086-30	31830-00	12564-00	44394.00 37086-30
			Grand Total Asked,	81480.30

Rate of Exchange, $1 = Rs. 3.04.

Date, 15-Aug. 1913.

Signed, Geo. G. Brown Secretary
J. H. Dickson Treasurer.

Copy for Treasurer

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission | Estimate for 1914

Name.	Fixed Salary.	Children	Health Medical	House Fund.	Teacher or Writer	Horse Allowance	Total.
	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts.	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts.
Manepay.							
Mr & Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock	1236.70						
John David		61.84	107.50	115.00		66.66	1587.70
Rev & Mrs. T. B. Scott	618.35						
Katherine		61.84					
Winnifred		30.92	61.25	115.00		33.33	920.69
Dr. J. H. Burr.	310.00		25.00	57.50		33.33	425.83
Tellippalai							
Rev & Mrs. J. H. Dickson	1236.70						
Dorothy		163.67					
Florence		163.67	130.00	115.00		66.66	1875.70
Udupiddy.							
Mr & Mrs. A. A. Ward.	618.35						
Louis W.		30.92	53.75	115.00	80.00	33.33	931.35
Totals.	4020-10	512.86	377.50	517.50	80.00	233-31	5741-27

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission | Estimates for 1914

Name.	Fixed Salary.	Children	Health Medical	House Fund.	Teacher Writer	Horse Allowance	Total.
	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts.
Woman's Board.							
Manepay.							
Miss. A. R. Newland.	310.00		25.00	57.50		33.33	425.83
Miss. L. G. Mockwalli.	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Miss. A. Hoffmann.	400.00		50.00				450.00
Miss. M. K. Hastings	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914-16.
Totals -	1950-00		175-00	172.50	240-00	166.65	2704-15

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission | Estimates for 1914

Name.	Fixed Salary	Children	Health Medical	House Fund.	Teacher's Wives	Horse Allowance	Total.
	Dollars. Cts	Dollars Cts	Dollars. Cts	Dollars Cts		Dollars. Cts	Dollars. Cts.
Jaffna College.							
Rev. Mrs G. G. Brown.	1236.70		100.00	115.00		66.66.	1518.36.
A. Newman. (Miller (J.L.B))	~~600~~ 620 1200.00			60. 115.00		40.00 66.66	1381.66
Total	2436.70		100.00	230.00		133.32	2900.02

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1914.

A.B.C.F.M.

		Dollars	Cts.
1. Medical			
Green Memorial Hospital	404.00		
Mc Leod Hospital	300.00	704	00
2. Higher School		150	00
		854	00

2206

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1914.

Vaddukkoddai Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

		Rupees	Cts.
1. Evangelistic			
Catechist at Kayts	300-00		
" " Nanative	300-00	600	00
2. Educational			
35 Schools current expenses	1750-00		
Urgent New Buildings	2400-00	4150	00
3. Miscellaneous			
Postage, Travelling & Contingent	50-00		
Repairs	50-00		
Water	240-00		
Catechists' House	1000-00	1340	00
		6090	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1914

Manepay Station.

		Rupees	cts.
A. B. C. F. M.			
1. Evangelistic			
Catechist at Pandateripp	180.00		
" " Mamaipiddy	360.00		
" " Annieettai	180.00		
" " Irumil	300.00	1020	00
2. Education			
24 Schools	1200.00		
Urgent New Buildings	1500.00	2700	00
3. Retired Assistants			
P. L. Christian	240.00		
E. Welch	120.00	360	00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer, Manepay	240.00		
" Udupil	240.00		
Postage, Contingent & Travel	50.00		
Repairs	50.00		
Pastors House at Manepay	1500.00		
" " " Pandateripp	1000.00	3080	00
		7160	00

2228

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1914

Tellippalai Station.

A.B.C.F.M.

		Rupees	cts.
1. Evangelistic			
Kangesanthurai	480-00		
North Erlalai	120-00		
South Erlalai	120-00	720	00
2. Education			
Training School	1000-00		
20 Village Schools	1000-00		
Urgent Buildings	1200-00	3200	00
3. Miscellaneous			
Station Writer	240.00		
Treasurer's "	480.00		
Publications	250.00		
Postage, Travelling & Contingent	150.00		
Repairs	50.00	1170	00
		5090	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimate For Ceylon. Mission for ~~189~~ 1914

Udupiddy Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

		Rupees	cts.
1. Evangelistic			
Catechist at Udupiddy	240-00		
" " Tondamanar	360-00		
" " Maddavil	360-00		
" " Usan	120-00		
" " Kudatanai	480-00		
" " Nunavil	120-00		
" " Varany	120-00	1800	00
2. Educational			
44 Schools	2250-00		
New Buildings	2400-00	4650	00
3. Buildings			
Catechists' Houses			
Kudatanai	1000-00		
Varany	1500-00		
Usan	1500-00		
Chavakachcheri	1500-00		
Tondamanar	1000-00	6500	00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer	240-00		
Postage, Travelling & Contingent	150-00		
Repairs	150-00	540	00
		13490	00

224 10

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Eshwiadai For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1914

Vaddukkoddai Station.

W. B. M.

			Rupees	Cts.
1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. Margaret Jacob	Vaddukkoddai	60.00		
" A. Chellaiah	Araly West	30.00		
" Amarasingham	Purugudivie	78.00		
" Mary G. Kasiriathi	Karadive	60.00		
" Iyampillai	Delft	60.00		
" Arulampalam	Chunnive	60.00	348	00
2. Educational				
For Village Schools		375-00		
" New Buildings		375-00	750	00
			1098	00

225 11

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~1914~~ 1914

Manepay Station.

W. B. M.

			Rupees	cts.
1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. J. Chinniah Jambu		72.00		
" Susan C. Joshua		72.00		
" Edith David		78.00		
" C. Santhiapillai	Sangumaly	60.00		
" Mary Joseph	Pandatirippu	72.00		
New Woman	Alaveddy	48.00		
" "	Tamiolli	60.00		
" "	Tondaiseppay	60.00	522	00
2. Educational				
Udamil Girls English School		900.00		
Village Schools		375.00		
New Buildings		375.00	1650	00
			2172	00

226 12

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~1913~~ 1914.

Tellippalai Station.

			Rupees	Cts.
W. B. M.				
1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. Emily Kathirippillai	Tellippalai	60.00		
" Jane Samuel	S. Eralai	60.00		
" Annie	N. Eralai	60.00		
" Laura	" "	48.00		
New Woman.		60.00	288	00
2. Educational				
Village Schools.		375.00		
New Buildings.		375.00	750	00.
			1038	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1914

Uduppiddy Station.

W. B. M.

			Rupees	cts.
1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. Laura Anderson	Uduppiddy.	96.00		
New Woman.	Atchuvally.	60.00		
Mrs. Anna Lawrence	Varany.	60.00		
Mrs. V. Ponnamma	Oddusuddy.	48.00		
New Woman.	Usan.	60.00		
Mrs. Mary Murugasu	Chavakachcheri	60.00		
" Sarah Thevasagayam	"	36.00		
New Woman.	"	60.00		
Mrs Timothy	Nunavil.	48.00		
" Jane Kathigasu	Maddunil.	48.00		
" Harriet Ponnampalam	Varany.	30.00	606	00
2. Educational				
Village Schools.		375.00		
New Buildings		875.00		
Uduppiddy Boarding Sch Ind 600.00				
" " Additional 300.00		900.00		
Repair Uduppiddy G. B. School		6000.00	7650	00
			8256	00

REC'D APR 6 1914

228

JAFFNA COLLEGE,

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon, 5th March, 1914.

The Treasurer of the Trustees of Jaffna College Funds,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In account with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

January 1st, 1913, Balance in hand,		Rs	176.04
March 14th, Sale of draft, £400,			5,926.00
April 24th, " " 100,			1,488.30
October 30th " " 400,			5,926.00
Expenditure.			
Salaries for 12 Months,	7,143.70		
Y.M.C.A. Building Fund,	1,488.30		
Repairs,	172.73		
Travelling, Dr & Mrs York,	3,500.00		
Current Account,	1,496.92		
Balance Debt, December 31st, 1913,			285.31
	13,801.65		13,801.65

Geo. G. Brown

Treasurer of Jaffna College.

Ceylon
Treasurer

REC'D SEP 19 1914

Jaffna College

FOUNDED. 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

14th August, 1914.

The Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds, Boston, U. S. A.

In account with

The Treasurer of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

Balance, debt, January 1st, 1914,	Rs 285.31.	
Draft for £100,		1,482.56.
" " 200,		2,968.73.
Balance from C.W.Miller,		116.25.
Munshi for C.W.Miller,	144.23.	
Salaries for 6 months,	3,301.62.	
Current Account,	1,146.52.	
Travel,	108.40.	
Local expenses on Motor Car,	251.69.	
Repairs,	475.17.	
Balance debt, June 30th, 1914,		1,145.40.
Total,	5,712.94.	5,712.94.

Geo G Brown

Treasurer of Jaffna College.

Jaffna College Statement for 1913

RECD APR 7 1915

Jaffna College

FOUNDED. 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

25th January, 1915.

The Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds, Boston, U. S. A.,

In account with

The Treasurer of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

Balance, debt, January 1st, 1914, Rs 285.31.		
Drafts, £ 100,		1482.56.
200,		2968.73.
200,		2953.78.
125 and 125,		3692.18.
250,		3735.33.
$1000		3012.00.
Balance from C. W. Miller,		116.25.
Salaries,	6953.34.	
New Buildings,	3980.12.	
Munshi for Mr. Miller,	362.53.	
Travel,	235.06.	
Motor Car, See June Account,	251.69.	
Repairs,	543.53.	
Theological Training,	391.50.	
Current Account,	1052.75.	
C. W. Miller's Traveling,	108339.	
Balance in hand,	3796.61.	
	17960.83.	17960.83.

Geo G Brown

Treasurer of Jaffna College.

Jaffna College

SEP 17 1915

Jaffna College

FOUNDED. 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE — VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

19th August 1915.

The Treasurer of Jaffna College, Funds, Boston, U. S. A.,

In account with

The Treasurer of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

Balance in hand, Jan,1,1915		3,767.34
Drafts, £ 200 Received in February 1915		2,957.28
" £ 400 " " June 1915		5,995.50
Salaries Rev. and Mrs. Brown	1,439.75	
" C.W.Miller	1,166.55	
Travelling Rev. and Mrs. Brown	3,000.00	
" C.W.Miller	12.32	
Illness expenses, C.W.Miller	388.06	
Munshi for Mr.Miller	263.00	
Motor Car tax	30.00	
New Buildings	6,455.18	
Current account	1,200.00	
Repairs	147.86	
Interest on over draft	40.00	
Balance debt, June 30th 1915		1,422.60
	14,142.72	14,142.72

Jaffna College - 1915

REC'D SEP 17 1915

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ESTIMATE SHEET

Estimates as given in my letter of March 1915.

Salaries G.G.Brown & C.W.Miller		$ 1200.00
Current Account		" 1000.00
Travel G.G.Brown		" 1000.00
New Buildings		" 1500.00
		4700.00
	On hand	1250.00
	Total Estimate	$ 3450.00

evised estimate July to December 1915

Salaries Rev. J.Bicknell & C.W.Miller		$ 600.00
Current Account		" 500.00
New Buildings and Equipment		" 8000.00
		9100.00
	On hand	600.00
	Total Estimate	$ 8500.00

fts previously asked for.

Letter of March 15	£ 400	£ 100
	(£400 received June 12)	
Letter of April 21	£ 200 , £ 200 , £ 200	
	(£200 received August 6)	

Joshua College

Drafts now asked for;

Upon receipt of this letter , For salaries and current account £ 100.

Buildings

For items marked with a star on detailed estimate sheet £ 1200.

To reach me upon the first of November

For salaries+current account £ 100.

Reconstruction of College house for materials £ 100.

Beginning repair on the Church ? £ 100.

To reach me upon the first of January £ 100.

DETAILED ESTIMATES

NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Gas plant	*3000.00
Pump and water supply	*2000.00
Laboratory Furnitures	*1500.00
" Supplies	*1000.00
Teacher's house	*8000.00
Finishing New Building	*4000.00
Getting material ready for reconstructing College house	1500.00
Repairing rear part of Vaddukoddai Church for teacher's houses	3000.00
	24000.00

The items marked with a star, I musy have money for immediately. We expect to finish the building within a month and then we are ordering gas plant, water supply etc. very soon. If there is a delay which I do not foresee now in ordering this latter equipment, we might not have to draw the money for three or four months. Would it not be an advantage to have these funds available as I suggest in American Board Drafts of £ 200 each which do not draw interest until they are sold.?

REC'D OCT 13 1914

2331

132a

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimates for ~~1914~~ 1915

STATIONS.	SALARIES.	GENERAL WORK. A. B. C. F. M.	GENERAL WORK. WOMEN'S BOARDS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars. cents	Rupees. cents	Rupees. cents	Rs. cts.
Uduppiddy.	1587. 70	1490. 00	3069. 00	
Tellippalai.	1875. 70	5290. 00	1038. 00	
Manepay.	1726. 38	7040. 00	2232. 00	
Vaddukkoddai.	964. 68	6090. 00	948. 00	
Jaffna College.	2312. 52			
Medical Work.	704. 00			
Higher Schools.	250. 00			
R. Curr W.B.s, Salaries	794. 16 3072. 48			
Totals	9420-98 28262-94	31710-00	9287-00	40997-00 28262-94
			Grand Total Asked,	69259-94

Jaffna College

Rate of Exchange, Uncertain

Date, Estimated at Rs 3.
10th September 1914.

Signed, J. H. Rickson
Treasurer Ceylon Mission

Form 23

234/2

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1915

Appropriations " 191

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	HORSE Allowance		TOTAL
Udupiddy.								
Mr & Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock	1236.70							
John David.		61.84	107.50	115.00		66.66		1587-70
Tellippalai.								
Rev Mr. J. H. Dickson	1236.70							
Dorothy		163.67						
Florence.		163.67	130.00	115.00		66.66		1875-70
Manepay.								
Rev & Mrs T. B. Scott.	1236.70							
Katherine		123.68						
Winifred		61.84	122.50	115.00		66.66		1726-38
Dr. J. H. Curr.	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66		794.16
Vaddukkoddai.								
Mr & Mrs A. A. Ward.	618.35	30.92	53.75	115.00	80.00	66.66		964.68
TOTALS	4948.45	605.62	463.75	517.50	80.00	333.30		6948.62

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. | Estimates for 1915 | Appropriations " 191

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	Horse Allowance		TOTAL
Woman's Board.								
Manepay.								
Miss S. R. Howland.	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66		794-16
Miss L. G. Bokwalter	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66		914-16
Miss M. K. Hastings	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66		914-16
Miss A. Hoffmann.	400.00		50.00					450-00
TOTALS	2260.00		200.00	172.50	240.00	199.98		3072.48

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1915

Appropriations " 191

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	HORSE ALLOWANCE		TOTAL
Jaffna College.								
Rev. & Mrs G. G. Brown.	1236.70		100.00	115.00		66.66		1518.36
Mr. C. W. Miller	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66		794.16
TOTALS	1856.70		150.00	172.50		133.32		2312.52

2375

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~No~~ 1915

Station.

	Dollars	Cents
A. B. C. F. M.		
1. Medical		
Green Memorial Hospital	404	00
Mc Leod Hospital	300	00
2. Higher School.	250	00
	954	00

2386

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Vaddukkoddai Station.

A.B.C.F.M.

1. Evangelistic			
Catechist at Kayts	300-00		
" " Navatkuli	300-00	600	00
2. Educational			
35 Schools current expenses.	1750-00		
Urgent New Buildings	2400-00	4150	00
3. Miscellaneous			
Postage travelling & Contingent	50-00		
Repairs	50-00		
Water	240-00		
Catechists' House at Chunnakam	1000-00	1340	00
		6090	00

2397

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Manepay Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Evangelistic			
Catechist at Pandateripp'w	180-00		
" " Mahaipiddy	360-00		
" " Armichai	180-00		
" " Irumil.	300-00	1020	00
2. Education			
24 Schools.	1200-00		
Urgent New Buildings	1500-00	2700	00
3. Retired Assistants			
P. L. Christian		240	00
4. Miscellaneous			
Writer Manepay	240-00		
" Udumil.	240-00		
Postage, Contingent & Travelling.	50-00		
Repairs	50-00		
Pastors House at Manepay.	1500-00		
" " " Pandateripp'w	1000-00	3080	00
		7040	00

2408

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Tellippalai Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Evangelistic			
Kangesanturai	480-00		
North Erlalai	120-00		
South Erlalai	120-00	720	00
2. Education			
Training School	1000-00		
20 Village Schools	1000-00		
Urgent Buildings	1200-00	3200	00
3. Miscellaneous			
Station Writer	240-00		
Treasurer "	480-00		
Publications	250-00		
Postage Travelling & Contingent	150-00		
Repairs	50-00	1170	00
		5090	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Udupiddy Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

1. Evangelistic			
Catechists at Udupiddy	240-00		
" " Tondamanar	360-00		
" " Maddwil	360-00		
" " Usan	120-00		
" " Kudalanai	480-00		
" " Nunavil	120-00		
" " Varany	120-00	1800	00
2. Educational			
46 Schools	2250-00		
New Buildings	2400-00	4650	00
3. Buildings			
Catechists' House			
Kudatanai	1000-00		
Varany	1500-00		
Usan	1500-00		
Chavakachcheri	1500-00		
Tondamanar	1000-00	6500	00
4. Miscellaneous			
Water	240-00		
Postage Travelling & Contingent	150-00		
Repairs	150-00	540	00
		13490	00

242 10

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimate For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Vaddukkoddai Station.

W. B. M.

1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. Margaret Jacob	Vaddukkoddai.	60.00		
" Amarasingam	Pungudutivu.	78.00		
" Fredrick	Araly.	60.00	198	00
2. Educational				
For Village Schools.		275.00		
" New Buildings		275.00	750	00
			948	00

243 11

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Manepay Station.

W. B. M.

1. Evangelistic

Mrs. J. Chinnatamby	Udupidi.	72.00		
" Susan E. Joshua	"	72.00		
" Edith David	"	78.00		
" Arulampalam	"	60.00		
" Eliza Santhiapillai	Sangwaly.	60.00		
" Mary Joseph.	Pandateippu	72.00		
New Women.	Alaveddy.	48.00		
" "	Arnicotta.	60.00		
" "	Sandilippay.	60.00	582	00

2. Educational.

Udupidi Girls English School.	900.00		
Village Schools.	375.00		
New Buildings.	375.00	1650	00
		2232	00.

242 12

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1915

Tellippalai Station.

W. F. M.

1. Evangelistic				
Mrs. Emily Kathirippillai	Tellippalai	60.00		
" Ummai	N. Ariyalai	60.00		
" Carries	" "	48.00		
" A. Chellatchi	Mallagam	60.00		
New Woman		60.00	288	00
2. Educational				
Village Schools		375.00		
New Buildings		375.00	750	00
			1038	00

243 73

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~1914~~ 1915

Uduppiddy Station.

W. B. M.

1. Evangelistic				
Mrs Laura Anderson.	Uduppiddy	96.00		
New Woman	Atchuvaly	60.00		
Mrs Anna Lawrence.	Varany.	60.00		
" V. Pornammah	Odduverly	48.00		
New Woman.	Ugan.	60.00		
Mrs. Sarah Thevasagayam.	Chavakachcheri	36.00		
" Mary Murugasu.	"	60.00		
New Woman.		60.00		
Mrs Tamithy	Nunavil.	48.00		
" Jane Kathigasu	Maddavil.	48.00		
" Harriet Ponnampalam.	Varany.	90.00	606	00
2. Educational.				
Village Schools.		375.00		
New Buildings		375.00		
Uduppiddy Boarding Sch. Endow.		600.00		
" Addaivil		300.00		
Repair Uduppiddy G. B. School.		2813.00	4463	00.
			5069	00

Needs for next six months

Debt	2741.20	
Salaries 4000		
	4300.00	

Should have Rs 3000 as soon as possible.

13247.34	13247.34
Building	8000.00
Total Rs.	13241.20
=	$ 5000

MAY 8 1916

245

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

April 1,1916.

Jaffna College Treas. Boston

in account with

Jaffna College Treas. Vaddukoddai,Ceylon.

Informal statement with figures only approximate.

Jan.1.	To balance	Rs. 3539.34	
	By draft 3000		4426.26
	By drafts 2 $1000 each		6179.88
	To salaries J.B.&C.W.M.	2000.00	
	To Munshi	45.00	
	To Gas Machine	3500.00	
	To work on New Building	1200.00	
	To Science tables & almiras	900.00	
	To High School Settlement	500~~000~~	
	To Lookout-Kodai House	650.00	
	To Motor Car tax	25.00	
	To J.Bicknell bal. outfit allowance	927.00	
	To House repair	10.00	
	To Power of Attorney	51.00	
	By balance in debt		2741.20
		13347.34	13347.34

Needs for next six months

Debt 2741.20

Salaries 40~~00/000/00~~

4500.00

Building 8000.00

Total Rs. 15241.20.

= $5000 +

Should have $3000 as soon as possible.

School for Missionaries' Children,

K O D A I K A N A L.

Budget 1916-1917.

Expenditures:

Staff:	Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilson	Rs. 3000		
	~~Miss Forman~~	" ~~1320~~		
	" Wyckoff	" 1320		
	" Spence	" 1320		
	" Mather	" 1320		
	" Powers	" 1320	Rs. 9,600	
Travelling Expenses	Miss Powers		900	
	" Wyckoff		900	
Lighting			500	
Repairs and Upkeep			300	
Contingencies			300	
Taxes			400	
Interest, Airlie			525	Rs.13,425

Receipts:

Madura Mission	Rs. 900		
Marathi "	" 900		
Jaffna "	" 450		
Guntur "	" 900		
Rajamundry "	" 900		
Arcot "	" 900		
Presbyterian	" 900	Rs. 5,850	
Income Endowment Fund		375	
Rentals		600	
Sale and Entertainments		1,200	
Tuition Fees		3 000	
Deficit		2,400	Rs. 13,425.

Statement - Jaffna College -

JAFFNA COLLEGE

The Principal's Office Nov. 25, 1916 Vaddukoddai, Ceylon

Budget for Jaffna College for the year 1917
(So far as concerns the Funds in America)

Salaries of John and Nellie L. Bicknell, including allowances	$ 1710.30.
Salaries of Chas. W. and Edith G. Miller, including allowances	$ 1548.36.
Munshi for Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell and Mr. and Mrs. Miller	$ 200.00.
Motor Car tax and repairs	$ 50.00.
Theological Students at Bangalore	$ 150.00.
Kodai Kanal House allowance	$ 25.00.
Building of West Hall	$ 6500.00.
Completion of Renovation of Bungalow	$ 1000.000
Science Apparatus	$ 500.00.
Traveling	$ 25.00.
Allowance towards local expenses	$ 1000.00.
Total	$12,708.56.

Nov. 22, 1916.

Dr. James L. Barton
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of October 9 has arrived with the check for $1000.00 enclosed. This is the third of the five checks you spoke of, to arrive, and I thank you for them (I have acknowledged receipt of the other two in a previous letter). I think it very wise for you to send thus, in instalments. We are now in condition so we may be expected to continue for some time with a balance on the right side of the sheet. That balance sheet will be sent you in a little over a month so I will not send you exact details now but will as you ask; enclose a budget for 1917. It had been in my mind that such a course would be advisable, especially at the present time when we are drawing more heavily than in the past. I think you have in mind what we are doing, and yet it may not be amiss to reiterate. We are in the midst of the Renovation of the Principal's House. This has involved putting on an upstairs room, which we have arranged to be used by two families when needed; the replacing of nearly all the old timbers, which means no inconsiderable amount; and the replacing of the old tiles with new ones, which was regarded as desirable, on account of the longer life to be expected from the roof timbers, though they are less desirable as a protection from the heat. This work has moved on with commendable rapidity, for Jaffna, and we are looking forward with eagerness to moving into our new home early in the new year. Then we have also the beginnings of the new Hall on the west side of the College quadrangle. This is let on contract for Rs 22,840, of which Rs 3,800.00 have already been paid. This Hall is to be 134 feet long, 21 feet wide, two stories high, with a veranda across the front of the ground floor. The ground floor is to be the Laboratory, both physics and chemistry. The upper story will be a dormitory. I will enclose a proof of a part of the inner quadrangle. This shows, on the left, the row of class rooms begun during the latter part of Mr. Brown's time here and completed since my arrival. In the rear is the row of rooms with ola roofing, which now has been razed, to be replaced by the Hall just described. In addition to these two main jobs in building we have been putting new roofs on the houses of the teachers. We have used for this the old tiles taken from the Principal's House. This will be economy in days to come as it will save the covering with olas every two years; quite an expense to be recurring at such provokingly short intervals. It adds immensely to the appearance of the houses and makes the occupants feel they have a real pucha establishment. There has also been much work to be done to make provision for temporary quarters during the time the West Hall is building. We are now using part of the gymnasium for a dormitory, and a veranda for a class room. As I have told so much of our building operations may I add what we have in mind for days to come, in the building line. In the first place we wish to rejuvenate Otley Hall. It is a large building ungainly in appearance and poorly arranged. It needs to have its appendix removed, at least; and possibly the spleen. We are not sure just

what is wise but have in mind to make a suitable assembly room down stairs and a dormitory upstairs; then a double veranda across the front. We believe we should think somewhat of the appearance in the case of this main building of the College. We must also put up another room for our Lower School, formerly the Vaddukoddai High School, Then we want another row of Class rooms like the row we have already completed, making the fourth side of our quadrangle. We also would like to have another teachers house here. This is a big building scheme and we are aware itcannot be done in a year. I am simply indicating what we are hoping for in days to come It should be remembered that practically nothing has been done here, in the way of buildings, since early in the school's history. Also that while we do not have the B. A. classes, we have more students than ever before. Now there are 300, where in 1906 there were 81. This calls for increased accomodations. Again the Government requires, and we wish, classes in practical science and they tell us manual training will be required later. In addition to buildings we are in need of play ground room. We have no adequate ground for foot-ball or cricket. The former may be gained by moving the kitchen and go-down of the Principal's bungalow. We contemplate this. Further grounds are needed for so many boys. How we can secure these is not yet clear.

Along with the remark I dropped about the increase in the number of students in Jaffna College I should state that only about a third of these students are Boarders. The rest are day scholars. There was a time when the College had quite ceased to be a boarding institution, in so far as that meant being here for seven days a week. Our purpose now is to push on in the direction already established of making more and more of the boys "seven day boarders." We want them here over Saturday and Sunday. Next term we are putting into force certain rules to bring this to pass. We are also introducing certain rules requiring the attendance of all our day boys on certain Saturday and Sunday exercises. To carry this out, so far as the "seven day boarders" is concerned, will require greater dormitory space. At present we have used some stones from the floor of the demolished dormitory for paving an elevated section around the inside of the outer wall of the Gymnasium.

r

es. There is nothing that arouses more enthusiasm among the people interested in the College than the suggestion that we plan to push on to do higher work than at present. When I want some applause in the midst of a speech, I throw in this suggestion. I believe it is a proper sentiment. I have no question but what we can render a great service in this way. The situation, however, is not without ~~great service in this way. The situation, however, is not without~~ its nebulous side. The Government has long been talking of a Ceylon University in Colombo. It does not materialize though it looks as if it would be a reality sometime in the future. When it does come Jaffna might have a Hostel there and we should want an interest in that Hostel. The number of Jaffna boys who could go there would be few and they only the well to do. We wish to plan to take our boys up to what is called the Intermediate, corresponding to the end of the Sophmore year in the American Colleges. We want to get at this right

way so the Government will not forestall us. Remember that the Government University will not be established for such ends as we are and that we need boys for the ministry and for the teaching who have had something more than the Senior Certificate Examination. We see to-day the important posts occupied by boys who took the B.A. in Jaffna College. We want to see something like it in the future, which we cannot unless we take a step up.

h- Again, we have started the policy of linking up the English schools of the Mission with Jaffna College. I am enthusiastic about this now, ~~though at first I was a bit skeptical. I think we are~~ already seeing the benefit of it. In pursuance of this policy of looking after the preparation of boys who are coming later to the College we have established a new school at Panditerapoo. I wish you would ask Dr. Smith, when you see him, about that school. For a time we must carry the whole burden, except what we can get from the people. One of my old theological students is pastor there and doing splendid work in the church and in this school project. He is getting some money for the school. It will, he believes, mean much to the church.

y These extensions of our work; the increased number of boys; the purpose to make more of them become boarders; the taking on of higher classes, and the affiliation of the English Schools of the Mission all bring their added burdens and I have mentioned them because you asked me to 'take you right inside the College and give a vision of our anticipations and hopes', also because they have a bearing on the subjects concerning which you have written in your two letters of recent date.

es Before I go on to those subjects I want to say that the question of larger salaries is a pressing one. Pressure is being brought to bear upon our best teachers to go elsewhere for larger salaries. We have some of the best men in Jaffna, yet, the highest salary we pay is Rs 130.00 per month as against Rs 175. in St. John's and a little lower in Central. I am happy to report two instances of this kind which have happened since I came. When Mr. Hudson, a former Jaffna College teacher died, leaving the post of Principal of Manepay Hindu College vacant they approached Mr. J.V.Chelliah, one of our teachers, with a view to his going there and he refused to permit them to GO TO HIS HOUSE to talk about the matter, though he did it intimated that he might receive nearly twice what he now receives. The other day he had an offer from Singapore with a salary of more than Rs 200. to be raised to Rs 375 a month, in a few years. At the same time they sent a similar offer to Mr. S. M. Devathason, one of my old boys now here. He showed me the letter and I said "Does it tempt you?" and he said no. I believe both these men will stay by us, but I would like to reward them with a little higher salary.

i- From the three pages I have written you must have become suspicious that I am not enthusiastic with regard to any project to divert the income of Jaffna College funds to any other work. Our need seems so great here, right now, that I want every Rupee available. The Mission heartily seconds this and you will receive a letter from

the Secretary to that effect. I feel a little bit niggardly in thus withholding my heafty support of a suggestion to help an institution so worthy and so needy as Bangalore. I was up there last March and would like to commend it, its staff and its work most heartily. They have a royal bunch of men there. I heard the financial statement and know how straightened are their circumstances. They should be helped, and the help should come from our Board. If there is not any other way I should say let the College help, but there should be some other way. There should be some one to help the A.B.C.F.M. do its full share in putting this institution on its feet by a sufficient endowment. Let me say, that Jaffna College bears no resemblance to Bangalore Theolgical Seminary in its equipment. When we have carried out the program outlined above, we shall be about on a par with them so far as buildings are concerned, though then we should not have so beautiful buildings. Then with regard to the relief of Jaffna College by sending boys there for their theological education; it is an open question whether it does not cost us as much to support our boys there, as we now do, as it would to educate them there. Of course when the question of efficiency is raised there is no question of their vast superiority. It is far better for the boys to go there. We want Jaffna College to be able to send up boys who will be able to take advantage of the course they offer.

You will also see from what I have written that I have no hestitation in pressing the need of another young man from America. We need him for our present Science work which means work in Physics and Chemistry, theoretical and practical. This work is in its infancy here so there are no Tamils really qualified to take charge of the work. In a few years there may be such so the demand for a young man may pass after five years, so far as this particular work is concerned. Mr. Miller is able to do some of this work, but with his lack of training in that line; his work in the English schools, and his precarious health he is limited in the amount he can do, though he is splendid in what he does and is evidently getting into much better trim physically. He agrees, as do the other Missionaries and especially the Tamil teachers in the value of another young man.

When I first wrote about a young man I did not think of having a married man. Of course a single man will meet our requirements. We have however no objection to having him come married. (The young ladies of the Mission have not ventured an opinion on this matter) We can provide for their shelter here by having them board with us. We would give them a cordial welcome to our board. I hardly think they would object to this as they would be here only for a term, of years. The extra person would be acceptable as another helper in the various activities here. The only objection to having a couple is the added expense of getting them here and the increased salary. There is some furniture here they could use so it would not be necessary for them to buy much. With regard to their outfit allowance I don't know what your policy would be now. We received no allowance when we came out in 1902. I took to the Mission this question of whether we should have another married couple at Vaddukoddai and they felt it was simply a matter of finance which could be settled only in Boston. I suppose, with you, it involves the problem of getting a man. If there is just the right single man I should say send him; if there is the right married man, and not the single man, send the married man.

He may be led into the work permanently. As Maynard is to marry my niece I should naturally like to have them come, so long as he appears to be a capable fellow with a splendid spirit, though the fact of this relationship you will not permit to have any weight with you in deciding the matter. Maynard writes me that their hopes rose fifty percent, after their talk with you in Boston. They are evidently enthusiastic about coming. Beware of her father, my brother.

I believe I have written all that is called for and enough to have tired you. I will enclose financial budget as you requested and indicate therein the time money will probably be needed. I am not greatly disturbed at paying some little interest to the Mission Treasurer because, if I understand rightly, the College money is earning interest until sent here and if the Mission Treasurer has money in hand he does not mind letting me use it for a consideration. It is however best to have our own funds available and I will try to keep you posted so this may be.

We have been much saddened by the news that has come from Madura of the death of Miss Mabel Chase. She came with us on the Tenyo Maru in Oct. 1915 and was a most enthusiastic Missionary. The loss to the Madura Mission and to all our work will be great.

I intended to write you about the Centenary Celebration. It was a real success, so we think, and the people also. One of our workers said he never attended such inspiring meetings and Dr. Smith bore testimony to the tremendous effect upon him of the gatherings. You should have seen the old church filled to the doors. The whole affair left every body with the desire and purpose to take a step forward. It brought new courage and will mean something, we all pray for the future of our work here.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) John Bicknell.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I might add, concerning the sending of a married couple, that we could use the wife very conveniently in teaching the boys of the Lower School. This would be a saving in the hiring of another teacher. She need not be highly qualified; the prime requisite is the ability to pronounce boat, should, etc.

(Signed) Cordially, John Bicknell

VADDUKKODDAI, CEYLON

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

I. COST - AMERICAN TEACHERS:

Rev. Giles G. Brown,	$1493.		
Henry C. York,	1300.	$2793.	
OTHER EXPENSES(1911), ----------		6200.	$8993.00

2. INCOME- From College Board inAmerica,(1910), $3678.67
" Local, 4400.00
" Endowments, 600.00 $8678,67

3. PRESENT COST TO BOARD, None.

4. ADVANCE CALLED FOR:

15%-25%
salaries of native teachers should be increased, $600.
One American teacher for college or station, ?

5. NEW BUILDINGS:

(1st need To make repairs in plant and equipment, $4000.
For land for athletic field, 1500. $6500.00

6. ENDOWMENT:

Invested in America, $19,473.45 ?

Income,as stated above, 600.00

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

August 2, 1917

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

Notes on the Semiannual Accountof Jaffna College.

1. Only two drafts were received in this period and these Nos.13&14. Number 18 has just come so I conclude that Nos 15;16 &17 have been lost. This has made us short of funds and leaves the account in debt.

2. The Renovation ofthe Principal's Bungalow which is now about complete has exceeded the estimate made at the meeting of the Trustees in Boston but there has been, I am quite sure, no waste or extravagance. The work was well done and now it is a splendid house. The house is so large that it required a very large amount of material to make the new roof and the cost of cement and steel increased much after the estimate.

3. The new building is up to the roof, so far as the walls are concerned. Up to the first of July we had paid some Rs9000- which is some less than a third of the total the building is to cost.

4. If we can have a thousand dollar draft each monthit will keep us supplied though we shall need to have the losses made up. I have been helpedoutby the grant and have been able to get some from the Mission Treasurer, still it has been necessary to make the contracter wait some.

OCT 11 1917

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

August 2,1917. VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

The Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds,Boston,Mass.U.S.A. in acct. with the Treasurer of Jaffna College,Vaddukoddai,Ceylon,

From Jan.1,191 7 to July 1,1917.

Jan.1, To balance		Rs. 6058.24	
Jan.13,By sale of two drafts Nos.13 &14 totalling 2000 dollars			6124.87
Feb.26 To Centenary Report Fund		26.48	
To Lookout,Kodai House		75.00	
July 1,To Salary and allowances Bicknells		2616.60	
July 1,To " " Millers		2368.99	
July 1 To Motor Car Repairs		280.29	
July 1,To Motor Car Tax		30.00	
July 1,To Renovation,Principals Bungalow		3058.18	
July 1,To Munshi for Bicknells and Millers		390.90	
July 1,To New Science Building		35.68	
July 1,To West ? Hall.The new building		5110.35	
July 1,To Principals House Matting,fixing floors etc.		303.70	
July 1,To College House Repairs		84.17	
July By balance			14,313.71
Totals		20438.58	20,438.58

Treasurer.

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

Notes on Jaffna College Accounts 1916.

1. Drafts Nos 13 & 14 were received and were sold after Jan.1,1917 so do not appear on this account. They would have just about balanced the account.

2. Salary for Missionaries includes allowances. Mrs.Miller did not become connected with the College until March.

3. G.D.Thomas, for whom the amount charged Bangalore Theological Training is spent, completes his course in April.

4. Hereafter the Principal's house is to be on the same basis as the College House and not, as heretofore, in with the other Mission houses in their house account. This is in accordance with the Mission's vote.

5. The New Science account is now nearly closed.

6. The Renovation of Principal's House Account is not quite complete. The work was not finished until in 1917.

7. The Rs 3 8 4 3812.10 on West Hall Account represents the first payment to the contractor. He has now been paid Rs4000. more. Another payment is to be made when the building is ready up to the second story. It is nearing that point.

RECD MAR 25 1916

Jaffna College

FOUNDED, 1872

THE PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE — VADDUKODDAI, CEYLON

The Treasurer of Jaffna College Funds, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,
in account with
the Treasurer of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.
Account closing Jan.1,1916-rendered Feb.14,1916.

Balance in hand Jan 1,1915		Rs. 3767.34,
Draft £ 200		2957.28,
" £ 400		5995.50,
" £ 2003003.62,		3003.62,
2 " s £ 300 each		8921.22,
2checks $1000 each		6249.87,
Balance from Mr.Bicknell on travel advance		341.72,
Salary of Rev. & Mrs. Brown	1439.75,	
" of Mr. Miller	2631.67,	
" of Rev. & Mrs. Bicknell	462.77,	
Traveling of Rev. & Mrs. Brown	3000.00,	
" of Rev. & Mrs. Bicknell	718.78,	
" of Mr. Miller	12.32,	
Illness of Mr. Miller	388.06,	
Munshi for Mr. Miller	353.00,	
Motor Car Tax	30.00,	
New Buildings	11970.18,	
Apparatus for Science teaching	2250.00,	
Repairs	258.27,	
Theological Training	539.25,	
Current Account	3050.00	
Purchase of House for Teacher	7671.84,	
Balance in Debt Jan.1,1916		3539.34,
Total	Rs. 34775.89.	Rs. 34775.89.

OCT. 1 1915

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S U M M A R Y

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Summary for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1916.

Stations	Salaries	General work		Total
		A.B.C.F.M.	Women's Boards	
	$ cts.	Rupees cts.	Rupees cts.	Rs. cts.
Vaddukoddai	816.68	6090.00	1008.00	7098.00
Manipay	3566.55	7040	2070.00	9110.00
Tellippalai	1875.70	5090.00	1002.00	6092.00
Udupiddi	1657.03	13440.00	2238.00	15678.00
W. B. M.	3866.64			
Jaffna College	2621.86			
Medical Work	704.00			
Highclere School	250.00			
Special Repairs	2000.00			
Totals	17358.46	31660.00	6318.00	37978.00
Rs.	52075.38			52075.38
			Grand Total Asked	90053.38

Rate of Exchange, $1 Rs.3.

W. E. Hitchcock, Secretary

J. H. Nelson, Treasurer

Jaffna College

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1916.

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH & MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER.	HORSE ALLOWANCE	TOTAL
Uduvil							
Rev.& Mrs. G.G.Brown	618.35		50.00	115.00		33.33	816.68
Manipay							
Mr.& Mrs.A.M.Ward	1236.70						
Lewis B.		123.67	115.00	115.00	120.00	66.66	1777.03
Mr. I.H.Carr	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Mr.& Mrs.T.B.Scott	618.35						
Katherine		81.84					
Winnifred		81.84	65.00	115.00		33.33	995.36
Tellippalai							
Rev.& Mrs.J.H.Dickson	1236.70						
Dorothy		163.67					
Florence		163.67	130.00	115.00		66.66	1875.70
Udupiddi							
Rev.& Mrs.W.E.Mitchcock	1236.70						
John D.		123.67	115.00	115.00		66.66	1657.03
Totals	5566.80	738.36	525.00	632.50	120.00	333.30	7915.96

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1916.

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHIL-DREN	HEALTH & MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER	HORSE ALLOW-ANCE	TOTAL
	Woman's Board.						
Miss S.R.Howland	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Miss L.G.Bookwalter	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Miss M.K.Hastings	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Miss L.K.Clark	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Miss A.Hoffman	400.00		50.00				450.00
Totals	2880.00		250.00	230.00	240.00	266.64	3866.64

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1916.

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN.	HEALTH & MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER	HORSE ALLOWANCE	TOTAL
	Jaffna College.						
Rev. & Mrs. J. Bicknell	1236.70						
Child		61.84	107.50	115.00	120.00	66.66	1707.70
Mr. C. W. Miller	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Totals	1856.70	61.84	157.50	172.50	240.00	133.32	2621.86

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

A. B. C. F. M.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1. Medical		
Green Memorial Hospital	404.00	
McLeod Hospital	300.00	704.00
2. Highclerc School		250.00
3. Special Repairs of Vaddukoddai House		2900.00
Total		2954.00

6090.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Vaddukoddai Station.

A. B. C. F. M.

	Rs. cts.	
1. Evangelistic.		
Catechist at Kayts	300.00	
" " Nainative	300.00	600.00
2. Educational.		
35 Schools	1750.50	
New Buildings	2400.00	4150.00
3. Miscellaneous.		
Postage, travel, and Contingent	50.00	
Repairs	50.00	
Writer	240.00	
Catechist's House at Changanai	1000.00	1340.00
		6090.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Manipay Station.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
A. B. C. F. M.		
1. Evangelistic.		
Catechist at Pandateruppu	180.00	
" " Mahiapiddi	360.00	
" " Anaikoddai	180.00	
" " Inuvil	300.00	1020.00
2. Educational.		
24 Schools	1200.00	
New Buildings	1500.00	2700.00
3. Miscellaneous.		
Retired Asst. P.L.Christian	240.00	
Writer, Manipay	240.00	
Writer, Uduvil	240.00	
Postage, travel & Contingent	50.00	
Repairs	50.00	
Pastor's House at Manipay	1500.00	
" " " Pandateruppu	1000.00	3320.00
		7040.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Tellippalai Station.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
A.B.C.F.M.		
1. Evangelistic.		
Catechist at Kankesanturai	480.00	
" " North Erlalai	120.00	
" " South Erlalai	120.00	720.00
2. Educational.		
Training School	1000.00	
20 Village Schools	1000.00	
New Buildings	1200.00	3200.00
3. Miscellaneous.		
Station Writer	240.00	
Treasurer's Writer	480.00	
Publications	250.00	
Postage, travel & contingent	150.00	
Repairs	50.00	1170.00
		5090.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Udupiddi Station

A. B. C. F. M.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1. Evangelistic.		
Catechist at Udupiddi	240.00	
" " Tondaimannar	360.00	
" " Madduvil	360.00	
" " Usan	120.00	
" " Kudattanai	480.00	
" " Nunavil	120.00	
" " Varany	120.00	1800.00
2. Educational.		
44 Village Schools	2200.00	
New Buildings	2400.00	4600.00
3. Miscellaneous.		
Writer	240 .00	
Postage, travel & contingent	150.00	
Repairs	150.00	
Catechist's House at Kudattanai	1000.00	
" " " Varany	1500.00	
" " " Usan	1500.00	
" " " Chavakachcheri	1500.00	
" " " Tondaimannar	1000.00	7040.00
		13440.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Vaddukoddai Station.

W. B. M.

		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1. Evangelistic.			
Biblewomen.			
Mrs. Margaret Jacob,	Vaddukoddai	60.00	
" Amarasingam,	Pungudutive	78.00	
" Frederick	Araly	60.00	
" Seenivasagam	Changanai	60.00	258.00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		375.00	
New Buildings		375.00	750.00
Total		~~1008.00~~	1008.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Manipay Station.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
W. B. M.		
1. Evangelistic.		
Biblewomen.		
Mrs. Susan Joshua Uduvil	72.00	
" Edith David, Uduvil	78.00	
" Mary Joseph Pandateruppu	72.00	
" E.Periatamby Manipay	60.00	
" Joanna P.Maruthar, Alavetty	78.00	
" Katpagam Ponniah, "	60.00	420.00
2. Educational.		
Uduvil Girls' English School	900.00	
Village Schools	375.00	
New Buildings	375.00	1650.00
Total		2070.00

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Tellippalai Station.

		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
W. B. M.			
1. Evangelistic.			
Biblewomen.			
Mrs. Emily Kathiripillai,	Tellippailai	60.00	
" Umier	North Erlalai	60.00	
" A. Chelliah	Mallagam	96.00	
" Cairns	(Pension)	36.00	252.00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		375.00	
New Buildings		375.00	750.00
	Total		1002.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission for 1916.

Udupiddi Station.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
W. B. M.			
1. Evangelistic.			
Biblewomen.			
Mrs. Laura Anderson,	Udupiddi	96.00	
" Anna Lawrence	Varany	60.00	
" Mrs. Muttuvelu	"	60.00	
" Mary Murugasu	Chavakachcheri	60.00	
" Timothy	Nunavil	48.00	
" Jane Karthigasu	Maddduvil	48.00	
" Thevasagayam	Odduveli	60.00	
" Eliatamby	Meesaly	48.00	
" Harriet Ponnampalam	(Pension)	36.00	
New Woman		72.00	588.00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		375.00	
New Buildings		375.00	
Udupiddi Boarding School,	Endowment	600.00	
" " "	Additional	300.00	
			1650.00
	Total		2238.00

SEP 19 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates, 1917.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Horse	Total
Manipay							
Mr.& Mrs.A.A.Ward	1236.70						
Lewis B.		163.67					
Arthur A.Jr.		61.84					
			122.50	115.00	120.00	66.66	1886.37
Mr. I.H.Curr	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Tellippalai							
Rev.& Mrs.J.H.Dickson	1236.70						
Dorothy		163.67					
Florence		163.67					
			130.00	115.00		66.66	1875.70
Supiddi							
Rev.& Mrs.W.E.Hitchcock	1236.70						
John D.		163.67					
			115.00	115.00		66.66	1697.03
6 Months							
Rev.& Mrs.G.G.Brown	618.35		50.00	115.00		33.33	816.68
	4948.45	716.52	467.50	517.50	120.00	299.97	7069.94

Ceylon Finance

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1917.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Name	Salary	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Horse Allowance	Total
Miss S.R.Howland	620.00	50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Miss L.G.Bookwalter	620.00	50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Miss M.K.Hastings	620.00	50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
Miss L.K.Clark	620.00	50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
Miss A.Hoffman	400.00	50.00				450.00
	2880.00	250.00	230.00	240.00	266.64	3866.64

~~GENERAL WORK FORM.~~

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 189 1907.

Vaddukoddai Station.

		$	$
1. Evangelistic-			
Catechist at Kayts	Rs. 300	100.00	
" " Nainative	300	100.00	200.00
2. Educational-			
35 Schools	1750	583.33	
New Buildings	2400	800.00	1383.33
3. Miscellaneous-			
Writer	240	80.00	
Postage, travel, contingent,	50	16.66	
Repairs	50	16.66	
Catechist's House at Chankanai	1000	333.33	446.65
Total			2029.98

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 1917

Manipay Station.

		$	$
1. Evangelistic-			
Catechist at Pandateruppu	Rs. 180	60.00	
" " Makiapiddi	360	120.00	
" " Anaikoddai	180	60.00	
" " Inuvil	300	100.00	340.00
2. Educational-			
24 Schools	1200	400.00	
New Buildings	1500	500.00	900.00
3. Miscellaneous-			
Writer at Manipay	240	80.00	
" " Uduvil	240	80.00	
Postage, travel, contingent,	50	16.66	
Repairs	50	16.66	
Pastor's House at Manipay	1500	500.00	
" " " /andateruppu	1000	333.33	1 026.65
Total			2266.65

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 1916-1917

Tellippalai Station.

		$	$
1. Evangelistic-			
Catechist at Kankesanturai	Rs. 480	160.00	
" " N.Elalai	120	40.00	
" " S.Elalai	120	40.00	240.00
2. Educational-			
Training School	1000	333.33	
20 Schools	1000	333.33	
New Buildings	1200	400.00	1066.66
3. Miscellaneous-			
Writer	240	80.00	
Treasurer's Writer	480	160.00	
Postage, travel, contingent,	150	50.000	
Repairs	50	16.66	
Publications	250	83.33	389.99
Total			1696.65

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 1916-1917.

Udupiddi Station.

		$	$
1. Evangelistic-			
Catechist at Udupiddi	Rs. 240	80.00	
" " Tondaimannar	360	120.00	
" " Kudattanai	480	160.00	
" " Varany	120	40.00	400.00
2. Educational-			
22 Schools	1100	366.66	
New Buildings	1200	400.00	766.66
3. Miscellaneous-			
Writer	120	40.00	
Postage, travel, contingent	75	25.00	
Repairs	75	25.00	
Catechist's House at Kudattanai	1000	333.33	
" " " Varany	1500	500.00	
" " " Tondaimannar	1000	333.33	1256.66
Total			2423.32

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 1918-1917

Chavakachcheri Station.

		$	$
1. Evangelistic-			
Catechist at Mudduvil	Rs. 360	120.00	
" " Usan	120	40.00	
" " Nunavil	120	40.00	200.00
2. Educational-			
22 Schools	1100	366.66	
New Buildings	1200	400.00	766.66
3. Miscellaneous-			
Writer	120	40.00	
Postage, travel, contingent,	75	25.00	
Repairs	75	25.00	
Catechist's House at Usan	1500	500.00	
" " " Chavakachcheri	1500	500.00	1090.00
Total			2056.66

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~18~~ 1917.

Station.

	$	$
1. Medical-		
Green Memorial Hospital	404.00	
McLeod Hospital	300.00	704.00
2. High Clerc School		300.00

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission, for 1917.

General Work. W. B. M.

	Rs	$	$
1. Evangelistic- Bible Women.			
Vaddukoddai Station.			
Mrs. Margaret Jacob Vaddukoddai	60	20	
" Frederick Araly	60	20	
" Esther Murugasupillai "	60	20	
" Seenyvasagam Chankanai	60	20	
" Mary G.Kasinather Karadive	60	20	
" Selvathy Elytamby Delft	60	20	120
Manipay Station.			
Mrs. M.Joseph Pandateruppu	72	24	
" Ponnan Navaly	48	16	
" Elizabeth Periatamby Manipay	60	20	
" Edith David Uduvil	78	26	
" Joshua Sellappa "	72	24	
" Susan Katpagam Ponniah Alavetty	60	20	
" Chelliahpillai (traveling)	72	24	154
Tellippalai Station.			
Mrs. Mary Chelliah Mallagam	96	32	
" Umier Tellippalai	60	20	
" Emily Charles "	60	20	
" Cairns (pension)	36	12	
" Samuel "	36	12	96
Udupiddi Station.			
Mrs. Laura Anderson Udupiddi	96	32	
" Anna Lawrence Varany	60	20	
" A.Muttuvalu "	60	20	
" Harriet Ponnampalam (pension)	36	12	84

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates for Ceylon Mission, for 1917.

General Work. W. B. M.

	Rs.	$	£
1. Evangelistic- Bible Women continued			
Chavakachcheri Station.			
Mrs. Mary Murugasu Chavakachcheri	60	20	
" Timothy Nunavil	48	16	
" Jane Karthigasu Madduvil	48	16	
" Jane Elytamby Meesalai	48	16	
" Davasagayam Odduvely	60	20	88
Total for Bible Women			542
2. Educational-			
Vaddakoddai Station			
Village Schools	375	125	
New Buildings	375	125	250
Manipay Station			
Uduvil Girls' English School	900	300	
Village Schools	375	125	
New Buildings	375	125	550
Tellippalai Station			
Village Schools	375	125	
New Buildings	375	125	250
Udupiddi Station			
Udupiddi Girls' Boarding School	900	300	
Village Schools	375	125	
New Buildings	375	125	550
Total Educational			1600
Total General Work, W.B.M.			2142

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. Estimates for 1917.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

Name	Salary	~~Salary-Child~~ Child	~~Health~~ Health	~~House~~ House Fund	Teacher	Horse	Total
Rev.& Mrs.J.Bicknell	1236.70						
John W.		61.84					
Entertainment		100.00	107.50	115.00	120.00	66.66	1807.70
Mr.& Mrs.C.W.Miller	1236.70		100.00	115000	120.00	66.66	1638.36
Current Account							1000.00
Total							4446.06

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimates for 1917

STATIONS.	SALARIES.	GENERAL WORK.		TOTAL.
		A. B. C. F. M.	WOMEN'S BOARDS.	
Vaddukoddai		2029.98	370.00	2399.98
Manipay	2680.53	2266.65	704.00	5651.18
Tellippalai	1875.70	1696.65	346.00	3918.35
Udupiddi	1697.03	2423.32	634.00	4754.35
Chavakachcheri	816.68	2056.66	88.00	2961.34
:affna College	4446.06			4446.06
W. B. M.	3866.64			3866.64
Medical Work		704.00		704.00
High Clerc School		300.00		300.00
Totals	15382.64	11477.26	2142.00	29001.90
			Grand Total Asked,	

Rate of Exchange,

Date, August 15, 1916

Signed, W. E. Hitchcock, Sec.

Form 23

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C'D OCT 4 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1918

~~Appropriations "191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	Conveyance		TOTAL
Rev. & Mrs. G. G. Brown	1236.70		100.00	115.00		66.66		1518.36
Dr. J. H. Curr	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66		794.16
Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Dickson	1236.70							
Dorothy " (15%)		225.51						
Florence " (10%)		163.67	130.00	115.00		66.66		1937.54
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock	1236.70							
John " (10%)		163.67	115.00	115.00		66.66		1697.03
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Ward	1236.70							
Lewis " (10%)		163.67						
Arthur " (5%)		61.84	122.50	115.00	120.00	66.66		1886.37
TOTALS	A. B. C. F. M. Salaries.							7833.46

OCT 4 1917

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Form 23

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

Estimates for 1918.

~~Appropriations " 191~~

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	Conveyance	Entertainment	TOTAL
Rev. & Mrs. J. Bicknell	1236.70							
John " (5%)		61.84	107.50	115.00	120.00	66.66	100.00	1807.70
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Miller	1236.70	–	100.00	115.00	120.00	66.66		1638.36
Total Salaries from Jaffna College								3446.06
Current Account								1000.00
TOTALS	From Jaffna College							4446.06

REC'D OCT 4 1917

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GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Vaddukoddai Station.

	Rs.	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic.			
Catechist at Kayts	300	100	00
" " Naynative	300	100	00
2. Educational.			
34 Schools	1700	566	66
New Buildings	2400	800	00
3. Miscellaneous.			
Writer	240	80	00
Postage, Travel, Contingent	50	16	66
Repairs	50	16	66
Pastor's House at Chankanai	1000	333	33
" " " Vaddukoddai	1500	500	00
Total	7540	2513	33

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GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Manipay Station.

	Rs.	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic.			
Catechist at Pandateruppu	180	60	00
" " Makiapiddi	360	120	00
" " Anaikoddai	180	60	00
" " Inuvil	300	100	00
2. Educational.			
24 Schools	1200	400	00
New Buildings	1500	500	00
3. Miscellaneous.			
Writer at Manipay	240	80	00
" " Uduvil	240	80	00
Postage, Travel, Contingent	50	16	66
Repairs	50	16	66
Pastor's House at Uduvil	1000	333	33
Total	5300	1766	66

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GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Tellippalai Station.

	Rs.	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic.			
Catechist at Kankesanturai	480	160	00
" " North Erlalai	120	40	00
" " South Erlalai	120	40	00
2. Educational.			
Training School & Boys' Boarding School	1500	500	00
16 Schools	800	266	66
New Buildings	1200	400	00
3. Miscellaneous.			
Treasurer's Writer	600	200	00
Writer	240	80	00
Publications	250	83	33
Postage, Travel, Contingent	150	50	00
Repairs	50	16	66
Total	5510	1836	66

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Udupiddi Station.

		Rs.	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic.				
Catechist at Udupiddi		240	80	00
" " Tondamannar		360	120	00
" " Kudattanai		480	160	00
" " Varany		120	40	00
2. Educational.				
22 Schools		1100	366	66
New Buildings	1200	1200	400	00
3. Miscellaneous.				
Writer		120	40	00
Postage, Travel, Contingent		75	25	00
Repairs		75	25	00
Catechist's House at Kudattanai		2000	666	66
" " " Tondamannar		2000	666	66
Total		7770	2590	00

~~GENERAL WORK FORM.~~

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Chavakachcheri Station.

	Rs.	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic.			
~~Catechist at Madduvil~~	~~360~~	~~120~~	~~00~~
" " Usan	120	40	00
" " Nunavil	120	40	00
2. Educational.			
20 Schools	1000	333	33
New Buildings	1200	400	00
3. Miscellaneous.			
Writer	120	40	00
Postage, Travel, Contingent	75	25	00
Repairs	75	25	00
Catechist's House at Usan	2000	666	66
" " " Chavakachcheri	2000	666	66
Total	7070	2356	66

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Station.

	$	cts.
Medical Work.		
Green Memorial Hospital	404	00
McLeod Hospital	300	00
Total	704	00
Highclerc School, Kodaikanal	300	00

Form 23

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RECD OCT 4 1917

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Salary Statement for Ceylon Mission. | Estimates for 1918 | Appropriations " 191

W.B.M.

(State all amounts in U. S. currency.)

NAME	FIXED SALARY	CHILDREN	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	HOUSE FUND	TEACHER OR WRITER	Convey-ance	TOTAL
Miss L.G.Bookwalter (6 mos)	310.00		25.00	57.50	60.00	33.33	485.83
" L.K.Clark	620.00		50.00	57.50	120.00	66.66	914.16
" M.K.Hastings	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
" S.R.Howland	620.00		50.00	57.50		66.66	794.16
" A.Hoffman	400.00		50.00				450.00
TOTALS	W.B.M. Salaries						3438.31

REC'D OCT 4 1917

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GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

W.B.M. Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~1918.

Vaddukoddai Station.

		Rs	$	cts.
1. Evangelistic. Bible Women				
Mrs. Margaret Jacob	Vaddukoddai		20	00
" Frederick	Araly		20	00
" Esther Murugasu	"		20	00
" Mary Kasinather	Karadive		20	00
" Elizabeth Navasivayam	Eluvaitive		12	00
New Woman	Chankanai		32	00
			124	00
2. Educational.				
Village Schools			125	00
New Buildings			125	00
	Total		374	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

W.B.M. Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 189-1918.

Manipay Station.

		$	cts.
1. Evangelistic. Bible Women.			
Mrs. M.Joseph	Pandateruppu	24	00
" Elizabeth Periatamby	Manipay	20	00
" Elizabeth Ponnan	Navaly	20	00
" M.Chelliahpillai	Traveling	24	00
" Edith David	Uduvil	26	00
" Lucy Paulpillai	"	24	00
" Susan Katpaham Ponniah	Alavetty	20	00
" Faith Ponnu	Imuvil	32	00
		190	00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		125	00
New Buildings		125	00
Uduvil Girls' English School		250	00
	Total	690	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

W.B.M. Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 189 1918.

Tellippalai Station.

		$	cts.
1. Evangelistic. Bible Women.			
Mrs. Emily Charles	Tellippalai	20	00
" Harriet Samuel	Pension	12	00
" Cairns	"	12	00
" Umier	Erlalai	20	00
" Vathapillai	"	20	00
" Hester Rasamma Chelliah	Mallakam	32	00
		116	00
(Previously supported by the Bible Society)			
Mrs. Alice Hall	Tellippalai	24	00
" Susan Ezekiel	North Erlalai	20	00
" A Kanapathipillai	South Erlalai	20	00
Total for Bible Women		180	00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		125	00
New Buildings		125	00
Total		430	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

W.B.M. Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Udupiddi Station.

		$	cts.
1. Evangelistic. Bible Women.			
Mrs. Laura Anderson	Udupiddi	32	00
" Jane S. Ponnu	Varany	20	00
" A. Muttuvalu	"	20	00
" Harriet Ponnampalam	Pension	12	00
		84	00
(Previously supported by the Bible Society)			
Mrs. Margaret Henry	Udupiddi	20	00
" Julia Katheravalu	Atchuvaly	20	00
" Chinnachy Katheramam	Kudattanai	20	00
Total for Bible Women		144	00
2. Educational.			
Village Schools		125	00
New Buildings		125	00
Udupiddi Girls' Boarding School		300	00
Total		694	00

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

W.B.M. Estimates For Ceylon Mission for 189--1918.

Chavakachcheri Station.

		$	cts.
1. Evangelistic. Bible Women.			
Mrs. Mary Murugasu	Chavakachcheri	20	00
" Elizabeth Timothy	Nunavil	16	00
" J. Karthigasu	Madduvil	16	00
" Jane Eliatamby	Meesalai	16	00
" Elizabeth Davasagayam	Ottuvely	20	00
" Chinnatamby	Usan	20	00
		108	00
(Previously supported by the Bible Society)			
Mrs. A. Seevaratnam	Nunavil	20	00
" H. Murugasu	"	16	00
	Total	144	00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL WORK		
Bible Women of the Mission	622	00
" " " " Bible Society	160	
Village Schools	500	00
New Buildings	500	00
Uduvil Girls' English School	250	00
Udupiddi Girls' Boarding School	300	00
Total	2332	00

RECEIVED OCT 4 1917

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SUMMARY FOR Ceylon MISSION Estimates for ~~189~~ 1918.

Stations.	Salaries.	General Work. A. B. C. F. M.	General Work. Women's Boards.	Total.
Vaddukoddai		2513.33	374.00	2887.33
Manipay	2680.53	1766.66	690.00	5137.19
Tellippalai	1937.54	1836.66	430.00	4204.20
Udupiddi	1697.03	2590.00	694.00	4981.03
Chavakachcheri	1518.36	2356.66	144.00	4019.02
Uduvil (W.B.M.)	3438.31			3438.31
Highclere School	300.00			300.00
Medical Work		704.00		704.00
Totals	11571.77	11767.31	2332.00	25671.08

Grand Total Asked, $25671.08

Rate of Exchange, $1 = Rs. 3.

Date, August 7, 1917

Signed, W. E. Hitchcock
Secretary.

GENERAL WORK FORM.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Estimates For Ceylon Mission for ~~189~~ 1918.

Station.

	$	cts.
~~Medical~~ Work.		
~~Green Memorial Hospital~~	800	00
Analysis of General Work. - (a, B.)		
Evangelistic	1380	00
Educational	4933	33
Miscellaneous	4750	00
Medical	704	00
Total	11767	33

Ceylon Mission

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending .....

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry
Totals,				32	6	4	4	28	35	102	10	79	205	1118	210	79	1691	780	113		16235	788			526	14708	2	
Marathi	8	134	1813 4670448	13 (12)	2	2	2	17	~~15~~ 14	~~48~~ 46	4	46	21	342	99	7	515	343	57		7127	248	13018		179	7481	1	
Madura	10	353	2,573,000	~~16~~ (12)	2	1	1	7	15	~~48~~ 42	4	21	168	399	89	34	711	391	36		7088	421			272	3251	1	35
Ceylon	6	23		8	2	1	1	~~34~~ 3	5	~~44~~ 43	2	12	16	377	22	38	465	46	20	7	2020	119	1142	7251	75	3976		2

or the Year ending ..... 19 .... Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS							EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS													Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
												PUPILS			PUPILS											PAGES PRINTED	
Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
13	16235	788			526	14708	2		2	187	40						29290	*59,068		7	60938	11	49370		
57	7127	248	13018		179	7481	1				29	1486 2431	945	145	3105 136	1408	6980	2396		2	48527	6			
6	7088	421			272	3251	1	35	1	51	8	627		230	9777		10678	15,256		2	10027	2	37,224	3,000,000	
20	7 2020	119	1142	7251	75	3976		2	1	136	3	100	303	125	7657	3436	11632	19641	21,775	3	2384	3	12146		

This table has been prepared by .....

Fold

Country, India &

Name of Mission, Ceylon

Name of Station, Summary

Organized,

Date of Report, 1910

Rec'd AUG 1 1911

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec. 3

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools
Totals,	23		177971	4	1		1	1	5	12	2	12	16	377	22	38	465	46	20	7	2020	119	1142	7251	7
Vaddukkoddai	8	1817	57,298	1	—		—	—	1	2	2	3	4	111	3	1	122	15	6	3	409	17	265	2163	1
Manepay	4	1831	13808	1	—		—	—	1	2	—	3	3	52	4	14	76	7	4	3	508	25	352	1052	1
Udduvil	2	1831	13391	—	1		1	1	1	4	—	3	—	37	6	12	58	4	2	1	504	41	156	644	
Tellippallai	3	1831	38303	1	—		—	—	1	2	—	1	3	56	1	10	71	10	3	—	212	13	117	1160	1
Chavagacheri	2	1834	32565	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	3	49	5	—	58	5	2	—	146	10	113	975	
Udupiddy	4	1847	22546	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	72	3	1	80	5	3	—	241	13	139	1257	1

11 officers
Rd by the
Society

TICS for the Year ending December 31st 1910 American Ceylon Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS									EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
														PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
46	20	7	2020	119	1142	7251	75	3976		2	1	136	3	100	303	125	7657	3436	11632	19641.83	21,775.70	3	2384	3	12146	2,200,000	
15	6	3	409	17	265	2163	14	781		1	1	136	—	—	—	35	2103	884	2987	5024.22	7022.20	1	34	1	691	—	
7	4	3	508	25	352	1052	14	799		—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1152	565	1717	4239.86	2365.05	1	1142	1	6364	—	
4	2	1	504	41	156	644	7	532		1	—	—	1.	—	243	8	346	336	925	3083.68	7396.30	1	1208	1	5091	—	
10	3	—	212	13	117	1160	13	551		—	—	—	1	100	—	17	1159	703	1962	3142.37	1979.31	—	—	—	—	2,200,000	
5	2	—	146	10	113	975	9	458		—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1292	365	1657	1855.64	636.60	—	—	—	—	—	
5	3	—	241	13	139	1257	18	655		—	—	1	1	—	—	60	26	1605	583	2248	2296.06	237.24	—	—	—	—	—

*Rupees.

This table has been prepared by Thos B Scott, Sec. A.B.M.

5

copied

Country, Ceylon

Name of Mission, A. C. Mission

Name of Station, Jaffna

Organized, 1816

Date of Report, 1910 Dec 31st

Rec'd AUG 1 1911

Church Membership 1910 American Ceylon Mission

Name of Church	Date of Organization	Pastor or Preacher.	Date of Ordination	Members Admitted: On Profession	Members Admitted: By Letter	Members Admitted: Total	Members Dismissed: By Letter	Members Dismissed: Ex-comm.	Members Dismissed: Dropped	Members Dismissed: Deaths	Members Dismissed: Total	Adherents	Total Membership: Men	Total Membership: Women	Total Membership: Total
Vaddukkoddai	1817	Rev. S. Veerakatty	1888	9	4	13	12	—	1	2	15	71	69	49	118
Araly	1907	Mr. J. C. Veerakatty		1	4	5	1	2	2	1	6	46	38	29	77
Karadive	1855	Rev. Isaac Paul	1888	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	73	53	38	91
Kalaray	1858	Rev. S. R. Hitchcock	1906	1	3	4	—	2	—	—	2	50	14	19	33
Changaiay	1872	Mr. C. W. K. Danforth	—	1	4	5	3	—	—	3	6	15	33	36	69
Moolai	1880	Mr. S. Kandiah	—	—	2	2		2	—	—	2	10	12	9	21
Manepay	1831	Rev. J. Arketell	1891	5	17	22	6	—	4	1	11	81	65	79	144
Kandilupay	1908	Mr. C. Rajuaser	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	44	19	33	52
Pandateripp	1831	Rev. J. K. Sumabandy	1909	2	4	6	5	—	1	—	6	66	40	38	78
Navaly	1860	Rev. Wm Joseph	1886	17	12	29	2	8	19	4	33	161	110	124	234
Uduvil	1831	Rev. S. Eliatamby	1884	40	—	40	86	—	27	9	122	109	104	349	453
Atchaveddy	1870	" W. P. Nathanael	1881	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	47	25	26	51
Tellippallai	1831	Rev. C. D. Valupillai	1894	9	14	23	8	—	3	—	11	77	67	58	125
N. Eralai	1886	Mr. E. Sangarapillai	—	4	1	5	3	2	—	—	5	16	18	25	43
S. Eralai	1888	" V. M. John	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	24	16	28	44
Chavagacheri	1834	Rev. R. F. Bryant	1896	10	7	17	—	—	—	6	6	79	61	49	110
Kurunagal	1896	Mr. A. Seeratatn	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	13	34	18	18	36
Uduppiddy	1847	Rev. J. M. Sanders	—	7	10	17	4	—	—	6	4	58	36	71	107
Atchuvely	1892	Mr. E. J. Williams	—	1	7	8	4	—	—	—	4	42	34	33	67
Varany	1895	" A. Vaitilamby	—	5	1	6	—	—	1	1	2	39	36	31	67
				119	97	216	140	17	65	30	252	1142	868	1152	2020

Thos B Spaeth
Sec A C M

Benevolence of the Churches 1910

American Ceylon Mission

Churches	Income: Foreign Sources		Income: Native Sources		Income: Total		Expenses: Pastor or Preacher		Expenses: Native E. S.		Expenses: Centenary Fund		Expenses: ~~Congl. J.~~ C. E. C. ~~M. Soc.~~		Expenses: Women's for. m.		Expenses: Other objects		Total.	
Vaddukoddai	53	62	1433	06	1486	68	710	00	60	00	152	38	54	00	73	68	391	17	1441	23
Araly	—	—	625	50	625	50	420	00	13	25	21	21	83	70	17	35	59	72	615	23
Karadiu	10	00	1182	38	1192	38	660	00	33	40	32	50	16	60	20	00	398	17	1161	67
Valany	—	—	828	66	828	66	730	00	—	—	7	25	6	20	—	—	81	83	825	78
Chankanai	—	—	510	59	510	59	275	00	18	00	—	—	13	80	7	90	121	78	436	48
Moolai	74	67	444	03	518	70	402	75	12	00	5	99	14	20			85	69	520	63
Manipay	—	—	1280	56	1280	56	940	00	60	00	82	15	26	00	46	21	145	53	1299	89
Sandilipay	—	—	622	48	622	48	420	00	12	00	114	50	10	00	—	—	63	81	620	31
Pandateruppo	122	50	862	19	984	69	744	00	22	00	58	87	35	60	5	00	100	79	966	26
Navaly	—	—	1474	63	1474	63	618	00	161	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	743	37	1522	62
Uduvil	108	00	2470	95	2578	95	900	00	125	00	792	32	110	00	197	61	299	56	2424	49
Alaveddy	—	—	612	73	612	73	468	00	—	—	23	00	—	—	34	00	79	29	604	29
Tellippallai	526	14	2381	77	2907	91	682	50	66	00	63	00	62	10	12	50	101	92	988	02
N. Eralai	60	00	403	84	463	84	390	00	10	00	16	46	20	60	—	—	23	34	460	40
S. Eralai	72	00	356	76	428	76	399	00	—	—	—	—	4	00	—	—	25	76	428	76
Chavagachcheri	48	00	1504	31	1552	31	945	00	27	00	45	50	24	80	—	—	500	72	1543	02
Nunavil	87	67	351	33	439	00	405	00	12	00	—	—	9	80	—	—	60	71	487	51
Udupiddy	5	00	1067	96	1072	96	600	00	36	00	51	39	40	50	—	—	212	13	940	02
Atchuvely	30	00	642	75	672	75	490	00	15	00	—	—	15	30	—	—	134	61	654	91
Varany	310	22	585	35	895	57	759	00	6	00	4	28	12	60	—	—	76	49	865	37
	1,507	82	19,641	83	21,149	65	11,958	25	688	90	1,479	30	559	80	414	25	3,706	39	18,806	89

Thos B Scott
Sec. ABM

Educational Statistics 1910 — American Boyle Ceylon Mission

	Stations	Schools	No of Schools	No of Pupils: Boys	Girls	Total	Average attendance	No of Teachers	No of Christians	Income: Govt Grant		Mission Gr		Private fund		Fees		Total	
1	Vaddukoddai	Jaffna College	1	136	—	136	130	8	—	1445	00	—	—	—	—	1879	50		
		Eng. School	2	282	—	282	214	11	5	2576	50	—	—	—	—	2142	70		
		Tamil Boys	2	175	—	175	166	4	—	697	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	23009	96
		— " — Girls	3	34	128	162	110	7		815	50	505	29	760	47	—	—		
		— " — Mixed	28	1612	756	2368	1543	81	23	9187	50	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	Manipay	English School	1	245	13	258	195	8	—	1963	50	—	—	—	—	2327	85		
		Anglo Vernacular	1	75	31	106	54	6	—	285	00	—	—	—	—	37	20		
		Tamil Girls	3	101	120	221	121	7	—	891	00	—	—	—	—	—	—	11170	77
		" Mixed	13	731	401	1132	682	31	4	4054	00	348	86	1263	36	—	—		
3	Uduvil	Boarding Girls	1	—	170	170	149	11	—	3468	50	—	—	1379	50	4262	50		
		Training — " —	1	—	5	5	6	—	—	900	00	—	—	—	—	79	00		
		English — " —	1	—	68	68	46	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3054	80	15570	01
		Tamil Boys	2	188	—	188	161	4	1	608	00	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		— " — girls	5	99	311	410	239	13	1	1365	50	140	21	75	00	—	—		
		— " — Mixed	1	59	25	84	43	2	1	237	00	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	Tellippallai	Boarding Boys	1	39	—	39	35	3	—	—	—								
		Training — " —	1	15	—	15	11	1		2300	00	600	00	—	—	1117	31		
		Tamil — " —	1	46	—	46	34	1	—	—	—								
		English School	1	187	2	189	97	4	—	660	00	—	—	—	—	862	00	11889	25
		Anglo Vernacular	1	139	7	146	79	5	1	956	50	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Tamil girls	4	116	155	271	176	10		908	50	228	44	—	—	—	—		
		— " — Mixed	11	717	539	1256	728	32	8	4256	50								
5	Chavagachcheri	English School	1	73	8	81	62	4	—	516	75	—	—	78	12	636	60		
		Tamil girls	1	30	40	70	52	3	—	281	50	110	88	—	—	—	—	6885	11
		— " — Mixed	19	1189	317	1506	861	42	17	5089	00	172	26	—	—	—	—		
6	Erukpiddy	Boarding Girls	1		60	60	52	5	—	1001	00	856	20	279	17	1360	00		
		English School	2	151	6	157	105	8	2	1538	00	—	—	180	00	1016	24		
		Tamil Boys	4	524	—	524	288	10	2	1919	00	38	21	—	—	—	—	13438	32
		— " — girls	5	31	346	377	172	12	—	1544	50	110	88	200	00	—	—		
		— " — Mixed	15	899	231	1130	460	37	5	3251	50	143	62	—	—	—	—		
			133	7.893	3,739	11,632	7,251	377	70	52,717	25	3,254	85	4,215	62	21,775	70	81,963	42

Thos Lewis
Sec A B C

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1911	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry
Totals,	23		177971	3	2	-	1	2	5	13	2	12	17	387	23	55	494	48	20	13	2106	103	1184	3531	77	4163		2
Vaddukkoddai	8	1817	57298	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	5	112	5	3	128	17	6	4	416	21	258	745	13	464	-	-
Manepay	4	1831	13868	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	4	51	2	12	72	8	4	3	524	14	357	690	17	793	-	1
Udumil	2	1831	13391	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	-	3	-	42	4	17	66	3	2	2	531	30	162	1018	7	605	-	1
Tellippalai	3	1831	38303	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	53	3	16	75	10	3	1	227	13	112	520	16	647	-	-
Chavakacheri	2	1834	32565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	55	4	3	65	5	2	1	157	4	119	218	9	347	-	-
Udappiddy	4	1847	22346	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	74	5	4	88	5	3	2	251	21	146	340	15	807	-	-

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or the Year ending December 31st 1911 American Ceylon Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS							EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
												PUPILS			PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1911	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
13	2106	103	1184	3531	77	4163		2	1	157	3	61	352	126	7273	3460	~~10732~~ 11,305	16383.00	25966.59	3	9288	3	13784		
4	416	21	258	745	13	764	–	–	1	157	–	–	–	35	1997	864	2861	5383.23	8803.03	1	380	1	907		
3	524	14	357	690	17	793	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	18	1216	582	1798	4096.26	2236.42	1	4496	1	6631		
2	531	30	162	1018	7	605	–	1	–	–	1	–	289	8	309	341	650	2446.90	9699.58	1	4412	1	6246		
1	227	13	112	520	16	647	–	–	–	–	1	61	–	18	1065	720	1785	2406.76	1609.51	–	–	–		2000000	
1	157	4	119	218	9	347	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	1243	357	1600	1622.99	837.91	–	–	–			
2	251	21	146	340	15	807	–	–	–	–	1	–	63	26	1443	596	2039	2426.86	2780.14	–	–	–			

This table has been prepared by J. A. Robson

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Country,

Name of Mission, Ceylon

Name of Station, Summary

Organized,

Date of Report, Dec. 31 - 1911

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Vol.

Country, Ceylon

Name of Mission, Ab. Mission

Name of Station, Summary

Organized, 1816

Date of Report, 1912 Dec 31st

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Decem

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Ministry
Totals,				3	12		1	4	4	13	2	11	16	369	34	56		48	21	14	2170	109	1305	3692	77	3996		
Vaddukkoddai				1	x				1	2	2	3	5	107	6	1		17	6	5	426	18	330	751	19	939		
Manipay				1					1	2		3	3	49	3	14		8	4	3	548	26	377	688	14	802		
Udevil					1		1	4		5		2		41	5	18		3	2	2	562	33	206	1093	7	602		
Tellippallai				1					1	2		1	2	53	6	17		10	3	1	228	9	162	527	17	637		
Chavakachery												1	4	71	8	3		5	4	1	236	18	136	273	10	346		
Udappiddy					1				1	2		1	2	48	6	3		5	2	2	171	5	94	360	10	670		

the Year ending December 31st 1912 American Ceylon Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS						EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
										PUPILS				PUPILS									PAGES PRINTED	
Communicants	Added by Confession, 19.....	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
2170	109	1305	3692	77	3996		2	1	156	3	64	375	146	7193	3606	11294	19311.76	2582.57	3	1429	3	11382		
426	18	330	751	19	939			1	156				36	1944	899	2999	5281.39	8011.00	1	175	1	3826		
548	26	377	688	14	802		1						18	1167	598	1765	4980.55	2096.66	1	1254	1	7556		
562	33	206	1093	7	602		1			1		315	11	300	368	983	2723.86	8914.41	1		1			
228	9	162	527	17	637					1	64		18	1031	699	1794	2254.06	2662.21					2,000,000	
236	18	136	273	10	346								29	1603	408	2011	2417.26	108.86						
171	5	94	360	10	670					1			60	34	1148	534	1742	1654.64	3159.63					

This table has been prepared by Giles G Brown

REC'D JUL 11 1914

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 3

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained (not Physicians)	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Total Missionaries	Foreign Workers not under appointment	NATIVE LABORERS: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Native Laborers	Total Native Laborers	CHURCH STATISTICS: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-Supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1913.	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry
Totals,				3	2	1	2	4	5	14	3	11	17	369	34	60	491	46	21	14	2187	117	1287	2839	68	3661		
Vaddukoddai				1					1	2	2	3	5	107	6	2	123	16	6	5	414	18	321	654	14	862		
Manipay				1		1	1		1	2		2	5	47	4	14	72	9	4	3	555	26	402	736	13	550		
Uduvil					1		1	4	1	6	1	2	-	43	6	24	75	4	2	2	594	43	184	768	6	687		
Tellippalai				1					1	2		1	2	54	6	17	80	7	3	1	238	15	158	312	16	637		
Charakacheri												1	2	53	5		61	5	3	1	148	3	83	152	6	266		
Udupiddi					1				1	2		2	3	65	7	3	80	5	3	2	238	12	139	217	13	659		

Note
Physician (Men) included under Ordained
" (Women), Manipay, included under Wives
" " Uduvil, " " Single Women

e Year ending December 31 st 1913 Ceylon Mission.

CHURCH STATISTICS						EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS											Native Contributions		MEDICAL WORK				PUBLICATIONS	
										PUPILS			PUPILS										PAGES PRINTED	
Communicants	Added by Confession, 1913.	Adherents	Average Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Schools	Students for the Ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and High Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Number under Instruction	For Christian Work $	For Education $	Number of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
2187	117	1287	2839	68	3661			1	202	3	66	369	125	6803	3659	11,099	5,943	10,535	3	2849	3	7753		
414	18	321	654	14	862			1	202				36	1874	933	3009	1498	3629	1	34	1	467		
555	26	402	736	13	550								17	963	585	1548	1513	633	1	781	1	3200		
594	43	184	768	6	687					1		319	8	306	403	1028	903	3774	1	2034	1	4086		
238	15	158	312	16	637					1	66		18	1037	787	1890	797	1055					No report	
148	3	83	152	6	266								21	1176	335	1511	577	474						
238	12	139	217	13	659					1		50	25	1447	616	2113	655	969						

This table has been prepared by W. E. Hitchcock

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TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Decem

NAME OF STATION	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	SUMMARY: Men	Women	Total under Appointment	Special Workers	NATIVE FORCE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Workers	SUMMARY: Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	THE NATIVE CHURCH: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession to 16	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students
TOTALS	23		190,000	3	3		1	6	6	6	12	18	2	11	21	267	139	38	60	335	199	534	39	21	13	2313	94	41	3628	79	4354	14	648		
Vaddukoddai	7	1817	60,000	1	1				2	2	2	4		4	5	87	28	5	2	98	33	131	12	6	4	414	13	-2	767	16	998	2	68		
Manipay	4	1831	15,000		1				1	1	1	2		2	5	38	16	4	9	52	22	74	8	4	3	557	25	12	905	15	604	3	88		
Uduvil	2	1831	15,000				1	6			6	6	2	1	1	15	41	6	24	19	67	86	4	2	2	695	38	35	927	7	868	5	384		
Tellippalai	3	1831	40,000	1					1	1	1	2		1	3	34	19	8	22	60	27	87	4	3	1	235	5	0	419	16	595	-	-		
Charkachcheri	3	1834	35,000											1	3	44	12	7	1	49	19	68	6	3	1	164	3	2	273	9	302	1	28		
Udupiddi	4	1847	25,000		1				1	1	1	2		2	4	49	23	8	2	57	31	88	5	3	2	248	10	-6	337	16	987	3	78		
On furlough				1					1	1	1	2																							

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

† Including communicants and all under Christian influenc

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for the Year ending December 31, 1916. Ceylon Mission

TIVE CHURCH						EDUCATIONAL WORK																NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS			MEDICAL WORK					PUBLICATIONS	
											PUPILS			PUPILS				SUMMARY												PAGES PRINTED	
Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	Boys	Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	Boys	Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡ Total Under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries	New Cases	Total Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
41	3628	79	4354	14	648			1	255	9	649	470	119	6467	3931	1	23	130	7383	4412	502	11865	$ 6893	$ 10246	$ 129	3	2281	3	5416	9,705	4,849,636	
-2	767	16	998	2	68			1	255	1	92		34	1698	1055			36	2045	1055	100	3109	1625	3865	35	1	11	1	297	398		
12	805	15	604	3	88					1	149	20	16	805	585			17	954	605		1584	1506	942	20	1	325	1	1089	1967		
35	927	7	868	5	384					3	7	367	8	327	393	1	23	12	346	771	304	1117	971	2312	3	1	1945	1	4030	7340		
0	419	16	586	-	-					2	242	7	17	883	706			19	1125	713	45	1847	963	1443	4						4,849,636	
2	273	9	302	1	28					1	159	23	20	1257	484			21	1416	507		1945	890	1065	54							
-6	337	16	987	3	78					1		53	24	1497	708			25	1497	761	53	2263	938	619	13							

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.

REC'D JUN 7 1916

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending

Name of Station	No. of Stations	When Established	Population of Field	Missionaries: Ordained	Missionaries: Unordained	Missionaries: Physicians (Men)	Missionaries: Physicians (Women)	Missionaries: Single Women	Missionaries: Wives	Missionaries: Missionaries	Missionaries: Total	Missionaries: Foreign Workers not under Auxiliary	Native Laborers: Ordained Preachers	Native Laborers: Unordained Preachers	Native Laborers: Teachers	Native Laborers: Bible Women	Native Laborers: Other Native Laborers	Native Laborers: Total Native Laborers	Church Statistics: Places of Regular Meeting	Church Statistics: Self-Supporting Organized Churches	Church Statistics: Churches	Church Statistics: Communicants	Church Statistics: Added by Confession, 1915	Church Statistics: Adherents	Church Statistics: Av. Attendance	Church Statistics: Sabbath Schools	Church Statistics: Sabbath School Membership	Edu: Theological Students & Ministry Students	Edu: Theological Schools	Edu: College Students for Ministry
Totals	21		190000	2	3	-	1	4	4	14	2		14	19	375	35	54	494	40	21	12	2252	113	1232	2232	74	3631			1
Vaddukoddai	7	1817	60.000	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	-		4	4	100	5	2	115	14	6	4	416	25	346	527	15	880			1
Manipay	4	1831	15 000	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-		2	5	46	2	8	63	8	4	3	545	9	319	385	15	566			
Uduvil	2	1831	15 000	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	2		1	1	50	6	24	82	4	2	2	653	43	207	695	2	801			
Tellippillai	2	1831	40 000	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		1	2	55	8	19	85	4	3	1	228	12	168	211	16	648			
Chavakachcheri	2	1834	35 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	2	55	7	-	65	5	3	0	160	10	103	166	8	252			
Udupiddi	4	1847	25 000	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-		2	5	69	7	1	84	5	3	2	250	14	89	248	13	564			

STICS for the Year ending December 31, 1915. American Ceylon Mission.

Church Statistics								Educational Statistics												Contributions		Medical Work				Publications	
													Pupils			Pupils										Pages Printed	
Churches Organized	Self-supporting Churches	Communicants	Added by Confession, 1915	Adherents	Av. Attendance	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Theological Students for the Ministry	College Students	Students	Boarding Schools	Boys	Girls	Other Schools	Boys	Girls	Total No under Instruction	For Christian Work $	For Education $	No. of Hospitals	Patients	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Treatments	On Mission Press	On other Presses
21	12	2252	113	1232	2232	74	3631		1	260	3	59	410	122	7063	3756	11548	6971	7621	3		3		5,855,515	
6	4	416	25	346	527	15	880		1	260				35	1821	995	3076	1762	2000	1	24	1	566		
4	3	545	9	318	385	15	566							16	906	568	1474	1740	903	1	497	1	3205		
2	2	653	43	207	695	2	801				1		360	8	312	367	1039	1008	1666	1		1			
3	1	228	12	168	211	16	648				1	59		18	1024	717	1800	835 ~~835~~	1526					5,855,515	
3	0	160	10	103	166	8	252							21	1443	436	1873	793	689						
3	2	250	14	89	248	13	564				1		50	24	1557	673	2280	833	837						

July 5

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending December 31

NAME OF STATION	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* MISSIONARIES: Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	SUMMARY: Men	Women	Total under Appointment	Special Workers	NATIVE FORCE: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Workers	SUMMARY: Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	THE NATIVE CHURCH: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession 19....	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges
TOTALS	23	"	190,000	3	3	"	1	6	6	6	12	18	2	11	17	281	148	86	98	361	225	586	38	21	13	2311	53	-2	3414	73	4294	14	645	"	"	"
Vaddukoddai	7	1817	60,000	1	1	"	"	"	2	2	2	4	"	4	4	91	33	5	2	101	38	139	12	6	4	413	12	-1	729	17	1380	2	55	"	"	"
Manipay	4	1831	15,000	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	1	2	"	2	4	37	17	2	12	52	22	74	7	4	3	557	11		911	13	533	3	88	"	"	"
Udny	2	1831	15,000	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	6	6	2	1	1	14	39	7	56	34	84	118	4	2	2	695	15		748	6	783	5	384	"	"	"
Tellippalai	3	1831	40,000	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	2	"	1	2	36	15	6	18	57	21	78	4	3	1	235	4		393	13	595	"	"	"	"	"
Chavagacheri	3	1834	35,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	47	17	8	1	51	25	76	6	3	1	163	4	-1	273	8	200	1	26	"	"	"
Udupiddi	4	1847	25,000	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	1	2	"	2	4	56	27	8	4	66	35	101	5	3	2	248	7		360	16	803	3	92	"	"	"
On furlough	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	0		0	+4	+13		+31				+52	-1	0		-2	-41		-214	-6	-70				+1

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

for the Year ending December 31st 1917 — Alon Mission

ATIVE CHURCH						EDUCATIONAL WORK																NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS			MEDICAL WO					PUBLICATIONS	
											PUPILS			PUPILS				SUMMARY												PAGES PRINTED	
Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	Boys	Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	Boys	Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡ Total Under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries		Total Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
-2	3414	73	4294	14	645	"	"	"	"	9	904	460	114	7190	4880	2	79	125	8112	5401	563	13513	7726	15,007	216	3	3370	3	27	8478	4849,798	"
-1	729	17	1380	2	55	"	"	"	"	1	357	"	34	2093	1393	"	"	35	2450	1393	155	3843	2859	5092	137	1	341	1	20	187	"	"
	911	13	533	3	88	"	"	"	"	1	145	28	15	854	601	"	"	16	999	629		1628	2017	1109	42	1	1010	1	769	818	"	"
	748	6	783	5	384	"	"	"	"	3	11	342	7	349	354	2	79	12	378	757	305	1135	915	5039	9	1	2019	1	48	7473	"	"
	393	13	595	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	203	"	14	984	885	"	"	16	1187	885	35	2072	874	1578	7	"	"	"		"	4849,798	"
-1	273	8	200	1	26	"	"	"	"	1	188	18	20	1269	679	"	"	21	1457	697		2154	822	1250	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	360	16	803	3	92	"	"	"	"	1	"	72	24	1641	968	"	"	25	1641	1040	68	2681	939	939	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
	-214	-6	-70								+1255.0		+245	+6	+1649			-5				+1648		+5,681								

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending .....

NAME OF STATION	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* MISSIONARIES										NATIVE FORCE									THE NATIVE CHURCH											Theological and Training Schools
										SUMMARY										SUMMARY														
				Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Men	Women	Total under Appointment	Special Workers	Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Workers	Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession 1918	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	
TOTALS	24		190000	3	3		1	6	6	6	12	18	3	13	14	288	162	34	93	364	240	604	43	21	15	2337	79	26	3607	70	4681	13	623	
Vaddukoddai	7	1817	60000	1	—				1	1	1	2		4	4	95	36	5	2	105	41	146	14	6	5	419	13		724	18	1065	2	59	
manipay	4	1831	15000	—	1				1	1	1	2		2	2	20	10	1	12	30	17	47	7	3	3	471	7		757	7	303	1	12	
Uduvil	2	1831	15000	1	—		1	5	1	1	6	7	3	1	1	12	36	5	56	34	77	111	3	2	2	717	23		937	5	735	5	410	
Tellippallai	3	1831	40000	—	1				1	1	1	2		2	3	57	27	9	18	80	36	116	6	4	2	305	11		552	17	845	2	47	
Chavagachcheri	4	1834	35000	—	—				—	—	—	—		1	2	52	20	7	1	56	27	83	6	3	1	162	7		245	5	302	2	45	
Udupiddy	4	1847	25000	—	1				1	1	1	2		3	2	52	33	7	4	59	42	101	7	3	2	263	18		392	18	1431	1	50	
On Furlough				1	—			1	1	1	2	3																						

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

† Including communicants and all under Christi

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TICS for the Year ending December 31st. 1918 — Ceylon Mission

THE NATIVE CHURCH							EDUCATIONAL WORK																NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS			MEDICAL WORK					PUBLICA
												PUPILS			PUPILS			SUMMARY													PAGES PR
Added by Confession 1918	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	Boys	Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	Boys	Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡ Total Under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries	New Cases	Total Treatments	On Mission Press
																								₱	₱	₱						
79	26	3607	70	4681	13	623					9	910	464	108	6908	5015	3	98	120	7846	5549	530	13395	8439	15355	604	3	2850	3	5477	9847	2704880
13		724	18	1065	2	59					1	308	—	34	2059	1451	1	15	36	2377	1456	123	3888	2302	4433		1	308	1	294	445	
7		757	7	303	1	12					1	175	27	6	392	362			7	567	389	—	956	1558	1001	2	1	364	1	924	1544	
23		937	5	735	5	410					3	16	352	5	301	339	2	83	10	335	756	297	1091	1127	5578		1	2178	1	4259	7858	
11		552	17	845	2	47					2	184	—	20	1282	1064			22	1466	1064	26	2530	1084	1420	602						2704880
7		245	5	302	2	45					1	227	21	19	1241	765			20	1468	786	20	2254	1086	1817							
18		392	18	1431	1	50					1	—	64	24	1633	1034			25	1633	1098	64	2731	1282	1106							

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.

May 15

TABLE OF STATISTICS for the Year ending Dec

Name of Station	No. of Outstations	When Established	Population of Field	* Missionaries: Ordained	Unordained	Physicians (Men)	Physicians (Women)	Single Women	Wives	Summary: Men	Women	Total under Appointment	Special Workers	Native Force: Ordained Preachers	Unordained Preachers	Men Teachers	Women Teachers	Bible-Women	Other Workers	Summary: Men Workers	Women Workers	Total Workers	The Native Church: Places of Regular Meeting	Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Communicants	Added by Confession 1919	Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students
TOTALS	30		190000	3	3		1	6	6	6	12	18	4	12	12	274	171	38	58	309	223	532	40	21	14	2403	108	74	8249	68	4388	19	544		
Vaddukoddai	8	1817	60,000	1					1	1	1	2	1	3	3	77	32	6	6	89	38	127	13	6	5	427	19	8	1841	17	1022	4	114		
Manepay	5	1831	15,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	24	13	1	5	31	16	47	6	3	3	481	12	5	1110	7	399	1	25		
Udavil	2	1831	15,000	1			1	5	1	1	6	7	3	1	1	9	40	7	30	13	75	88	3	2	2	727	35	21	1486	5	759	5	205		
Tellippalai	5	1831	40000		1				1	1	1	2		2	2	58	26	9	15	77	35	112	6	4	2	323	16	18	1476	16	820	2	35		
Chavakachcheri	5	1834	35000											1	3	~~70~~ 55	~~31~~ 19	~~12~~ 8	1	~~75~~ 60	~~43~~ 27	~~118~~ 87	6	3	1	173	11	13	670	6	198	3	69		
Udupiddi	5	1847	25000		1				1	1	1	2		3	1	51	41	7	1	39	32	~~71~~ 104	6	3	1	272	15	9	1666	17	1190	4	96		
On furlough				1				1	1	1	2	3					104																		

* Some missionaries will be counted in more than one column.

† Including communicants and all under Christian influence

for the Year ending December 31st 19 19 American Ceylon Mission

NATIVE CHURCH						EDUCATIONAL WORK																NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS			MEDICAL WORK					PUBLICATIONS	
											PUPILS			PUPILS				SUMMARY												PAGES PRINTED	
Net Increase	† Total Constituency	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	C. E. Societies	C. E. Membership	Theological and Training Schools	Students	Colleges	Students	Secondary or Middle Schools	Boys	Girls	Primary or Elementary Schools	Boys	Girls	Kindergartens	Pupils	Schools	Boys	Girls	Boarders	‡ Total Under Instruction	For Christian Work	For Education	For Other Objects	Hospitals	Patients	Dispensaries	New Cases	Total Treatments	On Mission Press	On Other Presses
74	8249	68	4388	19	544			1	10	8	1028	527	104	6789	4862	4	138	117	7880	5474	595	13354	22728.69	41571.35	2050.71	2	2289	3	5945	8,303	2,980,211	
8	1841	17	1022	4	114			1	10	1	358	-	30	1772	1266	2	38	34	2159	1285	125	3444	5303.24	15,872.84	313.93			1	349	443		
5	1110	7	399	1	25					1	186	44	7	442	395			8	628	439		1067	4681.19	33,225.50	868.04	1	248	1	748	624		
21	1486	5	759	5	205					3	8	362	5	247	338	2	100	10	289	766	282	1055	3303.57	7178.50	122.67	1	2041	1	3848	7,236		
18	1476	16	820	2	35					1	202	12	21	1459	1080			22	1661	1092	69	2753	3625.50	5458.39	384.93						2,980,211	
13	670	6	198	3	69					1	274	25	17	1300	818			18	1574	843	35	2417	2616.44	5498.68	337.14							
9	1666	17	1190	4	96					1		84	24	1569	965			25	1569	1049	84	2618	3198.78	4240.44	24.00							

22728 69
41571 35
2050 71
66350 75 Rupees -
32
1327015 0
19905225
21232.24 00

† Including communicants and all under Christian influences.

‡ Including pupils taught by Bible-Women.

The Day Round 368 1,980

A Day among the Village Schools.

By Rev J. H Dickson of Tellippallai. Ceylon

The routine of a village school in Ceylon is much like that of a country school in America, a regular rotation of common-place events which have, for the observer, their significance and interest largely as the one enters into the personalities of teacher and pupils, and, more especially, the background of village life on which the school is always at work. We have not time to do that today; we can only note briefly a few of the more important conditions under which these schools work.

The Ceylon Mission has a parish of not far from 200,000. The children are provided for by the Mission in 124 village schools that last year had over 11,000

children on their rolls. Taking into account the educational work done by Roman Catholics and Hindus, according to Government statistics for our District, 88% of the boys of school going age, and 45% of the girls are attending school for some part of the year. Last year this school system cost our Mission about $14,000 of which the American Board gave only $570! The Ceylon Government paid the balance; but it is a case of "where much is given, ~~and~~ much is also required."

We are not allowed to use any of the money given by Government for the building or repair of school structures or purchase of sites nor for the many incidental items of upkeep that aggregate a large sum annually; nor yet again to pay for religious instruction. Government puts no

bar to religious instruction but on the contrary states that it is desired as the only sure basis for an enduring morality; but we must meet the cost of it from Mission funds.

Now imagine our task! Keeping 124 school buildings in repair with many incidental charges, and giving religious instruction to 11,000 children on an annual average of $4.50 per school! We cannot do it, of course; and so we put first things first — we devote almost all of the $5.70 to religious instruction and let our buildings and school furniture steadily deteriorate. For fifteen years, since our appropriations have been at their present low level this heartbreaking process has been going on and unless we receive adequate help soon we shall be

compelled to lose a large part of our schools which will pass at once into Hindu or Roman Catholic hands. An average of only $10 a school per year above what we are now receiving would do what is needed. Government is putting increasing pressure on us to replace our mud shacks with modern stone buildings properly equipped and have warned us that ~~they~~ will discontinue our annual grants for schools inadequately housed or equipped; ~~and~~ that necessarily means in every case the loss of the school. Yet on an average from $150 to $250 according to size will replace a mud school by a fine coral stone structure and adequately equip it.

There is much more that might be said, but let us start on our trip among these village schools. Our station

at Tellippalai is in the center of a parish of about 30,000 in which we are the only missionaries. There are 17 of these schools in our district and three of them are within a hundred yards of our house, a school for boys, one for girls and an English School.

Let us go first to the boys' school. It is nine o'clock and the teacher has just arrived with ten or twelve children that he has gathered by house to house visiting. One of the basal difficulties we face is the unwillingness of parents to send their children to school if they can possibly make any money out of them, and it takes persistent visiting by teachers to induce any semblance of regularity. Government has already put a compulsory attendance law on the statute books so that we expect soon

to have the onus for regular attendance put where it belongs—on the parents.

There are about 40 children present and all rise as we enter and greet us with a chorus of "Salaams" remaining standing till told to sit. The children range in age from 5 years in the alphabet class to 13 or 14 in the fifth grade which is the highest in the average village school. The medium of instruction in all village schools (except English schools) is the language of the people — the Tamil language which contains 248 letters in the alphabet, but you would hardly believe it to hear the children rattling off their lessons.

The building is one of our very few stone buildings covered with tiles — substantial and commodious because it is the

model school to which the Normal school boys come daily and practise the art of teaching. The furniture is primitive, benches without backs, and two desks each nine feet long sufficient to accommodate about twelve children writing copy at one time: the teacher has a small table and a wooden stool.

We take our seats for a few moments. The first item on the day's program is an opening prayer, ending with the Lords' prayer in which all unite. The regular bible lesson is reserved for a later period because all the children are not present, till 10 or 10.30 o'clock — they straggle in. The teacher calls the first class, the fourth reader, and for 20 minutes they read, give meanings of words and paraphrase: woe to the stupid or careless boy, for all our teachers

believe in the rod as a necessary adjunct to a sound education.

While the reading lesson is in progress the alphabet-class in charge of a fifth grade boy is reciting and the balance of the pupils are preparing their lessons. This use of higher grade boys to teach the lower grades is common and grows out of a lack of funds to adequately pay our teachers. The highest paid teacher I have (excluding English and higher schools) gets only $10 per month and it ranges from that down to $1; the average is about $3.50. In Government Schools the minimum is $7 and the maximum $33 per month with pension.

We bid goodbye to the teacher and move on to the English school which is housed in the old Dutch manse - probably

200 years old — a remnant of Dutch supremacy which ended in 1796. Here we are on quite different ground; the instruction is largely in English and the boys as a rule belong to the well-to-do or wealthy classes, for tuition is collected. The fees are small — from 40 cents a month in grade one to $2.50 in grade seven. Here our teachers are better paid — from $6 to $20 per month.

About 100 boys and girls rise to greet us. There are five teachers and seven grades. Here are some boys writing in copy books just like those we use in America: another class is studying the Geography of the United States and it is amusing to hear them trying to twist familiar names around their tongues: another class is reciting in geometry and another in transcription.

English is the language of the courts, Government offices and commerce; it is in a word the indespensable avenue to all the lucrative appointments and professions in this part of the world: it is more, it is one of the great forces that are breaking down Hinduism because it is putting Hindus in touch with the literature of the West and the result is inevitable, the English educated Hindu is no longer a true Hindu.

But again we must hurry on: we will get into our American carriage drawn by an Australian horse — there are no indigenous horses and no choice of a conveyance unless you want to waste your time at three miles an hour in an uncomfortable, springless bullock cart. A ride of four miles over coral stone roads as smooth as asphalt, brings us to a typical village school. The building

is about 20 feet by 40 feet; the roof of thatch is supported on six wooden posts and a low mud wall three feet high runs around the building, leaving the space between the wall and the eaves quite open — a splendid feature in this hot land. There are only two wooden benches for the two long desks — the seats are of mud and form part of the low mud wall. They have at least one advantage which the wooden seats have not — they have backs. The whole appearance of the building is distressing; the wooden black-board used to have a stand but that is broken and the board is propped up against one of the wooden pillars. Two legs are gone from one desk and the top of the other is badly split; the benches are so weak they will hardly stand; the white ants are busy in the roof and have ruined the timbers — it is always so with these cheap

buildings - You cannot keep the ants out, but a stone building properly built is proof against them.

One hundred and twenty boys and girls rise to greet us. We are just in time for the bible lesson. The first grade over there is reciting from a simple compilation called "Spiritual Milk". Grade two is answering questions from a specially prepared catechism and the other three grades are grouped together to study the Gospel of Mark — tomorrow they will study the International Sunday School lesson in preparation for Sunday. Fifty minutes each day is given to religious instruction and on Sunday many of these pupils will gather in the Sunday School.

And so the work goes on from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M and then teacher and pupils rush home for dinner and the many farm duties that await them. From these schools

boys and girls pass to our boarding schools and finally to the College. With few exceptions the graduates of our boarding schools and college are Christians and from the ranks of these educated youth come our pastors, preachers, catechists, bible women and teachers; the back bone of our Mission work — but the foundation of it all is the village School.

A good many people think the Missionary has gotten into a chronic state where he is ever crying "wolf", "wolf", and possibly this may be the thought in many minds when I say that this splendid system with its 11,000 children is in grave danger. Last year I pictured in these pages the earnest cry of a desolate village out here for a school and Christian instruction. Over a dozen people responded to that appeal, one lady even telegraphing her money to

Boston but when the money reached here the Hindus had already opened a school and entered on work so aggressively that we can now do nothing – the help came too late and forty eager families are cut off from Christian instruction and their minds being poisoned against Christ. I ask for an earnest pondering of the facts here set forth in the light of the eternal truth that we and all we have belong to God – if this is so why do we keep so much that does not belong to us, when our Lord has urgent need of it?

DEC 21 1911

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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December 20, 1911.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Mrs. Mary Smith of 77 Essex Avenue, Orange, and her son Mr. Theodore Smith of Halsted Street, E. Orange, were members of my church in New Jersey, and were the daughter and grandson of Rev. Samuel Hutchins and wife, American Board missionaries in Ceylon in the Thirties. They intend to give a thousand dollars to be invested in Ceylon in the form of permanent memorials to Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Hutchins. They would like to have a stone school building erected in any village where Mr. Hutchins labored, if possible. I have told them that for about $200 a building is possible in Ceylon, and they have the thought that they might, with this money erect the building on the condition that the equipment should be made possible by others, as it will inspire others to assist this needy work.

If possible the following villages are to be given first consideration, since Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins worked there.

Among village schools

Uduvil (in1834); Varany (1835); Chavakachcherri (in 1837); and Manepay in 1840, but I understand that they are willing if these villages are equipped with good buildings to have the money used in putting up buildings in the villages near by. In every case where this money is used in the erection of a building a small metal plate is to be inserted in the wall, either over the door or inside the school room to read as follows:

In Memory
of
Rev. SAMUEL HUTCHINS, D.D.
and his wife
ELIZABETH CCIT HUTCHINS
American missionaries
in Uduvil
in
1834.

Will you kindly communicate to the mission the fact that $200 has come in as a first payment o n this account, and they desire it to be invested and reported on by the mission through your office as soon as convenient.

Yours truly,

Brewer Eddy

Thevathasan, the converted Brahman priest.

This man bears the unique distinction of being the only Brahman Christian in the field of the American Ceylon Mission. The Brahman priest is much after the order of the Sadducee of Jesus' day; and the same worldly interests which led the haughty line of Zadok to spurn the simple heart-searching message of the Master nineteen hundred years ago have their parallel among the Brahman priests to-day. This is perhaps especially true of the Brahman priest in Ceylon, where Brahmans are few and their services much in demand at the larger temples. In view of these considerations the conversion of this young man at the age of nineteen is particularly remarkable.

He is the son of a Brahman priest who traced his descent from a Brahman family in Jeganath, India. This family worshipped Vishnu; but Thevathasan himself, growing up ~~here~~ in Jaffna where Siva worship has supplanted other forms of Hinduism, became a priest in a temple of Kandaswamy. Here he served from the age of nine until the time of his conversion.

His conversion to Christianity came about in the normal way, the way of growth. In his boyhood he was a keen student of Tamil and Sanskrit, and was much struck with that faith and hope which is found in so many religions, the belief in a great Teacher and Example who was to redeem mankind. He was bitterly disappointed, however, to find that Hinduism was still looking for this Teacher; that the Savior which it longed for was unknown. At about this time a Bible was given ~~to~~ him by a Christian friend of the family, and immedistely Thevathasan became deeply interested in it. The Pentateuch attracted his interest first, because of the great similarity between the Hebrew temple ritual and the Hindu ritual with which he was familiar. Naturally of an inquiring mind, he was led from one thing to another until he had read the Old Testament through and found himself in the different atmosphere of the Gospels. They caught and riveted his attention. In the person of Jesus Christ he found the Savior for whom he has been yearning, and decided to break the home ties.

This he knew to be the only way by which he could serve the Savior whom he had just discovered.

Without the knowledge of his family he left his home at Karadive to join the Christian community at Vaddukoddai. This did not forestall a great deal of bitter persecution, and a case was even instituted in court by his brothers to endeavor to gain possession of his person. ~~For his greater~~ safety he was taken to Tellippalai, adopted by the Rev.W.W.Howland, and placed in the Training School at that place. He was baptised shortly after, in October of that same year. He graduated from the Training School in 1878, four and a half years after admission, and was then appointed a catechist. This position he has held ever since, first at Uduvil, since 1884 at Udupiddi.

Since those first stormy days his life has been quite serene. He married, but his only children are three adopted sons who have grown up into strong Christian manhood. The eldest has received the M.A. degree recently, and is a teacher in Jaffna College. At one period he had to endure taunts and reproaches when he appeared in certain localities where the people are particularly rude, and I understand that stones were thrown on one occasion. Now, however, he enjoys the respect of his Hindu neighbors no less than that of his Christian friends. His most obvious characteristics are a beaming smile and an irresistably contagious laugh.

CEYLON'S MODEST REQUEST.

I have just received my College Alumni Magazine. In it there is a beautiful plan for an enlarged athletic field, and a well written article telling about the new improvements which are in the course of construction, and how provision is to be made for every man in College, --- ~~there must be over 800 by this time,~~ —there are nearly 800— -- to have the privilege of open air sports. The field provides for four foot-ball gridirons, four base-ball diamonds, eighteen tennis courts, a fine running course, and all the most approved appliances for good, healthy open air sports. On this new athletic field $50,000 is to be expended.

I love my Alma Mater, and I rejoice in every good thing that comes to her. I am proud of her. I am proud of her history. I am proud of her President. I am proud of her faculty. I am proud of the town in which she is situated. I am proud of the fact that men of wealth are pouring their gifts into her treasury, and are making her more and more beautiful and efficient every year. This new addition to her athletic park warms my heart, for it means better men for the world's work, and my Alma Mater has made her full contribution to the forces which make for righteousness in the world, and her Alumni are fighting like Trojans the world over.

But I could not help thinking, in the midst of my rejoicing, how much $50,000 would accomplish in any one of the American Board's Missions. Take this little Ceylon Mission for example. For years we have been crying out for a few extra dollars for

our educational work, telling scarcely one half of our need for fear of asking so much that we would get nothing. Think of what we could do with $50,000! Jaffna College, with its dilapidated buildings, some of which date back to 1824, could be rebuilt from the ground up, and it needs it. Thus two hundred boys could have, not simply provision for outdoor sports, but adequate provision for a thorough Christian education.

Or look at our Village Schools! We have about 12,000 children in some 120 schools. None of these schools have sufficient furniture. In most of them the equipment is pitifully meagre. Many of our buildings are shabby sheds such as respectable farmers at home would think unfit for their cattle. Yet the opportunity which these schools afford for Christian work is unparalleled in any of the Board's Missions. They are so scattered over our field that there is scarsely a child in our district beyond the reach of their influence. Our whole Village School system, which provides primary Christian education for 12,000 children, could be equipped twice over with $50,000, -- a little over $2 per child.

Then there is Uduvil Girls' English School, with its 150 students. It is now housed in a little building which was intended for a missionary's study and in a temporary shed. The Woman's Board has approved an effort to raise $25,000 for new buildings. The Christian influence of this school is unsurpassed anywhere.

I would not have the young men of my own dear old College

deprived of the smallest part of the good fortune which they are receiving. I would rather double the amount which is spent on their training. But I would like to ask those who are so richly blessed as be able to meet the needs of Young America in all our Colleges, cannot the children in Ceylon have a few crumbs? Feed the children at home by all means. But is there nothing left over for us?

I want three crumbs, $50,000 for Jaffna College, $25,000 for my children in the Village Schools of Ceylon, and $25,000 for Uduvil Girls' English School. "Ask and ye shall receive".

Jaffna College,

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon,

10th July, 1913.

Miles G. Brown

SEP 8 1913

by Harry C. York

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Jaffna,- an Unfrequented Byway.

~~One of the most~~ a marked spots on ~~the~~ tourist maps in Ceylon, and one of the least known ~~spots on these same maps~~ parts of the island is Jaffna, ~~Ceylon~~.

~~The peninsula of Jaffna, lying at the extreme northern tip of Ceylon, was until a few years ago virtually an island by itself. The whole northern end of Ceylon for forty or fifty miles south of Jaffna peninsula is mostly a barren waste, while for two or three times this distance there is little but wild sparsely-settled jungle. This, until the advent of the Government Railway a few years since, offered an effective barrier between Jaffna and the outside world.~~

Settled by Tamils from South India ~~on a wave of Dravidian invasion~~ so many centuries ago that the event is shrouded in legend, the people ~~XXXXXXXX~~ of Jaffna have lived a life all their own. ~~The coming of~~ the Portugese in 1517 ~~was a rude introduction to western civilization. They~~ "Christianized" the Jaffnese under the convincing argument of a fort and a well-trained army. ~~The huge churches were filled to overflowing,- at the point of the bayonet! The coast towns are still largely Roman Catholic.~~ In 1658 the Dutch succeeded the Portugese, ~~They~~ substituting for the bayonet the persuasive ~~voice~~ of political preferment. Yet ~~in spite of all this~~ Christianity promptly ceased to be fashionable as soon as the British, ~~took the reins of control,~~ near the close of the eighteenth century, ~~and~~ restored to the Jaffnese their religious freedom.

Thus ~~it came about that~~ when ~~the~~ Rev. Samuel Newel, one of the first group of missionaries sent out by the ~~an~~ American Board ~~missionary~~ who had been expelled from Calcutta on account of certain nervous apprehensions of the government lest the missionary garb be only a cloak for the political emissary, arrived in Ceylon in 1813, he found Jaffna as fine ~~a~~ field for Christian evangelism ~~as he could wish for~~. He ~~himself~~ remained but a few months in the island, but as a result of this visit ~~other missionaries were sent out from America to arrive in Jaffna less than three years later. Thus~~ the American Ceylon Mission was started.

Jaffna peninsula is little more than 30 miles long by 15 ~~miles~~ broad ~~at its widest point,~~ and the cultivated and inhabited area is even smaller. Yet over 300,000 persons - most of whom proudly call themselves "farmers" - live within these narrow confines; and of this number probably two-thirds come under the ~~more or less direct~~ influence of the American Mission. Nearly 12,000 children attend the American ~~A.C.M.~~ schools, ~~and of these~~ fully one-third of whom are girls, ~~a remarkable proportion for the East.~~

The Jaffnese are ~~a fine people,~~ ~~Their very isolation has had its redeeming features. Of all the peoples of India they are~~ scarcely second to ~~even~~ the ~~boasted~~ Brahmans in ~~point of~~ intellect, and not at all second in the sturdier virtues. ~~The Jaffna Tamils who have emigrated to India, Burma, and~~

the Malay peninsula within the past few decades have wielded an influence ~~XXX~~ ~~XXXX

The American Centennial

The great church at Vaddukoddai filled to overflowing for four successive days of absorbingly interesting meetings, with from 1,600 to 2,000 Christians, was visual evidence of a great record worthily commemorated. As day by day the trials and triumphs of bye-gone days were unfolded, one obtained a glimpse of the greatness of the task accomplished.

It would have been difficult for those early missionaries to have chosen more stony ground in which to sow the seed of the Kingdom. For nearly three centuries the Portuguese and Dutch by making government preferment depend on a nominal adhesion to Christianity had schooled the people in deceit and hypocrisy, so that with the advent of British rule and perfect religious freedom in 1796, the 180,000 Christians of Ceylon melted like dew before the sun and left behind a bitter animus against everything Christian that is not unknown even at the present day.

To gain the confidence and love of the people and to establish and nurture converts in the Christian life under such antecedent conditions was the task of sainted Christian statesmen. How worthily they accomplished that task, the 21 self-supporting churches of today with their well educated pastors, catechists, preachers and lay workers, bear impressive testimony. So strong has the indigenous Church become that the American Mission now has no direct connection with or control over any of these congregations—this function has been assumed by the representative Council which now possesses and exercises more authority than the Mission ever assumed. The prominent position occupied by the Church was reflected in the program: excluding the members of the Deputation and Delegates from other Missions, the rewere seventeen speakers of whom only three were missonaries, and of the seven chairman of meetings only three were missionaries. It has been and still is the earnest policy of the Mission to decrease that the indigenous Church may increase.

The past century has laid worthy foundations deep and strong upon which the future may with confidence build worthily, and the resources and the splendid history with which the Church enters on its second century should be an inspiration to all its members. We devote large space today to reports of the various meetings, but however full, they can convey no adequate conception of the fine spirit of exultant courage and faith which permeated the great audiences assembled, nor the impressive character of several of the meetings, notably the final one at which the great company partook of Holy Communion. The centennial celebrations of the first centenary of the American Mission's history in Ceylon will long be remembered as among the most valuable series of meetings ever convened in Jaffna.

THE AMERICAN MISSION CENTENARY

The Centenary Celebrations of the American Ceylon Mission began on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at the Vaddukkodai Church. From first to last the great church was crowded: the actual capacity of the seats at the ordinary rate of six to a seat was 1600, but very many seats were made to hold eight and even nine persons so that it is quite within the mark to say that from 1600 to 2000 people (many standing) were in attendance.

The first session was devoted to the welcome of the visiting delegates and greetings from the Mission, the Jaffna Council and the delegates from various invited organizations. The welcome of the Mission was given by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. A. Ward, and that of the Council by Rev. J. K. Sinnatamby.

Dr. E. L. Smith, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, conveyed the greetings from the Board. He said that whatever the audience might forget of the proceedings of the meetings they ought not to forget the fact that the Deputation had travelled 13,000 miles to bring their greetings. They had started on the 14th of July from New York and as they had to fulfil certain other engagements they were able to arrive in Jaffna only that morning. There were four representatives from America: three to represent the Board, himself and Mr. and Mrs. Warner, while Mrs. Smith represented the Women's Board of Missions. The fact that Mr. Warner, one of the busiest men in New York, was willing to come such a distance indicated how dear the cause of Missions was to laymen in America. He said that he brought the greetings of the President of the Board, Prof. Moore of Harvard University, who regretted his inability to go to Ceylon; of the Vice-President, of Secretaries Barton, Strong, Bell, and Eddy and Treasurer Wiggin. He brought also the greetings of the Prudential Committee and of the Women's Board. The speaker congratulated the Mission on the completion of one hundred years of successful work. The Mission was remarkable in various ways. First, in the young men of Williams' College by whose prayer meeting at the haystack this Mission came to be founded. The only one to reach the mission field was Mr. James Richards who belonged to the Ceylon Mission. Again, he felt proud of the Mission because of the gift of Rs. 4,000 sent by the Christians as a token of gratitude at the Centenary Celebrations of the Board. Thirdly, the achievement of the Mission in the educational field was very remarkable. He was glad to find 11,000 pupils in the schools of the Mission. He felt proud when he was told that the Mission had made North Ceylon the Scotland of the East. At Singapore, Penang and in Colombo he had been told that Americans could not sufficiently realise the blessings that have come to the people of Jaffna through the Mission. The cordial welcome that he had received from the sons of the Mission in Colombo was heartening. He was proud of the work of Jaffna College, the oldest College of the American Board. He was also proud of the great service of the Mission in all directions. It was a cause of pride that the Ceylon Mission has been the mother of the Madura and Arcot Missions. It was a source of great gratification that the American Mission Churches have become self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating. As to their union with the South India United Church, he hailed the step with pleasure. Their purpose was not to make people here American citizens or even American Congregationalists. Their purpose was to make men true disciples of Jesus Christ. The speaker then called the attention of Jaffna Christians to "other sheep" who belong to the fold, viz, Chinese and Armenian Christians who, in the face of presecutions and massacres, still increased in numbers. He congratulated the Jaffna Christians because the Gospel was free here and the Bible an open book. He concluded by once more giving the loving greetings he bad brought from such a distance.

The next speaker was Mr. Warner, the lay representative of the Board. He said that he had come by the longer route of the Pacific to bring the greetings of the churches at this joyful time. He knew that Jaffna was one-half way around the world from New York so that they were on the same half of the globe as the American people. He said that the churches of America sent their greetings and love through him. Though he had no official connection with the American Board other than that of being a member of the deputation, it was fitting that he had been asked as a layman to speak for the churches. He then referred to a letter of introduction signed by the pastor and a layman from two Congregational churches, one Methodist, one Methodist Protestant, one Presbyterian and one Baptist and the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., so that he also brought greetings of various churches of his own country. Mr. Warner also brought the greetings of his own church. He concluded by saying that it was a privilege and joy to all the members of the deputation to bring greetings to the people of Jaffna and they were looking forward to the few days they would be with them and were anticipating individual greetings and conferences and seeing for themselves the great work that had been accomplished during the one hundred years and to hear the plans of the work to come.

Then the following representatives gave the greetings of the various bodies which they representated :—Rev. L. H. Gates of the Marathi Mission, Rev. C. S. Scudder of the Arcot Mission, Rev. W. W. Wallace and Rev. E. P. Holton of the Madura Mission, Rev. J. A. Ewing of the Baptist Mission, Rev. de Silva and Rev. J. A. Barker, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Rev. Lloyd Joseph of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. James Gibb of the Friend's Mission, Rev. J. Thompson of the Church Mission, Rev. J. H. Hacker of the London Mission, Dr. Corea of the National Missionary Society, Mr. Wishard of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. T. Gracie of the Bible Society. A very interesting item of the meeting was the reading of the greetings of the Jaffna American Mission Christians in the F. M. S., who sent one hundred pounds sterling towards the Centenary Fund. This money was collected by a committee of which Mr. K. S. Kanapathypillai, Kuala Lumpur, was Secretary. The address was signed

by the following gentlemen :—J. A. Barnabas, A. C. Lawton, I. S. John, H. V. Ponniah, D. V. Kandiah, A. E. Duraisamy, D. K. Navaratnam, S, S. Arulampalam, S. S. Rajanayagam, S. S. Thamboo, K. S, Kanapathipillai, Rev. S. Abraham and C. K. Ratnam.

The second session was devoted to a public meeting which was presided over by Mr. James Hensman B. A., and addresses were made by Rev. John Backus of the Church Mission, Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, B. A., of Hindu College, and Advocate William Wadsworth. Mr. Backus gave a history of the American Ceylon Mission and pointed out how the various missionary organisations of Jaffna and also the Hindus were benefited by the activities of the Mission. Mr. Nevins Selvadurai in an eloquent speech spoke of the love which the missionaries exhibited towards the people of Jaffna. He testified to the fact that the American Mission raised the spiritual consciousness of the people, elevated their moral conscience, raised their intellectual state and looked after their physical well-being. Advocate Wadsworth bore eloquent testimony to the great help the Mission had rendered to the Church Missionary Society and made a spirited appeal to the audience to show their gratitude by self-sacrificing work for the advancement of the Kingdom of God in this land. Then a message from the Hon. K. Balasingham, who was unavoidably prevented from speaking at the meeting was read.

Wednesday morning's session had as its subject "Our Church", the Rev. J. H. Dickson presiding. The development of the Tamil Christian Church was traced by the Rev. C. D. Valupillai in an eloquent address, He described the beginnings and difficulties of the work of organisation of the churches and of their growth into the splendid confederation of Christian congregations, united under the name of the South India United Church.

The Rev. S. Veerakatty, spoke of the present life of the Church and emphasized the point that service for the Church must be consecrated service. He dwelt on the work of the Native Evangelical Society, the Student Mission, Woman's Missionary Society and the evangelical campaign.

The Rev. William Joseph addressed the meeting upon. "The service of Our Church in the Community". He spoke of the work of the teachers in the village schools as the foundation of Christian influence; the influence of the schools for higher education for boys and girls which had produced among the men and women pillars of the Churches; the medical work had also produced leaders who were bulwarks of the Christian communities in which they live. The speaker made three suggestions as to the needs of the present day: (1) an industrial school for low castes: (2) a Bible school connected with Inuvil Hospital to train women workers, (3) a gospel motor car managed by a missionary with three native assistants for evangelical work.

Mr. Franklin H. Warner, one of the American delegates, gave an address upon the Alignment of our Church with the Church Universal. He spoke first upon the relationship of the Church at home with the Church here as being for the great good of the Home Church. Christ's word "Go ye into all the world" and the general subject of service and work for others applied to the Church as well as to individuals. As an illustration of this Mr. Warner mentioned the work of a congregation of which he was a member and for whom he was chosen to start benevolent work. Although the Church was poor and could hardly carry its own work, they began to plan to give to Foreign and Home Missions, but they went further than that. A man about to start to the mission field was ordained as a pastor of this Church and was assigned to work in India, This man was Theodore S. Lee. The Church also chose his wife as their church missionary and by the second year the congregation was paying all expenses of these two missionaries. In thus giving for others the finances of the home church became very easy. The Church that empties itself for others is filled by God. In the second place the close relationship of the home Church with the Church on the mission-field is for the great good of the Mission. It is important for the individual missionary to keep in close touch with a home Church. He should have a connection with some Church at home. This means that the Church at home is very much interested in the individual missionary. The connection should be made so close that the interest of the home Church continues even after the death of the individual missionary. Mr. Warner said that in his Church the connection with their Church missionary had been very close; that once a year a union communion service is held at the home Church at the same hour that the communion is held in the mission Church and the same hymn is sung that the missionary pastor gave at the first farewell communion. The different Sunday Schools, Young People's societies, Women's societies and individuals are helping different organizations and individuals in the mission fields in India. The missionaries should be very careful to make their furloughs such that they will come in close connection with their home Churches in order that the Churches on the mission field may do the home Church a great deal of good by allowing and encouraging these close connections and increasing the aid which the home Church gives.

Mr. Warner said that he was very much interested in seeing what the native Church in Japan was doing as a self-supporting, interdenominational organisation, and that he was glad to see that in Ceylon also a union Church has been formed and that the missionary activities of the Church had been in evidence for a long time. All signs in America point to the union and federation of Churches. Old denominational differences are being put into the background. The saving power of our Saviour is the important thing. The Churches in the mission field are leading the home field in this union work. What is being done here is constantly quoted in America. Union is easier to accomplish here as the work has not become so well established. To sum up, for the good of the home church, the Churches on the mission field must encourage the home church to give missionaries and money for use on the large foreign field. The churches on the mission field must be in close touch with the home church, then the Churches on the foreign field must set the home church an example in union work and become self-supporting as soon as possible; and they must also send out missionaries and money to other mission fields

A very delightful afternoon was spent when for three hours scenes were enacted that brought out the condition of Jaffna before and after the coming of the American missionaries. The performance was opened by the singing of a prologue which well illustrated the vocal performances for which the people of India and Ceylon are noted. The scenes which followed in quick succession were as follows; (1) The Church in Jaffna before 1816. (a) The era of compulsion—when, under the Portuguese Government, people were compelled to attend services in the churches. (b) The era of inducements—when preferment for Government positions was given to Christians. An interesting Oriental touch was given, as the orderly who calls in the people puts out his hand slyly and receives a bonus from the one who has been advanced. (c) The era of religious liberty—Proclamation read by the emissary of the British Government declaring religious freedom to all its subjects. The delight of the hearers was well depicted by those representing the villagers,

(2) The awakening of the missionary spirit among students of an American College, five students of Williams' College quaintly apparelled to represent the times, are out walking, and being caught in a shower—thunder could be heard rumbling—they fly for shelter to a haystack in a near-by field and there with prayer consecrate themselnes to a life of service for the Master in foreign lands.

(3) The next scene represents the first missionary coming to Jaffna. He comes on the scene borne on a palanquin—which might easily have been the identical one in which Mr. Warren first visited Jaffna. The delight of the villagers who crowd around was well shown. The missionary by signs makes known his need of water, and the hospitable Tamils rush hither and thither. Some bring coconuts which are opened and the milk drunk. To show their extreme hospitability, some of those standing by drain out what milk is left. into their own mouths. Food is brought and all are sorry to see the missionary and his friends disappear from the scene.

Scenes illustrating the evangelistic work then followed (1) The early unorganised work of the missionary is suggested as a missionary comes on the scene—walking with his munshi, and their visit to a family living in a hut. The woman, who is called to the door, sends her little boy who has been playing with companions to call the father who comes from the field with his hoe over his shoulder.

(2) Represents the examination of a candidate for admission into the Church which up to this time has been composed of missionaries.

(3) Brings to view the way in which helpers were trained in Tamil—first men, and then women—who were taught by a missionary lady who was delightful in the costume of the day.

(4) The established Tamil Church with its own pastor. The bell ringing to call the people and groups enter the ancient church at the rear. Soon we heard the song of praise from inside the church, and the voice of the pastor in exhortation.

(5) The work of the church, in its Evangelical Society. (a) The incident at the jubilee when the pastor passed the jubilee trumpet banner to six young men was next shown; (b) The present representative of the church in its island work, was waited for eagerly, as the sails of a boat could be seen approaching nearer—from behind the screen, and the songs and shouts of the boatmen added a zest to the waiting to see who would appear as the boat should round the corner and bring to sight the one who is coming. The warm welcome of those awaiting him, showed the way in which this pastor is appreciated by his simple fisher-folk.

Next came the medical work (1) This scene represented the treatment of the ordinary Tamil fakir who, with charms and jugglery, pretended to exorcise the demons of disease in the two patients who are brought to him.

(2) In contrast to the former was shown the enlightened methods and purposes of the foreign doctor, who helps patients by his sympathy as well as by his remedies.

(3) A class in medical theory is being trained while at the same time, near by is represented the catechist who is employing the time of waiting for the patients by teaching them Gospel truths.

(4) This scene excited interest in all as it represented very vividly the wonderful work being done for women. A class in training nurses is interrupted by the arrival in a bullock bandy of a patient, who is easily transferred to the rolling table brought in for treatment. Soon a call comes for the doctor, and with her nurses and inevitable bag of necessities she is rushed forward in her automobile, but suddenly brought to a standstill for some boys playing in the road who have rushed one on the other and one has broken his arm. The hasty bandaging, the lifting of the groaning lad into the motor which rushes off the scene, was greatly applauded by all.

(5) Represents a young Tamil doctor who in his desire to gain all the knowledge possible, investigates all manner of ailments.

Then followed scenes illustratic the educational work (1) The general illiteracy of the people was well depicted by the crowd of ignorant villagers, one of whom has received a letter, and cannot read it. The interest shown by all by-standers, the quarrel over it, the eastern excitement was well shown, and the decision to go to the one person in the village who can read—the Brahmin priest, was well acted.

(2.) The schools:—(a.) The school of old days when ola leaf books were used —created great amusement as the ancient teacher actively used his cane on the backs of offenders, and attempted to impart instruction with the rod. Several of the former methods of punishment excited pity for pupils who had to study under such conditons. (b.) In contrast to this was the delightful scene when the kinder-garten children marched in with their little chairs and sang their songs so sweetly. (3.) The training of teachers at Tellippalai gave a chance for some interesting mistakes to be made in answers to questions and showed how teachers are trained on modern lines.

(4) The Tellippalai Press and Industrial school provided an interesting scene depicting this busy hive of industry, type setting, book binding, carpentry, masonry and the distribution of the weekly paper, the *Morning Star*.

(4) Jaffna College now passed before us, (a) The admission to the College of students—in former days. (b) This scene portrayed in a very realistic manner the famous controversy between Dr. Poor of Batticotta Seminary who was noted as a mathematician and an astronomer, and the Hindu astrologer over the correct time of an approaching eclipse of the sun. Admiring villagers bring the astrologer and seat him on a tiger skin in front of the learned American Professor. A controversy ensues as to the exact time of the approaching eclipse and the two parties agreed to meet and make observations at the appointed time. This was done and Dr. Poor's prediction was fulfilled much to the discomfiture of the Hindu and his friends who immediately forsook him and begged for instruction at the feet of the great American. A real telescope, the property of Jaffna College, was the centre of intense interest and made the scene very real. (c) The passing before us of lawyers, doctors, teachers, pastors and others each in their representative costumes, showed very vividly what Jaffna College has done for Ceylon and the world.

(5) Uduvil. (a) Five little girls seeking refuge from a storm received kindly by the missionary lady who provides them with food was the starting point of this splendid work for girls at Uduvil. As the girls had eaten food, they were not received back by their parents, who told the missionary he might keep them. (b) Miss Agnew—"The Mother of a thousand daughters" as she was lovingly termed, was shown by the quaintly attired little lady who is preparing a little bride for her wedding. One is aghast when told that the jewels on the bride to be are heirlooms, and worth probably Rs. 2,200. (c.) This last scene captivated all, as the white robed girls sang in sweet tones their school song. Then little girls came running off and on the stage to carry out the familiar game of "This is the way". The delightful afternoon was brought to a conclusion by a chorus of girls and boys who came forward singing in stirring tones "The Lord is marching on." One of the number carried a huge cross which in the semi-darkness of evening glowed with a vivid red.

The audience were asked to join in hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus Name" and then dispersed.

Thursday morning opened with the Rev. S. Eliatamby in the chair, the subject for the morning being, Forces for Christian service. The Chairman after announcing the subject said that words of praise and thanksgiving were to come forth from the lips of children who would be the future leaders of the church. Then Sunday School children from Karadive, Uduppiddi, Tellippalai, and Chavakachcheri sang beautiful action songs, and recited Bible verses The Chairman of the Centenary Fund next gave a statement of accounts and it was announced to the joy of all that the Fund exceeded the limit of Rs. 20,000 by Rs. Rs. 1.153.67, excluing promises which had not yet been made good. It was mentioned with gratitude that two members of the deputation, Dr. Smith and Mr. Warner, had each given Rs. 1,000 toward the Centenary Fund. Children from Navaly and Karadive then sang beautifully, and Dr. Smith was called upon to address the meeting. He referred to the Rs. 1,000 which was contributed by him and said it did not all come from him. Mrs. Smith and some others had a share in it. He congratulated the Church upon exceeding the limit of Rs. 20,000, and gave a forceful address on "Protestant America and Foreign Missions." He pointed out that the people in Ceylon knew about America only from the missionaries sent out here. That might create a wrong impression that all America was deeply interested in Mission work. Many are deeply interested. Why? Because in the first place, Christian people believe that religion is the fundamental interest in Society. Possessions, wealth and Government are important, but religion is more important than all. Nay, the Christian religion is the only religion for a free modern state. Protestant Christianty only is the best form of religion for a free modern state. Many ask, "Why do you take the trouble to send missionaries to India and Ceylon?" We are told: "there are many religions here." Dr. Jones, one of the finest men we know of, whose death we heard of since landing here, said, "India is the very heart of Asia." While this may be true, we try to send missionaries because we believe it is Christ's will. It is the duty of Christ's followers to follow his injunction. If we had any doubt about this we turn to the practice of the early disciples. No sooner was Jesus risen from the dead than they started to go on missionary enterprises. The missionary enterprise has been the chief concern of Christ's disciples from the time of the Acts of the Apostles till today. We have Christianity in America because it was brought there from beyond the Atlantic. We simply send on the Christianity which we received. With us, Christianity stands for absolutely the best faith in Jesus as a personal Saviour. The American Board was organised 106 years ago, and when the incorporators went to the Massachusets legislature to get it chartered, the legislators remarked: "America has no religion to export, it needs all it has at home." Even today there are people who hold the same view. Another objection is raised, "You people in India and Ceylon do not need our religion because you have so much of your own." Our reply is "When America ceases to send religion away, she ceases to have any at home." Again, if God thought that the religion of the Jews was sufficient, he would not have sent Christianity to them. In the fullness of time God appeared in the face of Jesus Christ. We venture to believe that this is God's plan about you. What do the Protestant Christians do for foreign missions? They maintain 9,035 missionaries and 49,075 native helpers are employed to assist them. They have in their Churches of all denominations 1,413,471 members, in schools 463,812 pupiis. They raise in U. S. A. $15½ million (a dollar—Rs. 3.) Native Churches raise $ 3,334,000. Canada raises $1¼ million. Great Britain $8½ million, all continental Europe $4½ million. Total $27,686,000. One may say this is not a great sum compared with the wealth of America and Europe but more is being given today than ever before. The American Board proper has 69 missions like the Ceylon mission with 76 Churches 80,884 members, more pupils than communicants which shows the high place schools have in the American Board propaganda. They support 656 missionaries (228 men and 428 women), 53 doctors, men and women, all over the world. There are 4,777 native helpers, who very heartily co-operate with them. The Congregational Churches last year raised $ 1,101,000 part of which came from church contributions, another part from men and women who bequeath a certain part of their wealth to the American Board in writing their wills, and a third from conditional gifts. There are men and women, who gave their all to the Board only expecting the Board to give a part of it for their support, so that when they die, the Board gets much sooner what was bequeathed to them. Again, from the Women's Board comes a contribution of $300,000 annually. The American Board and these Boards are all working together. The native Churches last year paid $366,391 and the Congregational Churches three times more. Now comes the question, has it paid? Has the 100 years' work been worth while? My answer is: the congregation of 1.600 or more who crowded this Church yesterday. and the pageant which illustrated your conception and interpretation of the 100 years' work prove it has been worth while. When we returned from the pageant last night, our hostess asked if we were not very tried. We would have stayed all night to hear your interpretation of the value of the 100 years' work done by our missionaries. If a Secretary of the American Board should ever get to heaven, and I say this because a great deal of fault is found with us, think of the privilege of joining with every race on earth in their praise to the Lord. I am sure I shall try to join a Tamil congregation there. Do you know way these Missionaries come to you?

You know it is not for acquiring any territory in Asia, or Africa, or in the Islands of the sea. Their desire is to obtain a place in your hearts for the

Lord Jesus Christ: not to claim a part of it, but the whole of it. These men are not used to the tropical sun or diseases. Many have fallen victims to them, as your historians have pointed out. But the death of early pioneers has not hindered others coming from America which is a sure test of our love to the Lord Jesus. I'll tell you a secret: We have not in America finer women or men than those engaged in Mission work here in Ceylon. Yesterday we were proud of the evangelical, medical, and educational work done by our missionaries. But the best you have had from America has been the personalities who came to die here. With my limited knowledge of your language, I was able to hear the names of Poor, Winslow, Scudder, Green, Agnew, great names, and others, your best possessions. I am sure when the American Board Secretary comes here for the next centenary he will find tablets for the present men and women, for were they greater than these? I shall go home and report this occasion and encourage them to co-operate with you for another 100 years until your knowledge of God covers this land as the waters of the sea.

Then the Uduvil girls recited 1 Cor 13 with flags, upholding "Love." The Chairman made concluding remarks and pronounced the Benediction.

In the afternoon in the unavoidable absence of Miss Howland, Miss Bookwalter presided and in this meeting greatest prominence was given to the ladies. Mrs Selliahpilly conducted the devotional exercises and Mrs. I. Paul presented the greetings of Jaffna Women to the Deputation. Mrs. Smith then addressed the gathering and said she deemed it a privilege and an honour to bring greetings and congratulations from the Women's Board of America, also greetings from the New York branch and the Women's Board of the Pacific. She proposed to tell them of the work of the Women's Board of America, since she was their representative. This Board works under three sections :—(a) Women's Board of Boston representing East America. (b) Women's Board of the Interior representing the Central States, and (c) Women's Board of the Pacific representing West America. These boards supplement the work of the American Board. They choose and support missionaries, but they must be approved by the American Board. These boards serve three purposes: (1) to supplement the American Board's work by securing unmarried lady missionaries; (2) to keep American women informed of the gospel work throughout the world; (3) to emphasize missionary work by women for women. In the early part of the history of the Mission, it was very difficult to secure an unmarried lady missionary. The first of that kind was sent to Jaffna, Mrs. Winslow of the Ceylon Mission first founded the Women's Board She also developed the Women's Board of Missions of Boston; therefore, the missionaries of Jaffna had much to do with the organisation of the Women's Board of America. The American Board has 656 missionaries of whom more than one-third are supported by the Women's Board. The officers of the Women's Board are all ladies, among whom special mention may be made of Miss Day, the Treasurer of the Board whose work is so efficient that the Board has never been in debt. The Women's Board has a constituency of forty thousand women. Their organisations are very simple. There is a missionary society attached to every Church. About twenty of these form a branch of the Board and these branches put together make up the Board. Some of these branch organisations have special responsibilities to meet; for example, one of them has undertaken to raise twenty-five thousand dollars for the new buildings at Uduvil. How do they raise this money? Every woman gives a certain sum for the support of the Mission work. Next year the Board will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary and to commemorate that occasion they are raising Rs. 750,000.

Then Mrs. Warner addressed the gathering and said that when she was a little girl she was interested in the story books and read about wonderful men —magicians—in India and Ceylon—who could make others see things that were not true. If she had that magical power today she would wave her hands and the audience would see on the platform and behind it, not Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Warner, but a hundred thousand women supporting the great work done in Jaffna. Those women were of different kinds, large and small, light and dark, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, but in one respect they were all alike. Their hearts were filled with the love of Jesus Christ, and because of that love of Jesus they are eager to help in some way to spread the story of Jesus's love throughout the world. It is through the love of Christ that people were driven from Asia to tell the wonderful story to Europe and then from Europe to England and again from Europe to America. Now it is one hundred years since it was sent from America to Jaffna. Mrs. Warner felt that she did not belong to an organisation outside Jaffna, but she belonged to the society of women who were actuated by the noble desire of giving their best to others and as such she was not outside the community of Christian women in Jaffna. Therefore instead of bringing greetings to them from outside, she would rejoice with them on this memorable occasion as one of their own number.

Miss Bookwalter presented her greetings to the delegates from America on behalf of the missionary ladies of Jaffna and then addressed the gathering recounting the many benefits which the Jaffna woman has enjoyed by being connected with the schools and churches founded by the American Mission.

Mrs. Selliaphilly addressed the meeting on the successes thus far attained by the Women's Mission of Jaffna and exhorted the members to attempt greater things in the coming century.

Then Mrs. Hitchcock addressed the meeting on the Boarding schools in Jaffna. She made a forceful speech in Tamil recounting the many advantages that have come to the Jaffna women from the Mission boarding schools and pointing out the many responsibilities which they should endeavour to meet in the coming years.

Pastor Paul pronounced the benediction and the meeting closed at 5 p. m.

The meeting in the evening was devoted to a praise service in English the theme of which was, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest that he send forth laborers into His harvest". The service by means of suitable responsive readings from the Bible by leader and people and through hymns, carefully selected for the purpose, sought to develop the above theme. The first part took up the great commission of Jesus to His disciples in sending them forth into the world to teach all nations; the second part developed the idea of the early missionaries sowing the seed in Ceylon, showing their difficulties, their faith and trust in God and ending with the thought that harvests still are waiting and that labourers in God's harvest are urgently needed. The third part emphasized the call of Jesus.

On Thursday afternoon during the women's meeting, the Tamil pastors, catechists, preachers and delegates to the Council met Dr. Smith and Mr. Warner, all missionaries being excluded, in order that the Ceylonese might speak freely of any matters on their hearts. At the close of the conference Dr. Smith said, "I am deeply impressed with the intellectual quality, the deep spiritual insight and the saintly character of these pastors your Churches".

The last meeting of the Centenary Celebration on Friday was most impressive. The subject of the meeting was, The Forward Look. The meeting was presided over by Mr. William Mather. The pastors' point of view was expressed by the Rev. J. K. Chinnatamby. He said that the one note which had been sounded through the meetings was that great things had been done for Jaffna during the past century. These blessings carried with them great responsibilities for the future. The first duty of the Churches was, that they, through their Council, should feel that the responsibility for the future Christian work in Jaffna was their own and not the Mission's, and that they should gradually assume the full financial and administrative responsibility of all the evangelical, educational, and even medical work of the country. Secondly, the churches should grow in number, in unity, and in strength. Their resources should become greater; their places of worship more beautiful; their pastors better qualified; their work enlarged, and their influence widened; they should also become evangelical in the true sense of the world. He then drew the attention of the audience to the paucity of workers and schools in the eastern portion of the peninsula as compared with the western. Thirdly, work should be started among our own Jaffna people in Malaya and South Ceylon. Fourthly, the Churches should direct their attention to work among the depressed classes.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah represented the layman's point of view. He said that the goal which the Churches should place before themselves for the new century was, "Jaffna for Christ". The present condition of the work was very encouraging and the work of the past should be judged not only by the number of converts, but also by the leavening influence of Christianity on the Tamil community. He dwelt at length on three things in which an advance step should be taken to attain the goal. First, Christians must bear testimony to the power of Christ and they must attract others to Him by the nobility, purity, and beauty of their lives. This was the best way in which children, the future pillars of the Church, could be influenced to achieve great results in the future. Secondly, the new century should be started by deeper consecration on the part of Christians for Christian work. The speaker appealed to the audience to show to their own countrymen, what the missionaries from a far off land had shown to them. Thirdly, the laymen should take greater interest in church work and should especially increase their gifts, and learn to give cheerfully, systematically, and liberally. The speaker concluded by saying that Jaffna College should concentrate its energies on the production of Christian leaders and workers.

Dr. Smith then delivered an inspiring address on "Encouraging Facts for the New Century." He said he derived great encouragment from the following ten facts: First, that the law of all life is progress. The progress we have made, the wisdom we have attained, and even the mistakes we

have made, during the past hundred years, will help wonderfully in the progress of the new century. Secondly, we face the new century with unshaken confidence in the power of Christianity to redeem the individual and society. In the coming century marvellous things will happen for the redemption of human society. The third encouraging fact is the new spirit of hospitality in the world towards the gospel of Jesus Christ. The doors which have hitherto been closed, are now wide open. Another encouraging sign is the new standing which the missionaries and missionary work have at home. A century ago, our fathers doubted the sanity of those who wished to carry the gospel to India. Today, the Colleges in America, are giving their honorary degrees to men who have been connected with Foreign Missions. The fifth encouraging sign is the spirit of co-operation between the denominations. The Foreign Missions Conference of North America, which includes all the Protestant Mission Boards, the Missionary Preparation Committee, of which the Rev. F. K. Sanders, who was born in Jaffna, is Chairman; the Missionary Education Movement, which prepares books on Missions; the Layman's Missionary Movement; and the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions are examples of the splendid way in which the denominations are working together. The spirit of co-operation is also very strong on the foreign field, Another cause for encouragement is the new interest in the cause of missions in the Colleges and Seminaries of America. Some Colleges have established special courses of lectures on Missions, which all the students can attend and some Colleges are supporting their own Missions on the foreign field. This tendency is on the increase. A further very encouraging sign, is that the spirit of self support and native evangelism, is on the increase in the native Church,

The progressof the Church depends upon the boysand girls who are now in our educational institutions. As the privileges of education increase in the coming century, the question is: Are they going to dedicate themselves to the cause of the Church of Christ? The ninth encouraging fact is the great reaction that is bound to come in Turkey after the War. There will be a movement in Islam that will open the hearts of Mohammedan men and women to the gospel of Jesus, as never before, and this fact will color the history of the coming century. The most encouraging fact of all is that while we stand before a great world need, we also stand before a great Saviour, who has a plan for satisfying the great world's need. Simple, profound, comprehensive, is this plan, Take up His cross and follow after Him. Because of the experience and privileges of the past one hundred years, you ought so much the more, to obey His command and take up your crosses and follow after Him. For myself, I am sure that we are standing on the threshold of the greatest Christian century, since Christ went home to His Father. I want to give as my last word to you boys and girls, the earnest exhortation that you dedicate yourselves as your fathers did, to the work of making this century infinitely better than the last.

The communion service held at the close of these addresses was very impressive and probably the largest similar service ever held in Jaffna, the great church being completely filled with reverent, earnest worshippers. It was conducted by the Pastors Eliatamby and Veerahatty. A Committee was appointed to convey the greetings of the meetings to the teachers, missionaries, and others, formerly connected with the Mission, who were unable to be present at the celebration. The meeting concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Holton of the Madura Mission, the singing of a hymn, and the benediction.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Warner will remain in Jaffna until Oct. 14th in order to visit the various stations and institutions of the Mission. After leaving Ceylon they expect to make a tour through India visiting especially the Madura and Marathi Mission and sail from Colombo for China on Jan. 1st 1917.

The Boy Scouts of Jaffna College were highly commended by all the visitors for the splendid service they rendered at all times and all places while the meetings were in progress. Owing to the numbers of motor-cars and vehicles of all kinds and the great crowds of people, the congestion in front of the Church was troublesome, but under the efficient direction of Scout Master, D. Sanders, the Scouts handled the crowds so well that no accident of any kind occurred and some lives were actually saved. These Scouts belong to the first Troop of Boy Scouts organised in Jaffna. For over a year they have been in training under the efficient direction of Mr. Sanders.

A report of these meetings would not be complete without a mention of the Tea and Refreshment Room, managed by the members of the Y. M. C. A. of Jaffna College. It was well patronised by the crowds that attended the meetings, and did a much appreciated service.

A choir of boys and girls specially trained, added much to the effectiveness of the musical part of the meetings. A very interesting exhibit in Otley Hall, of the work done in the various institutions of the Mission and of portraits of some of the former missionaries was the centre of much interest.

On Friday afternoon the corner stone of the new Science Building of Jaffna College was laid by Dr. Smith.

The Prize Giving of Jaffna College. occurred at 6.30 p. m. Friday the 13th inst Asthe function formed a part of the Centenary Celebration there was an unusually large number present. The Director of Education presided. At the beginning, a very interesting ceremony was performed. A portrait of Dr. Samuel W. Howland, a former Principal of the college, was unveiled by Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. Smith, Secretary of the Board. Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., spoke of the great qualities of Dr. Howland as a teacher and a man. He said that the outstanding quality of the doctor as a teacher was that he always related the knowledge he imparted to actual life. He then spoke of Dr. Howland's great intellectual qualities, his versatility, keenness, originality, humility, simplicity, patience, love and his spiritual life as something unique. The speaker thought that the excellent likeness before them would inspire the teachers to teach as he taught, to love as he loved and live as he lived. Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, M. A., then spoke of his great friendship with Dr. Howland as a colleague. He emphasized the remarks of the previous speaker and illustrated the qualities possessed by Dr. Howland by interesting anecdotes. The Principal then read a very interesting report which was followed by the distribution of prizes. A remarkable feature of the prize-giving was that the prize-winners had cheerfully given the value of their prizes to the Red Cross Fund, and received only cards indicating the prizes they were entitled to receive.

After this Mr. Warner, the lay representative of the American Board at the Centenary Celebrations gave an address on the Boy Scouts Motto, "Be Prepared". He pointed out how important the subject was now during this war, in Europe and America; how if the Allies had been prepared, Belgium could not have been violated and other atrocities could not have been committed by the Germans, and how America would have stopped the wanton outrages of the Germans on the sea. He then spoke of the different professions and showed how necessary it was to be fully equipped for great and useful work in various walks of life.

The Director of Education then delivered an excellent address pointing out the great part played by the American Mission in the history of Jaffna during the past century, and showed how important a factor Jaffna College had been in that work. He said:

It has been a great pleasure to me to accept Mr. Bicknell's kind invitation to preside at your Prize-giving here today, which is associated with the centenary celebration of the American Mission in Ceylon. I have been reading with the greatest interest, and if I may say so, appreciation, the history of the work of the American Board in Ceylon which has been compiled by Miss Root and with which I hope you are acquainted. "A Century in Ceylon" is indeed a wonderful record of "something attempted, something done", and it must be a great source of pride to you all that the fine buildings of this excellent school are only one of the many monuments not only of a century of good work, but of a century of good men and good women. Over 100 missionaries, assistant missionaries and college professors have been sent from America to Jaffna and as "by their fruits ye shall know them" so from this chronicle of missionary effort you will realize that this is not a story of one success following another, of assured progress, of continuous prosperity. The chronicle has not omitted the years of despondency, almost of despair, through which the mission passed. We learn that at one time the missionary force was reduced to one man and two women and that even after nearly three quarters of a century's work, it was seriously discussed in America whether the Mission should not be given up. Sixty years ago it was decided by your American Board that English education should be abolished. The Vaddukoddai Seminary and the station English schools were abolished and English was eliminated from the course of study at Uduvil. Today we are present at the Prize-giving of one of most successful secondary schools in Jaffna. Jaffna College, Uduvil, Tellippallai and Vaddukoddai are big names in the history of education in Ceylon. You were determined that this should be a college worthy to be associated with the great work your mission is attempting, and in spite of many set-backs you have succeeded.

It must be a great source of pride to Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Miller to be able to show the school to the visitors who have come here from afar and show them that teaching work is being done which must have a lasting effect on generations to come, be they Hindu or Christian. You will all understand that I cannot in virtue of the position I hold, even if I wished to do so, attempt to deal with your mission work. All that is good and makes for good has the warm support and sympathy of my department irrespective of the the denomination by which the work is done. But this I can say. You will all wish your work to be judged by what you have yourselves put into it. The real conscience clause, is one's own conscience, is the true interpreter of one's actions and I am glad to be able to say that the report on the school shows that the general spirit and discipline are excellent. There are no better subjects in the curriculum of youth and

it is facts you have to hunt down, and to succeed in your scouting you must be properly equipped. It is no good entering on the Geography of South America unless you can catch the atmosphere of the place and realize how different it is from Jaffna. Where you can find some points of likeness hang on to them. They will possibly be the only clues you can get the hang of. Similarly in history, what can be duller than the battles of the Wars of the Roses or the Great Rebellion ; if you cannot put yourself into the place of one side [at least and take rather a more interested view than that of the Caspar who only knew "it was a famous victory". Try, and serve one one side as a scout and then you can prime yourself with knowledge to support your side and combat the arguments of your oppenents. Now we are celebrating a Centenary and most of us have been impressed with the period of time-a hundred years. Yes, it is a long time you say since the mission was started, and you must rightly think of the century of work put in. But picture yourself for a moment in 1816: to those of us who know our English history we shall at once realize that it was at the close of the great Napoleonic wars in the year of the battle of Waterloo that the first of your missionaries sailed for Ceylon, when the existence of submarines whould never have been even dreamt of. Today we are still in the throes of the greatest war in the world's history, and with more justification than is usually found for the introduction of the famous tag, I can tell you that as the battle of Waterloo was won a hundred years ago, two months before your Pilgrim Fathers left America, so today their battle can be won on the playing fields of Jaffna College. A hundred years ago we are told Mr. Warren travelled to Jaffna over land from Colombo in a palanquin through dense jungles; today we think nothing of coming up for the day from Colombo. I should like to have said more of the work of the Mission which edunationally is not represented by Jaffna College alone. However important you may think yourselves, one of the most important branches of the mission work has been its influence in female education in Jaffna in spite of the pioneers being told that girls could no more learn than sheep and we have Uduvil to testify to this besides the very numerous homes which can bear evidence to the good influences exercised by the women of your mission, indeed a record of great names in missionary work. They are too many for me to mention, but I must refer to Miss Eliza Agnew who is known is the mother of a thousand daughters. Then again we have the names of Spaulding and Winslow, the compilers of dictionaries with their great contributions to the Tamil language. Dr. Green's translations of medical works have been of immense value to this branch of knowledge. In various fields of education

if you can teach your boys here the value of character, your school will have done its work not only for the mission and for Jaffna, but for this generation and generations to come. It is grip and grit which are wanted in our schools.

I should like our friends here from America to go back there and say that what struck them most in Ceylon was not the cleverness of the boys, not their athletic abilities, but the spirit which they found in the schools of Ceylon, a spirit which was not one of selfish emulation but a school spirit which would be associated not with your success only as boys of Jaffna College, but with your pride as boys of so good a school. I was reading a book the other day which referred to the criticisms of English public schools, and the author said, and with justice, that our public schools are rightly the glory of those who understand them, but they are the despair of those who do not. Public school tradition teaches boys to run straight and speak the truth. The fagging system has taught the public school boy to obey orders promptly. If he becomes a monitor or a prefect, he learns how to frame an order and see that it is carried out. Games teach him to play for his side and not for himself. This control teaches the boy how to organize and how to take responsibility. Learn these lessons and you will be fit for the higher posts in life, for you will have learnt to go through the mill. It is only by learning how to obey orders that one can ever hope to make others obey him. Self-discipline, self-knowledge, self-control these three teach one that true self-confidence that begets respect. I was glad to read in the papers that the boy-scout movement is being introduced successfuliy in Jaffna and I am glad to see that Jaffna College is not backward in enrolling its soouts. "Be prepared" is their motto as you all know and after you have mastered your scout law, you will find that it lends a new interest to every lesson. As I told boys in Kandy last week, one can be scouts in every subject in your class-room; with your masters acting as scout masters. When I took the census of Ceylon, I tried to rouse in my enumerators a scout spirit and to impress on them the joy of hunting: in their case they had to hunt down every man, woman and child and see that no one escaped the census. In the class-room

we have to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the mission as do our schools to your great writers. The works of Emerson, Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes have all been amongst the set subjects in English Literature in our schools. I should wish to say more, but in looking through accounts of Jaffna in old books I found that on one occasion your mission was visited by one of the Governors of Ceylon accompained by (Mr. as he then was,) Twynam and that he wrote down being so amused there at an answer given by one of your boys in an account of the creation stating that Eve was created out of the jaw-bone of Adam. As a descendant of Eve I may be thought to have thus inherited the gift of making long speeches. So I will defer what I had to say on a kindred subject—female education—until perhaps I may be invited to preside at a smilar gathering at Uduvil.

RECD APR 28 1916

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN CEYLON.

by Rev. Giles G. Brown of Vaddukoddai

From the founding of the Mission in 1816, education has been a large part of the work in Ceylon. Almost the first thing the early missionaries did was to gather children together for instruction, and it was not long before schools were scattered widely throughout the field. This work has continued to the present day, and the Mission has a rare opportunity through the agency of its school system. Jaffna College, the successor of Batticotta Seminary which was founded in 1824, and Uduvil Girls Seminary founded the same year, are our highest institutions. These are fed by about 120 schools of all sorts throughout the field. In all we have about 11,000 pupils on our rolls, and our greatest need is funds to build, equip and man these schools, which by the neglect of decades are in danger of losing their vital hold upon the community. Particularly our Village Vernacular Schools, are in need of a generous lift. There is scarcely a child of school age in all our field who is out of reach of one of these little institutions. The recent census shows that about 88% of the boys and 33% of the girls are actually enrolled.

The Government of Ceylon supports education under two distinct systems. First, there are Government schools controlled and supported wholly by the Government. No religious instruction of any kind is given in these schools. They are completely under the control of the Director of Education. There are no schools of this type in the field of the American Board's Mission, or, indeed in the whole of the Northern Province. Second, we have the

Grant-in-Aid System. Under this system any responsible person or society may establish a school at his own expense and then apply to the government for a Grant-In-Aid. Government Inspectors visit the school, and if they are satisfied that it meets a real need, that the building, the equipment and the teaching force are adequate, and annual grant may be made to the owner, conditioned on continued efficiency, for the support of the teacher. No provision is made by government for land, buildings, equipment, religious instruction, or for the support of the school for at least one year. ¶ All Mission schools are under this Grant-In-Aid system. Protestants and Catholics, Hindus, Buddhists and Mohamedans are all treated alike, and are at liberty to found schools of their own. The government standardizes the secular teaching, and by annual inspection insists on the maintenance of the standard. It requires that during three hours of the day only secular subjects be taught. During other hours abundant opportunity is afforded for Christian instruction.

¶ A graded course is in use in all our schools, leading from the most elementary facts of our Christian teaching up to a simple study of the Gospels. The thoroughness with which this teaching is given, will be readily seen to depend on the character of the individual teacher. As we have noted, government offers no grant for religious teaching. The temptation, therefore, to neglect work which brings no monetary gain, is great. In spite of this some of our teachers attain very creditable results.

In the early days ~~the~~ government was satisfied with a minimum of equipment. Primitive sheds and rough furniture were regarded as sufficient, for government was just as anxious as the

~~Missions to get their system established.~~ But as these old buildings fell into decay, and as the country advanced, higher demands were properly made, and the Mission has not kept pace with the need of the times. At present most of our schools are very badly housed in old mud buildings, which were built in many cases from 20 to 40 years ago. Some of them are actually in a dangerous condition, and we have had schools blown down by the heavy winds. We have sold a number of these buildings for from three to ten dollars when we wished to replace them with modern structures. In such buildings it is impossible to teach lessons of order, neatness and cleanliness, or, indeed, to be efficient in any kind of teaching. Naturally we are not building any more of this sort. We are trying to put up good substantial stone structures which will be permanent, and which themselves will teach higher ideals to the children, ideals which they can carry into their homes. We believe that our teaching to be effective, must be given under wholesome and orderly conditions, and that our religious instruction, which we strive to make the strong feature of all our work, will be largely useless unless it is accompanied by the gospel of cleanliness. This is impossible in the old buildings which are so common.

Our teachers are trained in our own training schools at Tellepallai and Uduvil, and many of them are very efficient, not only as teachers, but also as preachers and evangelists.

We also aim to have Sunday Schools conducted in as many of these schools as possible. Take for example, the schools in the villages surrounding Jaffna College. The College Y. M. C. A. conducts six Sunday Schools. The work is under the care of a

committee on which the faculty is represented, which sees that sufficient teachers from among the students are sent regularly to each center. In the outlying districts it is not so easy to carry on Sunday Schools, but wherever it is possible, we aim to do it. Some of the churches have had their origin in this very sort of work. Several schools are now used for regular Christian worship, and we hope that churches will ultimately develop from them.

Then, too, on moonlight evenings, after the village people are through with their work in the fields, we gather large audiences of Hindus and preach to them in these school houses. There are usually from four to six of these schools affiliated with each church, and the Pastors, assisted by volunteer workers, go from school to school holding these services. Audiences from 50 to 200 are very common. Through the day we minister to the children and at night to the adults. In many villages these schools are our only means of influencing the people, and wherever such a school is well established there is a closer bond between us and the people, than is possible without such a school.

These schools are also our recruiting ground for all our higher institutions. No child can go to an English school who has not passed at least three standards in a Vernacular school. So all our seven English schools, Tellepallai Training School, Uduppiddi and Uduvil Girls' Boarding Schools and Jaffna College draw all their pupils from these little village schools. This single fact indicates their great importance. (* Insert 4 B.)

Some years ago a boy came to one of our English schools from the Araly Vernacular school. He was the only son of Hindu parents, regarded as a child given to them as a reward for special sacrifices and pilgrimages and dedicated to the service of a Hindu Temple. He was converted and at once changed his name, taking Paul in honor of his great Christian hero, Lowe in honor of his American teacher who led him to Christ, and Christian that all might know the faith he professed. He was estranged from his family, especially as he gave himself to the Christian Ministry after graduating from Jaffna College. He was a good preacher but still more proficient as a teacher. He became the beloved friend and companion of the Missionaries, several of whom he taught Tamil. He further estranged himself from his people by marrying a Christian, and with his noble wife he lived a life of great usefulness. About nine years ago he became affected with Creeping Paralysis, which gradually compelled him to give up his work. Then he spent his time reading the best books he could find, (President King's and President W. N. Clarke's and Dr. Jefferson's books were among his favorites) and in talking to his friends about Christian life and worship. Later he had to give up reading, and then he spent his time in systematic prayer for the Kingdom throughout the world. A few months ago, this beloved friend and brother, Paul Lowe Christian, passed to his eternal ~~rest~~ on the wings of intercessory prayer. (Insert ~~[illegible]~~) He first saw the light in a little village school.

has come through these schools.

~~Another case was a boy who came from a little school~~ in Tellipalli. He was converted while in Jaffna college and encountered even more strenuous opposition than did Christian. He had to be protected from the violence of his family by his Christian friends, and his marriage to Mrs Christian's sister created a sensation which was the talk of the country for years. After graduating from college, as Assistant to Dr. T. B. Scott at Manepay Hospital, he became a very efficient physician, and helpful and kind friend to his patients, prominent in every good work, and known throughout the country as a man of genuine personal worth. A few years ago, after ministering to thousands himself, he was stricken with Enteric Fever. But the memory of Albert Suppiah Curtis is fragrant because of his good works, and his noble living. He, too, first saw the light in a little village school.

~~* Para at close of 4-a~~

Many scores of such cases, both among the living and the dead might be cited to say nothing of the thousands whose only ray of Christian light has come through these schools

From this brief statement one can readily see how very useful these little schools are. The importance of the position they fill in direct Christian work, and as the recruiting ground for our higher schools, cannot be overstated. There never was a time when the people were so eager for education for their girls and boys; when the leavening influences of Christianity were so apparent; when thoroughly well equipped Christian schools had such an opportunity to mould the lives of these non-Christian Ceylonese children; and when the Mission was so desperately in need of help to rebuild many of these institutions. If we fail to use to the utmost these village schools as the good soil to do our most liberal sowing, we shall lose one of the most hopeful opportunities in the whole wide field of Foreign Missions.

A school can be built for from $250 ~~dollars~~ to $500 ~~dollars~~, according to size and location. We need to rebuild about 60 schools.

Many schools already built need adequate furniture and equipment, which will cost from $50, to $100.

For those expenses for which the government makes no provision, particularly for religious instruction, we need from $50 to $100 for each school.

We would like to secure individuals, churches, Sunday-Schools, classes, Young Peoples' Societies, to undertake the work of specific schools. If the whole amount needed to build a school cannot be raised at once, we can build on the Installment Plan. In all cases the Mission will make an earnest endeavor

to keep donors fully informed in regard to the expenditure of their money.

The American Board regards this work of so great importance that these schools have been placed on a list of objects for which special gifts are asked. They present a peculiarly hopeful opportunity for revolutionizing the life of a whole people through loving ministry to the children.

Who will accept this challenge?

Contributions "For Village Schools in Ceylon" may be sent to Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. and further information about this work may be obtained from Rev. Giles G. Brown, A.B.C.F.M., 287 Fourth Ave., New York.

Vasavilan Mixed School.

Three miles from Tellipplai, built of mud, covered with leaf thatching. The Director of Education writes under date of October 29th 1916 : I have the honour to inform you that I visited the above school on October 10th 1916 at 9.50. Two teachers and 75 children were present. Accommodation is quite insufficient. Entries in the log book show that the same complaint has been made against the school for the last three years with no effect. Equipment also is insufficient. Though there are 32 children in standard II there are only two desks enough for only 16 children. Two more desks and benches and a new map of Asia should be supplied.

Kartuvan Girls' School.

Location about three miles from Tellippalai-a wretched broken down mud building: the Director writes under date of September 18th 1916: ~~unless the necessary accommodation and equipment be provided the payment of grant will not be possible~~. Visited this school at 12 A.M. on August 25th 1916. The building is out of repair, the roof open, side walls fallen down and the floor full of loose sand and dust. Accommodation is not sufficient - the present available space being (34x10) only 340 sq.ft. Number on list-90. Average attendance for the last three months were 35, 36, and 49. The usual average of this school is between 50 & 60. We used to experience great difficulty on the annual examination day with regard to accommodation. Besides the furniture is not enough. There is no teacher's table nor chair. Desks of more suitable size should be supplied. Unless the necessary accommodation and equipment be provided the payment of grant will not be possible.

Tellippalai South Girls' School.

One and a half miles from Tellippalai. The building is so rotten that it is leaning ready to fall. At the last examination the Inspector held the examination under a tree because he was afraid the building would fall on him. The Director writes under date of August 11th 1916: with reference to the last examination of the above-named school, I have the honour to inform you that a new building must be provided before grant can be paid again.

To
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Dear Brethren,

We, the members of the Congregational Churches of the American Ceylon Mission, send our respectful and cordial greetings to you on the occasion of your Centennial celebration.

As members of churches founded in this far-away land, we praise God for having directed the steps of the earliest Missionaries to this remote island within six years of the organisation of the Board, and for the great work accomplished by them under His Divine guidance. We rejoice with you that the small beginnings of Foreign Missionary work started by a handful of godly men a hundred years ago, has resulted in the hundreds of Christian Churches existing to-day all over the world.

For ourselves, we embrace this opportunity to give expression to our sincerest gratitude for the manifold spiritual and temporal blessings received by us through the Board. Words cannot adequately express our grateful feelings when we think of the large-hearted love that prompted Christians of America to send the light of the Gospel to this heathen land. The names of the noble band of Missionaries, who have devoted their lives for the salvation of the people of this country, are enshrined in our grateful hearts. Their fervent piety, their noble self-sacrifice, and their loyal devotion to the Master's cause, will ever inspire the hearts of Christians in this land. The Board has also laid us under a deep debt of obligation by attending to our intellectual and physical well-being. The splendid work done by the old Batticotta Seminary—the pioneer of higher education in India and Ceylon—and by the Uduville Girls' Boarding School, has been mainly instrumental in the spiritual and social regeneration of Jaffna. We are also thankful for the generous response that was given to our appeal for funds for the endownment of Jaffna College, which has filled the void left by the withdrawal of the Board from direct higher educational work in Jaffna. Again you have, in imitation of the Great Physician, afforded physical relief to suffering humanity, and at a time when western Medical Science was unknown here, you did pioneer work in training medical men for the whole Island. The work of the two fairly well-equipped hospitals, which were more recently established, is very highly appreciated by Christians and Hindus alike. Moreover, the establishment of a printing-press---the first of its kind in North Ceylon---has been a powerful auxiliary to evangelistic and educational work.

In short, when we think of the lives sacrificed, the difficulties overcome, and the large sum of money spent by you in giving us nobler ideals of life and purer forms of worship, we cannot but feel that you have drawn the East and the West together by a common bond of brotherhood which makes us feel that we are children of the same Father in Christ Jesus.

We cannot repay the benefits we have received from the Christian people of America. The best we can do is to rise to that spirit of love and sacrifice which you have exhibited to us, and to carry on the noble work which you have started in our midst. It will, we hope, cheer you to know that we are collecting a Local Centenary Fund, which will be completed in 1916, to aid us in furthering the Gospel work here. Our ultimate aim is the attainment of self-support and self propagation and it shall be our earnest endeavour to do everything in our power to achieve this end.

We consider it a privilege and pleasure in sending with our warmest greetings a small gift for your kind acceptance, as a humble token of our gratitude.

In conclusion, we pray that God who has used your labours during the last one hundred years for the extension of His Kingdom, may continue to use you mightily to this end in the great work of carrying the message of salvation as it is in Christ Jesus to heathen lands that yet remain untouched by Missionary endeavour.

On behalf of the Churches,
We remain,
Your grateful brethren in Christ.

Jaffna, Ceylon
September 1910.

S. Eliatamby
Ibbahangara Pillai J.P. & U.M.
Jos Mathew
P. V. Chelliah.
K. Modder Curtis.

OCT 7 1910

TO

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

DEAR BRETHERN:

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION, SEND OUR RESPECTFUL AND CORDIAL GREETINGS TO YOU ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

AS MEMBERS OF CHURCHES FOUNDED IN THIS FAR AWAY LAND, WE PRAISE GOD FOR HAVING DIRECTED THE STEPS OF THE EARLIER MISSIONARIES TO THIS REMOTE ISLAND OF OURS WITHIN SIX YEARS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD, AND FOR THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THEM UNDER HIS DIVINE GUIDANCE. WE REJOICE WITH YOU THAT THE SMALL BEGINNINGS OF MISSIONARY WORK STARTED BY A HANDFUL OF GODLY MEN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO HAS RESULTED IN THE HUNDREDS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES EXISTING TO-DAY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

FOR OURSELVES, WE EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO OUR SINCEREST GRATITUDE FOR THE MANIFOLD SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL BLESSINGS RECEIVED BY US THROUGH THE BOARD. WORDS CANNOT ADEQUATELY EXPRESS OUR GRATEFUL FEELINGS WHEN WE THINK OF THE LARGE-HEARTED LOVE THAT PROMPTED CHRISTIANS OF AMERICA TO SEND THE LIGHT OF THE GOSPEL TO THIS HEATHEN LAND. THE NAMES OF THE NOBLE BAND OF MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE DEVOTED THEIR LIVES FOR THE SALVATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY ARE ENSHRINED IN OUR GRATEFUL HEARTS. THEIR FERVENT PIETY, THEIR NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE, AND THEIR LOYAL DEVOTION TO THE MASTER'S CAUSE, WILL EVER INSPIRE THE HEARTS OF CHRISTIANS IN THIS LAND. THE BOARD HAS ALSO LAID US UNDER A DEEP DEBT OF OBLIGATION BY ATTENDING TO OUR INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING. THE SPLENDID WORK DONE BY THE BATTICOTTA SEMINARY, THE PIONEER OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA AND CEYLON- AND BY THE UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, HAS BEEN MAINLY INSTRUMENTAL IN THE SPIRITUAL AND SOCIAL REGENERATION OF JAFFNA. WE ARE ALSO THANKFUL FOR THE GENEROUS RESPONSE THAT WAS GIVEN TO OUR APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF JAFFNA COLLEGE WHICH HAS FILLED THE VOID LEFT BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BOARD FROM DIRECT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL WORK IN JAFFNA. AGAIN YOU HAVE, IN IMITATION OF THE GREAT PHYSICIAN,

P.T.O.

AFFORDED PHYSICAL RELIEF TO SUFFERING HUMANITY, AND AT A TIME WHEN WESTERN MEDICAL SCIENCE WAS UNKNOWN HERE, YOU DID PIONEER WORK IN TRAINING MEDICAL MEN FOR THE WHOLE ISLAND. THE WORK OF THE TWO FAIRLY WELL-EQUIPPED HOSPITALS WHICH WERE MORE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED, IS VERY HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY CHRISTIANS AND HINDUS ALIKE. MOREOVER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRINTING PRESS-THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN NORTH CEYLON-HAS BEEN A POWERFUL AUXILIARY TO EVANGELISTIC, AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

IN SHORT, WHEN WE THINK OF THE LIVES SACRIFICED, THE DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME, AND THE LARGE SUM OF MONEY SPENT BY YOU IN GIVING US NOBLER IDEALS OF LIFE AND PURER FORMS OF WORSHIP, WE CANNOT BUT FEEL THAT YOU HAVE DRAWN THE EAST AND THE WEST TOGETHER BY A COMMON BOND OF BROTHERHOOD WHICH MAKES US FEEL THAT WE ARE CHILDREN OF THE SAME FATHER IN CHRIST JESUS.

WE CANNOT REPAY THE BENEFITS WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM YOU, THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF AMERICA. THE BEST WE CAN DO IS TO RISE TO THAT SPIRIT OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE WHICH YOU HAVE EXHIBITED TO US, AND TO CARRY ON THE NOBLE WORK WHICH YOU HAVE STARTED IN OUR MIDST. IT WILL, WE HOPE, CHEER YOU TO KNOW THAT WE ARE COLLECTING A LOCAL CENTENARY FUND WHICH WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1916 TO AID US IN FURTHERING THE GOSPEL WORK HERE. OUR ULTIMATE AIM IS THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF -SUPPORT, AND SELF-PROPAGATION, AND IT SHALL BE OUR EARNEST ENDEAVOR TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO ACHIEVE THIS END.

WE CONSIDER IT A PRIVILEGE AND PLEASURE IN SENDING WITH OUR WARMEST GREETINGS A SMALL GIFT FOR YOUR KIND ACCEPTANCE AS A HUMBLE TOKEN OF OUR GRATITUDE.

IN CONCLUSION, WE PRAY THAT GOD WHO HAS USED YOUR LABORS DURING THE PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS FOR THE EXTENSION OF HIS KINGDOM, MAY CONTINUE TO USE YOU MIGHTILY TO THIS END IN THE GREAT WORK OF CARRYING THE MESSAGE OF SALVATION AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS TO HEATHEN LANDS THAT YET REMAIN UNTOUCHED BY MISSIONARY ENDEAVOR

ON BEHALF OF THE CHURCHES

WE REMAIN

YOUR GRATEFUL BRETHERN IN CHRIST

JAFFNA CEYLON
SEPT. 3RD 1910

Rec'd DEC 5 1910

An Arcotian in Jaffna.

Rev. J.H.Wyckoff.

An invitation from the American Jaffna Mission to be present at their annual meetings - rendered especially interesting this year because coinciding with the centennial celebration of the American Board - was accepted with pleasure, and brought Mrs.Wyckoff and myself to the peninsula on the 6th October. The first thing that strikes a person from India on landing in Jaffna is the absence of villages, which form so important a feature of native life in South India. Here each man dwells under his own 'vine and fig tree', the little farm being enclosed by a palm-leaf fence that almost shuts out from view the neat cottage within. Attached to the house is usually a garden of fruits and flowers, while in the small fields that make up the dimunitive farm, are grown a variety of vegetables and grain, watered from wells that form part of the estate. At first sight, the fences built so high as to obscure the landscape, impress the visitor unpleasantly, but as one reflects on the sad lack of privacy in an Indian village, he learns to admire the quiet secluded home-life that prevails in Jaffna. Throughout the peninsula the palmyra and cocoanut palms grow in abundance, stretching for miles in every direction, and mingled with these may be seen the stately tamarind and mango, with here and there a mahogany and teak. As we drive along the well kept roads, lined on either side with pleasant villas, observe the industrious habits of the people, and witness the seeming prosperity that exists, we felt that we had entered a veritable garden of the Lord, where the prayer of Agur "give me neither poverty nor riches" finds ready fulfilment.

As a Mission field also, Jaffna has its attractions. In India we have longed for the time, still deferred, when we might have one Missionary located in each Taluq, and we are continually oppressed by the thought that our field is so inadequately manned. It may surprise some to be told that the whole Jaffna peninsula is scarcely larger than one of our Taluqs, having ~~only~~ an area of less than 500 square miles, with a population of about 300,000. In this field three Protestant Missions are labouring - American, C.M.S., and Wesleyan - with more than a score of foreign workers.

The people are all Tamils who came over from the mainland many centuries ago, the prevailing caste being Vellalas, the most vigorous and intelligent class among the Tamilians. Converts from the higher class have been in larger proportion than anywhere else in India, nearly all of the 5000 or 6000 Christians in Jaffna belonging to the above caste.

Undoubtedly the most interesting department of missionary work in Jaffna is the boarding schools. Owing to the high social position held by the Christians, these schools are patronized by Hindus as well as Christians. For example, of the more than 200 girls in the Udivil boarding school, nearly one half are from Hindu families who enter the school practically under the same conditions respecting, food, clothing, tuition and discipline as the other boarders. The same thing obtains in the Jaffna College where in outward appearance no difference can be observed between the Hindu and Christian lads, the former showing ~~practically~~ the same interest in the spiritual régime of the College as the latter. It was our privilege the day after our arrival to attend a large Christian Endeavour Rally made up principally of the

girls of the American Mission and C.M.S. Boarding schools. We supposed all the 500 or more present were Christians, and addressed them as such, and were surprised to learn afterwards that a large proportion were from non-Christian families. It goes without saying, that the Jaffna missionaries ~~ef~~ have an opportunity of christianizing the homes of the high caste Hindus, of which we know nothing in South India, where the reception of caste boys or girls into a boarding school debars them from returning to their Hindu parents. All the three missions are devoting much time and energy to this interesting work, the beneficent effects of which need no clearer proof than the fact that a movement is now on foot among the Hindus to have a large boarding school of their own, and thus counteract in a measure the influence of the mission~~s~~ schools. Dr.Pierson in an address which I heard in America, on the power of a single consecrated life, named as an illustration of the truth the example of Miss Eliza Agnew, who for 40 years was the devoted head of the Udivil boarding school. The aptness of the illustration has come to me with fresh force since I have visited this school, and realized what a tremendous factor it has been in the enlightenment of Jaffna.

It is a pleasure to note how largely education in Jaffna is in the hands of the missionaries. The government maintains no schools of its own, but grants liberal aids to private institutions. Of the 330 schools in the peninsula, 124 are under the management of the American Mission; about 100 are controlled by the two other Protestant Missions; the remainder being divided among the Catholics and Sivites. The American Mission has more than 10,000 children enrolled in its schools, 3500 of which are girls. Thanks to the missionaries

88 per cent of the boys and 44 per cent of the girls of school-going age in Jaffna are attending school. A good record. Most of the teachers employed are Christians, and the schools exert a strong evangelizing influence. At Tellipallai a normal school is maintained with 60 students who are trained as vernacular teachers.

The higher education of the Mission is provided by the Jaffna College, which is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of Indian Christians and members of the Mission. A good portion of the funds of the College ~~were~~ was locally contributed. Connected with the College are 165 students about 100 of which are boarders. A proposition to amalgamate the college classes of the Wesleyan and C.M.S. colleges with those of the Jaffna College to form a Union Institution is now under consideration. It is earnestly hoped tha this union scheme will be realized, as it will give Jaffna one strong Christian College in place of three weak ones. The staff of the Jaffna College at present consists of the Principal, Rev.G.G.Brown, with one European and eight native Professors, six of whom hold B.A. and one M.A. degrees. The College has an excellent record, and is exerting a wide influence; its graduates being scattered in different parts of Ceylon and India.

The native Church in Jaffna is well developed. The churches, of which there are 20 in the American Mission alone, are organized into a Council attached to the South India United Church. Ten of the churches have ordained Pastors, and ten are for the present in charge of licensed preachers. Nearly all are self-supporting, the amount contributed to the weak churches by the Home Board last year being only Rs.516, while the churches themselves received Rs.14,565

entirely from native sources. The sum of Rs.708 was raised for Home Missions. The Mission is gradually passing over its work to the Council which is making commendable progress in self-government. One church that we visited was erected at a cost of Rs.12,000 given entirely by the people themselves.

Medical Work.- It was a real delight to visit Manipay and see the hospital established and carried on so long by Dr.Samuel F.Green and for the last 17 years under the efficient management of Dr. and Mrs.T.B.Scott. Dr.Scott has greatly enlarged the plant, and with his able corps of assistants is building up a large medical work, treating more than a thousand in-patients yearly. Dr. and Mrs. Scott's names are household words in Jaffna. At Inuvil 2 miles distant, Dr.Isabel Curr conducts a Woman's Hospital, which well supplements the work at Manipay. A large part of the funds for the Inuvil hospital was raised by the Misses Leitch in Great Britain, and the institution was formerly supported independent of the Mission; but it has since been handed to the American Board which manages it along with its other work. The buildings and premises are exceptionally large, and afford ample room for development. Both the hospitals are truly Christian institutions, the great object of the physicians in charge being to make them direct evangelizing agencies.

Annual meetings.- The annual meetings were held in the ancient Church at Vaddukoddai, built by the Dutch in 1678. It should be noted that a considerable number of the old Dutch churches in Jaffna are being used for the native congregations, having been placed at the disposal of the Mission by the English government after the retirement of the Dutch. Several of the existing Mission bungalows

were also formerly occupied by Dutch officials. It speaks well for the substantial architecture of the Dutch, that these buildings have endured for two and a half centuries. The Vaddukoddai church is of enormous size capable of seating 1200 to 1500 people, and this by no means includes the whole of the original structure. The opening meeting which was attended by 1000 people, was a service of thanks-giving,exercises suitable to the occasion including addresses prayer and hymns, being held, and a collection of Rs.866 for the centenary fund being received. This fund, begun in 1906 and to be completed in the centenary year of the Mission 1916, already amounts to Rs. 5700. The communion service at 2 o'clock was a memorable season, when more than 800 of God's people sat down to the table of the Lord. One could not help hoping that the early missionaries were permitted to be witnesses of this scene. At 3.30 o'clock came the great gather -ing when the Christians of the peninsula met to express their thanks to the American Board on its 100th anniversary for sending the gospel to Jaffna. As many as 1500 Christians assembled. Never have we seen a more intelligent and substantial body of native Christians. The whole meeting was in the hands of a Tamil committee, the missionaries being the guests. The sum of Rs.4000 had already been cabled to the Board in Boston as Jaffna's thankoffering. T.C.Changara pillai,Esq., J.P., took the chair. An admirable English address was presented to the Board by Dr.Curtis of Manipay. After a translation of the same had been read in Tamil, eight addresses of 10 minutes each were made by representative Christians, rendering tributes of gratitude for the various ~~efforts~~ departments of Mission effort - educational, medical, evangelistic, social - carried on by the Board. Among the

speakers was Rai Bahadur L.C.Williams Pillai, B.A., retired Inspector of Schools, well known in South India. All the addresses were in Tamil and although most of the speakers could have spoken equally well in English, yet it was a pleasure to hear them use their mother tongue, and listen to selections of music in the same mellifluous Tamil. At the close Dr.Scott voiced the thanks of the Board and the Missionaries in a sympathetic address in Tamil. The meetings continued on Friday morning, and maintained the same high level to the end.

Jaffna has a special interest to members of the Arcot Mission, for it was here that Dr.John Scudder, spent his early years of Mission service, and along with other pioneers like Richards, Meigs, Spaulding and Winslow, sowed the seed which has resulted in so rich a fruitage. As we visited Panditeripu and got a glimpse of Chavangacheri stations, where Dr.Scudder spent 17 busy years we could not but praise God for that consecrated life, which through children's children, is still witnessing for the Master in India.

The Jaffna Mission is not without its problems, which owing to different conditions, they, missionaries and Christian leaders will have to largely solve themselves. The subject of caste in the church is one that will require wise and firm treatment. But few of the lower classes have come into the Kingdom, owing doubtless to their feeling that the church is not for them. The fact that it is respectable to be a Christian also has its dangers; for as it is easy to become a Christian, it is likewise easy to renounce the Christian profession. A caste man does not burn the bridges behind him, as in India, when he adopts Christianity. Then, owing to their isolated position, the Christians in Jaffna are apt to be self-satisfied and self-centred. It would do them good to

come closer in touch with other Christians. On this account we believe it is very desirable that they all come heartily into the South India United Church. While they have much to teach us, it will not be unfitting to say that we can also teach something to them. We rejoice in manifest favour of God on the Jaffna Church. May the spirit be given in large measure to its missionaries and leaders that it may become even a greater power for ~~[illegible]~~ good.

Rec'd DEC 1 1917

Office of Public Instruction,

No. 4233 Colombo, 30th October 1911.

Pungudutiwoo East Mixed School.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform that the average attendance of your Pungudutiwoo East Mixed School has fallen to 8 for the last year and only 3 children were presented for examination. Is there any reason why this school should be retained on the list of registered schools?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. Harward,

Director.

To

The Rev. G. G. Brown.

"C O P Y"

A HALL FOR JAFFNA COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Every organization must have a permanent home if it is to accomplish its best work. This is particularly true of the Young Men's Christian Associations, ministering as they do to the all-around needs of the growing man. Most associations have felt this fact so keenly that they have erected buildings of their own, or have at least secured rooms which answer the same purpose.

Up to the present, Jaffna College Y. M. C. A. has had no such home, but has been dependent upon the courtesy of the College for its meeting rooms. This was all that we required in the earlier days, but with the growth of the association we have felt these conditions to be an increasing handicap. Within the last two or three years particularly, the development of the College itself has been helping to bring about a situation which we now feel we must meet squarely and with decision if our association is to fulfil its largest mission for the future. Jaffna College has no longer any adequate quarters to offer us, and so we are convinced that the time has come to build for ourselves. It is not only a pressing need; it is an opportunity to give visible proof of the strength and devotion of our association.

The building we have in mind is a simple but attractive hall which shall be a credit to the association and to the College to which we belong. Our plans contemplate a reading room with library attached, a good-sized assembly room, several smaller rooms for Bible study classes and the like, a social room in which games may be played, and a Y. M. C. A. secretary's study. We expect to locate it in a commanding position, and make it the center of the best part of our student life. A hall of this character, adequately equipped, will be a tremendous asset to our association in its religious and social work.

The cost of such a building is estimated at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000. The building we will be satisfied with as the minimum will cost about Rs. 5,000, but the one we much desire will approach the Rs. 8,000 figure. To this must be added a certain amount for furniture and other equipment. Designers are at work upon the plans, and it is our hope that sufficient funds will be in hand from subscriptions to enable us to begin construction work before the close of the current year. But in order that we may do this, it is imperative that our loyal friends act with promptness in giving us their financial support. We count on YOU in this.

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon,
March 9th, 1912.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jaffna College.

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PRESIDENT: H. C. YORK, M. A., PH. D.
COR. SEC'Y: S. M. THEVATHASON, M. A.
REC. SEC'Y: J. T. MILLER
TREASURER: E. A. WILLIAMS

JAFFNA COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Vaddukoddai, Ceylon

Dear Mr.

The accompanying circular brings to your attention certain facts in regard to our proposed Y. M. C. A. Hall. We believe you will readily see how eminently desirable such a building is. Jaffna College has always aimed to teach its students the great lesson of Christian missions, giving of self in return for what oneself has received. Our Y. M. C. A. has been an effective instrument in this training, but it will become much more effective if it possesses a hall of its own. A building of our own will enable us to widen and deepen the scope of our work, and thus bring about most desirable results both in the life of the student body and in the general community. The bounds of its influence we dare not, cannot set.

It is our thought that the members of our College Association- past and present — should subscribe the entire amount needed for this building. This would be a glorious and enduring memorial. Will you not help us to make these hopes a reality? No sum you subscribe will be too small to receive our thankful appreciation: simply cooperate with us to the extent of your ability. Each subscription will be acknowledged as received, and the amount credited the donor in the columns of the next following Miscellany.

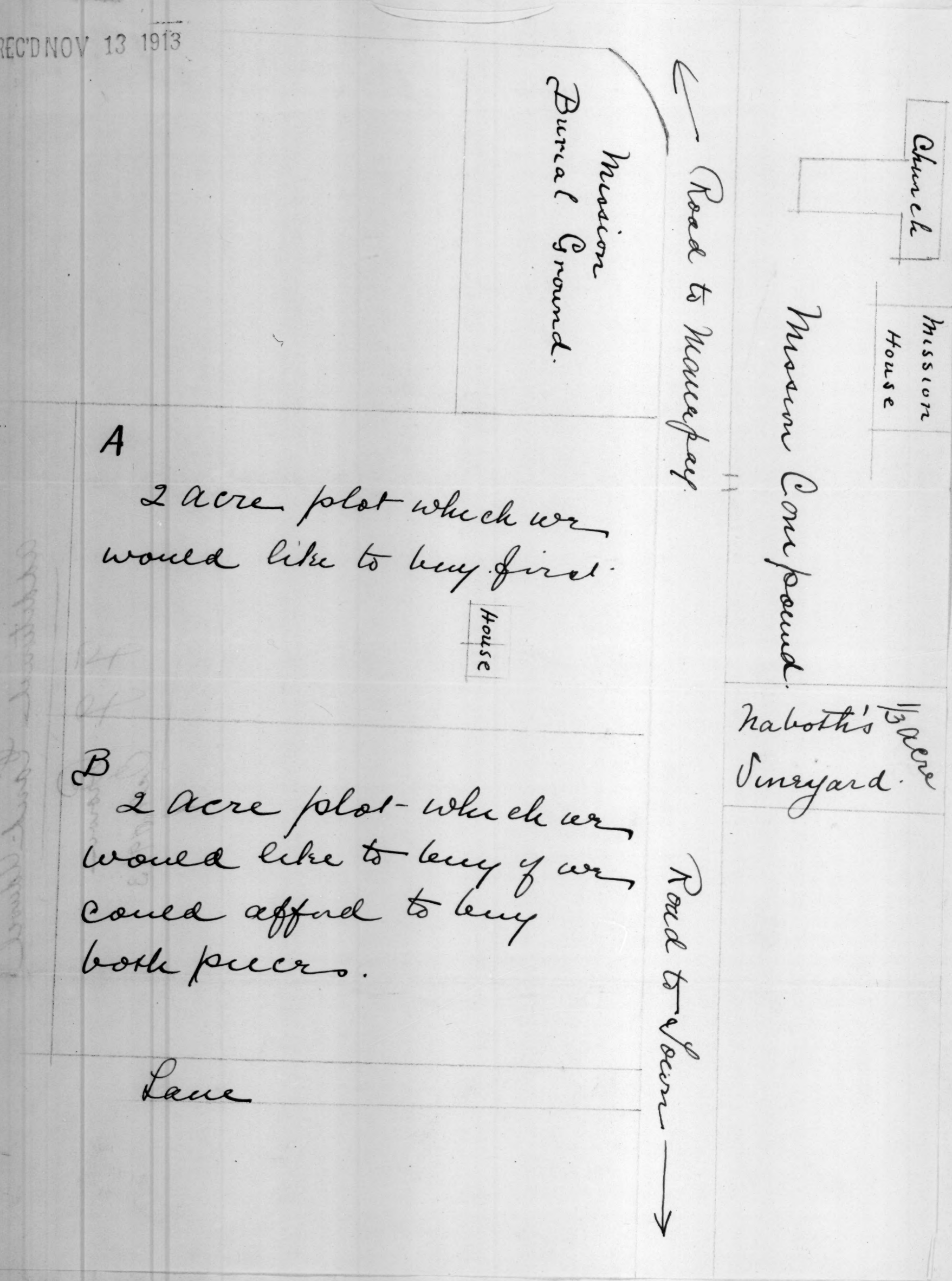
One thing more, and this too is an important one: It is our earnest desire that we may lay the cornerstone of our new Y. M. C. A. hall at the same time we dedicate the memorial tablet which is being prepared in commemoration of the founding of our association. This we plan to take place at the time Mr. John R. Mott, the General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, visits Ceylon. He is expected in November next. Of course you see at once that we can only carry this plan to completion if subscriptions flow in promptly and in large numbers. So please send in your subscription at the earliest date possible.

Plan also to be present at the dedication yourself, and thus do your full share in making this the greatest reunion that Jaffna College has ever known.

Subscriptions should be sent to the President of our Association, Dr. H. C. York, who is also the Trustee of our Permanent Fund.

Very faithfully yours,
Jaffna College Y. M. C. A.,
per

REC'D NOV 13 1913



Sketch - showing needed additional Land - Udwell

J. J. Brown
Oct. 1913

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NOV 28 1913

Missionary Ceylon

1360

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Dr. Curtis, of Ceylon

On Nov. 14 1913 Dr K.Modr.A.Suppiah Curtis, Assistant Physician in the Green Hospital, Manepay, Ceylon, ~~passed to his eternal rest~~ died ~~at the~~ age ~~of~~ forty-two years.

~~Possessed of strong convictions~~ he professed his faith in Christ as a student at Jaffna College, and cheerfully met, for the Master's sake, severe persecution even to the extent of being driven from his home and disinherited.

For the past twenty years he has been a member of the staff of the Green Hospital. His ability enabled him by private study and regular clinical instruction to obtain such a medical education that he was ~~readily~~ readily granted a diploma as a Registered Physician by the Ceylon Medical College. His integrity and faithfulness to duty led to promotion from one office to another ~~in the hospital~~ and twice has he been placed in charge of the hospital when the medical missionary took furlough.

Fond of Bible study, and ready to take active part in Christian work, he grew from grace to grace. A loyal member of the local church he served in a responsible capacity on the Church committee, and regularly placed a tithe of his income at her disposal. Nor was he behind when other appeals for help were made outside of direct church work.

He was, at an early age, appointed a Director of Jaffna College, and has always been an interested participator in all her affairs, frankly stating his opinions tho they might not be acceptable to all.

In ~~the~~ matters that concerned the Christian community at large he was always keen to assist. And while firmly maintaining his faith in ~~the~~ Christ, he was a warm friend of all and readily united with non-Christians in objects for the public good.

~~Truly he was fitted to be a leader of the people, and~~

~~at this time~~ his services are much ~~xxx~~ needed. ~~As one who knew him intimately has written~~ ,"It seems as if hardly any ~~one else was so much needed in the work.~~"

Strong in his disapproval of any de-nationalization, he was still~~, and always,~~ a warm friend of the missionary, and none better than he could bring the foreigner and native into cordial and helpful relations. We are "thankful to have had such a good man so long", and shall look to the Lord of the Harvest to raise up such another helper. ~~to fill the place for the work is His and He will care for His own.~~

J. B. S

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

(Candidates will be allowed to bring into the examination laboratory any one book on quantitative analysis;.provided it do not contain any reference to qualitative analysis)

Candidates will be required to show that they are familar with easy quantitative operations, gravimetric, and volumetric, with the rudiments of qualitative analysis, and that they have preapred a number of elements or compounds by processes involving the manipulation of gases and the purification of substances by crystallization, distillation, and etc. Candidates are required to ~~bring~~ bring to the Practical Examination their original Laboratory notebooks for inspection, should the examiners so desire. These notebooks must be taken away by the candidates at the close of the examination. Specimens made by the candidate, duly attested by the teacher,if any, may be submitted to the Examiners.

REC'D NOV 1 1918

D. Barlow
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McLeod Hospital
Inuvil Ceylon

1917

A. C. M. Press, Tellippalai.

Hospital Staff

Physicians: *Isabel H. Curr, L. R. C. P. & S. Ed.*
May de Livera, L. M. S., Ceylon.

Nursing Superintendent: *Elizabeth I. Hansen, R. N.*

Assistants

Dispenser:	Mr.	A. A. Lyman
Secular Agent:	"	L. Santhiapillai
Clerk & Assist. Dispenser:	"	Chelliah
Matron:	Miss	Anna Vealatchy
Bible Woman:	"	Harriet Thevany
Senior Nurses:	Miss	Muthupillai Katigesu
	"	Susan Tangamma
Nurses:	Mrs.	Eliza Samuel
	Miss	Mary Nagamma
	"	Daisy Anderson
	"	Margaret Samuel

Nurses' Class

Miss Jane Ponnu
" A. Esther
" Emily Wickramaratne
" Caroline Nagamuttu
" Rose Nagamma
" Harriet Joseph
" Emily Vealatchy
" Faith Navaratnam
" Mary Grace
" Rose Kathirasy

Miss Mary Pathinipillai
" Elizabeth Muttupillai
" Mabel Ratnam
" Mary Nesamma
" Elizabeth T. Samuel
" Alice Annam
" Mary Ponnamma
" Jessie Jayakody
" Ukkumenika
" Lydia Chinnappillai

Statistics for 1917

Dispensary Patients - -		*4,018*
" *Visits* - -		*7,473*
Hospital in-patients - -		*2,019*
Maternity cases in Hospital	*532*	
" " " *Villages*	*38*	
" "	*Total*	*570*
Visits to Villages		*343*
Office Consultations		*76*
Operations		*250*

THE NURSES' DORMITORY.

In General

The year 1917 has been a most strenuous one, owing chiefly to so much sickness among the nurses, but we look forward with hope for better things in the coming year.

As everywhere else, the prices of medicines and hospital supplies have increased tremendously, but we are thankful we have been able to get supplies at all in these days of hardship and very glad we had received such a good supply of drugs in 1916. So that with economy we have managed to carry on the work of this hospital almost as usual in spite of this fearful world-war now raging.

We are greatly in need of more buildings yet. I trust that our friends will rally to our aid as they are able. In our last year's report we said our most urgent need was permanent wards to take the place of

temporary thatched huts, and for these and some much-needed out-buildings we later estimated the cost to be Rs. 16,500. We are very grateful to Government for having granted our request for half that amount, viz : Rs. 8,250 as a building grant, and we hope to be able to collect the other half from friends and well-wishers of the Hospital. This building is now in process of construction and we expect it will be in use before another year's report is issued.

We still require a new operating-room which, with equipment, will cost at least Rs. 15,000 ($5,000), and an extension to our Nurses' Home. The latter is not nearly sufficient for the large number of nurses we have, and more room would probably prevent some of the sickness among the nurses and would certainly add to their comfort when they are ill or in need of rest. For this addition we need Rs. 12,000 ($4,000).

Medical Work

There is a slight increase of both Hospital patients and the number of Dispensary visits over last year and our maternity cases are the highest on record, viz : 532 in Hospital added to 38 in the villages make a total of 570.

The total number of days the patients stayed in Hospital was 27,042 an average of 13⅓ days each: while the daily average number of in-patients for the year was 74.

I am indebted to Dr. de Livera for the following special notes on some of our medical and obstetrical work in the Hospital.

Malaria. Of the 115 cases treated in hospital 2 were cerebral malaria, 10 malarial cachexia and 6 malarial neuritis, several chronic malaria. 41 cases occurred complicating pregnancy or the puerperal period. Malaria is responsible for many premature stillbirths, but the administration of Quinine along with

Tinct. Opii usually enables the patient to go on to full term. All types of Malaria occur in the district: quartan not very frequent, tertian common, also quotidian. Good success has been obtained with intramuscular or rectal injections of Quinine in acute cases. Cases are seen with ascites and enlarged liver and spleen. The malarial spleens are often very large but usually respond to internal and local treatment, the latter being most appreciated by the Tamil patient. Malaria complicating anchylostomiasis occurred in two pregnant cases.

Dysentery. A large number of cases of both acute and chronic dysentery were treated here. They come in an epidemic in July, August and September with the flies, but there are usually some throughout the year. Dysentery has been another cause of miscarriages or premature labours.

Diabetes. Many treated at the out-patient department for diabetes or glycosuria benefit much on restricted diet.

Tuberculosis. Rather much phthisis treated at O. P. D., usually the chronic type. A few cases of intestinal tuberculosis among children and adults. Some rapidly advancing cases were seen, some of whom had been sent north for the climate. No special accomodation for tuberculous cases makes one hesitant to admit them as in-patients. Margosa oil has been found useful in some cases along with open air treatment.

Gynaecological. Many treated both at Dispensary and in Hospital. It gives satisfaction to see those who have been treated for sterility come in later on for their confinements.

Of the forty-eight deaths which took place in Hospital, 12 were due to Cardiac Valvular diseases complicating parturition or pregnancy.

1	Cardiac	disease	complicating	Typhoid fever
1	"	"	"	Pneumonia
1	"	"	"	Puerperal fever

4 were due to Puerperal Eclampsia.

2 were from exhaustion after difficult labour and were only a few hours in hospital.

Obstetrical

Of the 532 confinements in Hospital there were:

Normal labour, 364. (Males 181, Females 183.)

Note. 2 Anencephalous monsters were delivered on different occasions with Hydramnios present in both cases. 8 were twin labours. In some of the above normal labour cases the following maternal conplications existed:—

Asthma with Cardiac dilatation 2. Anaemia 1
Anti-partum-haemorrhage 1. (Brought in collapsed.)
Anchylostomiasis 2. Bronchitis 8.
Cardiac Valvular disease 4. Dysentery 12.
Eclampsia 10. Hysteria 1. Influenza 1.
Malarial fever 4. Nephritis 1.
Pernicious vomiting of pregnancy 3.
Pneumonia 4. Scabies 1. Sprue 1. Syphilis 2.
Stomatitis 5. Nephritis Gravidarum 15. Typhoid 1.
Of the above, 23 of the infants were still-born.

Difficult Labour, 168.

Forceps deliveries 79. Craniotomy 3.
(of these 36 females, 43 males.)
Version 11. (shoulder or hand presentations)
Breech presentations 17.
Face presentations 3.
Occipito-posterior positions 11

Placenta previa 9.
Post-partum haemorrhage 5.
Hydrocephalus 1.
Twins 2 pairs.
Foetal ascites 1.
Adherent Placenta 8.

Note. Most of these cases of difficult labour were brought in requiring immediate attention from long distances, some of them in a precarious condition. In some of the above cases the following complications existed:—

Eclampsia 6. Dysentery 3. Nephritis Gravidarum 1.
Malarial cachexia 1. Uterine Inertia 2.

Premature births, 54.

Note. Of these many were stillborn mostly in 7th and 8th months. There were 5 pairs of twins among these and the following maternal complications:

Cardiac Valvular disease 6.
Dysentery 4. Tuberculosis 1.
Eclampsia 6. Nephritis Gravidarum 3.
Typhoid 2. Malaria 4. Placenta Previa 3.
Ante-partum Haemorrhage 1.

THE MAUD AND ALICE

ICE NURSES' TRAINING HOME.

The 'Maud and Alice' Nurses' Training Home

During the most of the year we have had 24 nurses in the Home. Of these, Jane Ponnu left to be married in May. Caroline and Mary Nagamma left at the end of the year for the same reason. All of these had been 3 years or longer in the Nurses' Home. Miss Emily W. went to Kandy to help with the care of the sick in the girls' school at Hillwood. Four new girls joined the class during the year.

Miss Hansen, the Nursing Superintendent, is still busy with the study of the language but has had a weekly class with the nurses, seniors and juniors. We shall be glad when she takes over the charge of the Nursing Department next June.

We have had a good deal of sickness among the nurses last year. First one senior nurse was ill a good part of the year and then the other, who had been much over-worked, was laid up before the end of the year with Malarial fever

and a regular break-down and had to be off duty for six weeks. Besides, several of the younger girls had fever during the year, two of them being very ill with Enteric. However we are thankful that all recovered, and we closed the year with more hopefulness and also with thanksgiving for all that had been accomplished.

We trust that friends of the hospital will come to our aid in our plan to enlarge the nurses' home. Those who have been with us for many years ought to have separate rooms and those on night duty need a quiet place to rest during the day. We have no proper accomodation also for sick nurses. The estimated cost of the plan for enlargment is Rs. 12,000, ($4,000).

Mention might be made of our Inuvil circle of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for the nurses who have done a good deal of sewing for the soldiers, besides subscribing month by month out of their small salaries towards this and other war objects.

Evangelistic Work

It has been a great pleasure having Miss Howland with us during another year to look specially after this work. So many of the patients are her old school-girls who so eagerly look for her as she goes in and out among them with her words of comfort and cheer and her booklets of the Gospel story, and often a little prayer with them which they greatly appreciate. Especially with those who may be near their end, her services are most invaluable both to the dying one and to the sorrowing friends.

The services of Mrs. C. Wyman have also been most acceptable to the patients, and she is a most devoted worker both in the hospital and villages. Mrs. Arumugam and Mrs. Daniel have continued their work among the women in the village and Mrs. Ponnu has helped in both the hospital and village. Mrs. Arumugam in her report writes hopefully of her work especially during the Gospel Campaign meetings when they went out two by two and worked among the people in differ-

ent villages, and she tells of several who have confessed their faith in Christ.

Miss Harriet Thevanypillai, our Hospital Bible-woman, also reports encouragingly about her work among the patients in the wards where she goes from one to another praying with them and reading and telling them the old Gospel story which is new to very many of these people.

She also reports of a number who have received blessing and have learned to know and believe the one true God and Saviour Jesus Christ.

We are very glad that Rev. Eliatamby has recovered after a serious operation and is able to resume the Sunday afternoon services in the Preaching Bungalow, which are much appreciated by both the staff and those patients who are able to attend.

We regret that sickness has kept Mrs. Chelliahpillai from coming for the nurses' Bible class as often as in former years, and we are grateful to her for all the help she has been to the nurses] by these weekly Bible-readings.

In Conclusion

We desire to thank all friends who by their prayers and gifts have encouraged and helped us to carry on the good work in the name of the Beloved Physician who left us an example to follow in His steps.

Special thanks are due to those supporting Hospital beds and helpers, viz:

"Canterbury Bed" endowed	by	Miss Alice Redpath.
"Paul Eddy Rowe Cot",	"	"	Mrs. Marl. Eddy Rowe.
"Somerville Bed", supported		"	" R. Somerville.
"Daisy Cot",	"	"	S. S. of St. John's by the Sea, Ventnor.
Two beds	"	"	Mrs. Ed. J. Brown.
Two Bible-women	"	"	"

Also to Miss Alice Redpath for £10 towards the upkeep of the hospital motor.

We are very grateful to our friends both in Ceylon and at home who have given donations to the New Building and Poor funds. We acknowledge with thanks a draft from England of £31-7-8 (Rs. 438-97), for training of nurses, being the legacy of Mary Jane Collinson, Liverpool, England, per the Misses Mary and Margaret Leitch.

Above all we thank our God for all His goodness to us during the past trying year and we trust Him that He will supply all our needs for the future.

ISABEL H. CURR.

Diagnosis of Hospital Cases

Abortion	-	25
Abscess	-	50
Acne	-	4
Adenoids	-	4
Adenitis	-	5
Amenorrhoea	-	8
Anaemia	-	18
Ankylostomiasis	-	15
Ankylosis of shoulder		1
" " wrist		1
Appendicitis	-	1
Atony of bladder	-	1
Asthma	-	14
Ascites	-	3
Biliary Colic	-	2
Bronchitis	-	81
Bacilluria	-	1
Bite by tarantula	-	1
" " other insects	-	3
Burns	-	6
Blepharitis	-	4

Carcinoma (uterine)	11
" of mouth -	1
Carbuncle -	2
Cardiac valvular disease	29
Caries (dental) -	3
Cellulitis -	11
Chyluria -	1
Congenital absence of uterus and vagina -	1
Cirrhosis of liver -	3
Cephalhaematoma -	1
Constipation -	141
Contused wounds -	7
Conjunctivitis -	1
Cystitis -	4
Debility -	3
Dermoid cyst -	1
Detachment of retina	1
Diabetes -	4
Diarrhoea -	12
Dysentery -	104
Dyspepsia -	20
Dysmenorrhoea -	11

Eczema	-	10
Eclampsia	-	35
Enteritis	-	20
Endometritis	-	16
Epistaxis	-	1
Erythema	-	3
Erysipelas	-	2
Extra-uterine gestation		1
Fibro-adenoma	-	2
Furunculosis	-	6
Gastritis	-	17
Gastro-enteritis	-	2
Gonorrhoea	-	4
Heat-stroke	-	1
Haemorrhoids	-	2
Haematoma of vulva		1
Hepatitis	-	2
Hydrocephalus	-	2
Hysteria	-	16
Hydatidiform mole	-	2
Hydrophobia	-	1
Imperforate anus	-	1
Incarcerated gravid uterus		1

Infantile uterus	-	1
Infantile convulsions		13
Infantile paralysis	-	1
Influenza	-	12
Infected umbilicus	-	2
Inguinal hernia	-	1
Intestinal colic	-	6
" obstruction	-	8
Iritis	-	1
Leprosy	-	1
Lumbricoides	-	35
Lipoma of face	-	1
Malaria	-	115
Malignant disease of colon		1
" " " bladder		1
Marasmus	-	10
Mastitis	-	7
Meningitis	-	3
Menorrhagia	-	11
Menopause	-	6
Measles and broncho-pneumonia		1
Neuralgia	-	4
Neurasthenia	-	3

Neuritis	-	4
Nephritis acute	-	7
" chronic	-	2
" gravidarum		49
Noma	-	1
Otitis media	-	2
Osteitis of pubic bone		1
Ovarian cyst	-	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum		5
Paraplegia	-	1
Parametritis	-	5
Parturition	-	532
Parangi	-	1
Pemphigus neonatorum		1
Pleurisy	-	4
Prolapsus uteri	-	13
Ptomaine poisoning		3
Phagedena (sloughing)		1
Phlegmasia alba dolens		7
Potts disease	-	1
Phlyctenular keratitis		1
Phymosis	-	2
Pyorrhoea alveolaris		4

Phantom pregnancy	2
Pneumonia -	55
Pruritus (in pregnancy)	7
Psoriasis -	1
Placenta previa -	9
Puerperal paralysis	3
Rachitis -	6
Retained placenta -	16
Ranula -	1
Rheumatic fever acute	4
" arthritis	2
" torticollis	2
Rheumatism -	36
Ringworm -	2
Scabies -	14
Sebacious cyst -	1
Salpingitis -	1
Sprue -	2
Sprains -	4
Stomatitis -	13
Strangulated inguinal hernia	1
Syphilis -	12
Synovitis .	4
Septicaemia puerperal	20

Sapraemia puerperal		28
Tabes mesenterica		3
Tetanus	-	2
Tetany	-	2
Tonsillitis	-	4
Typhoid fever	-	35
Tubercular adenitis		3
Tuberculosis pulmonary		11

Uterine displacements	28
" fibroids	5
Ulcers -	17
Vermis -	24
Vaginal cyst -	1
Vomiting of pregnancy	4
Whitlow -	1

OCT 14 1919

Giles G. Brown
Aug. 18, 1919

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THE JAFFNA COUNCIL
OF THE
SOUTH INDIA UNITED CHURCH

Dear Friends:—

In sending forth our appeal for 1919, we wish first of all to thank you very heartily for the kind response which you made to our appeal for 1918; and especially for the cordial messages which in so many cases accompanied your gifts. It was indeed very cheering to receive so many assurances of confidence in the work of the Council.

Our appeal this year takes the form of a preamble and a series of resolutions by the Council itself. You will notice that we are asking for a large increase of gifts. But we think the sum asked for is not excessive in view of the great work to be done, and in view of the great prosperity which has come to the people of Jaffna both at home and abroad. We ask it as a token of your willingness to share with your brethren the good things which God has bestowed upon you.

Above all we ask for your continued prayer in behalf of the great work of the Kingdom of God. In the confident faith that you will welcome the privilege of helping the Kingdom through the Council we send forth this appeal.

Yours in loving service,

S. Eliatamby, *President.*
A. Abraham, *Secretary.*
Giles G. Brown, *Treasurer.*

Please send all contributions to

Rev. Giles G. Brown,
Chunnakam,
Ceylon.

August 18th, 1919.

Our Appeal for 1919

The past five years have seen the development of a multitude of new relations for the Christian Church. We are citizens of the world as never before, and have had imposed upon us a new set of privileges, opportunities and responsibilities, which we cannot escape even if we would. Nor do we want to escape them. Rather we welcome them as a part of our divine inheritance.

For over one hundred years the work which is now under the Jaffna Council has been subsidiary to the American Board. It has been a blessed privilege to be associated with that fine body of men and women in America who saw the Kingdom of God afar off and worked for its consummation. Through them we have seen a vision of the larger things of the Kingdom. We have come into something of their sturdy independence, and we now claim the privileges of sons who are attaining their majority.

The crisis through which we have passed has affected the work of the American Board more profoundly than that of any other Missionary Society. The greater part of the work carried on in the devastated territories of Turkey was American Board work. In the Balkans also the Board has an extensive and important mission. The loss of property amounts to many lacs of rupees; while the loss of Christian lives by a barbarism unparalleled in history, is beyond computation.

Now that the war is over the Board is faced with the necessity of re-establishing its work. None of us would hold it back from this important task. When the Boxer revolution in China brought the Board face to face with disaster and loss, many timid souls counselled withdrawal from the field believing that

it was useless to try to plant Christianity there. But today the Cross of Jesus Christ is triumphing on the field of martyrdom.

Another such opportunity presents itself today. Turkey, bathed in the blood of martyrs, stands open; and again the Board is ready to minister in loving service to the enemies of the Cross. We here in Ceylon urge on our friends in America in this noble endeavour.

But we also feel that we should have a share in this work. Therefore we, the members of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church, in our regular Semi-Annual Meeting, on the 18th day of July, 1919, after careful consideration of the foregoing statement, cordially and unanimously adopt the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, the world situation has thrust all peoples into new relationships and has imposed upon all new responsibilities and privileges, and,

WHEREAS, the American Board is face to face with unprecedented opportunity and responsibility in Turkey through the misfortunes and horrors of war,

RESOLVED:—

First, that we hereby declare our hearty approval of the Board's going into Turkey in full force to build up that which has been destroyed.

Second, that we pledge ourselves to support the Board, first by gifts of money to be used in rebuilding Turkey; and second by taking a larger share in the support of our own work.

Third, that we appeal to our constituency, first for generous gifts to be sent to the Council Treasurer for relief work in Turkey, and second, for a Thank-offering for 1919 of not less than Rs. 2,500 to enable the Council to carry on successfully ~~the following~~:

(a) ~~A strong evangelistic campaign in neglected districts, and in churches which are unable to support themselves.~~

its Evangelistic and educational campaign

(b) The education of pastors and evangelists at Bangalore and Pasumalai.

(c) The support of needy students, especially from outlying districts, in Tellipallai, Uduppiddi, and Uduvil Boarding Schools, and in Jaffna College.

(d) The pensioning of retired workers who have faithfully served the churches in days gone by.

(e) The extension of our work along evangelistic and educational lines.

Fourth, that these resolutions with the preamble be printed and distributed to our constituency.

"Freely ye have received. Freely give."

Report of the Thank-offering for 1918.

RECEIPTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

Mr. W. M. Underwood,	-	-	Rs. 100. 00
" S. Somasundram,	-	-	50 00
Miss M. K. Hastings,	-	-	20 00
Mr. W. E. Hitchcock,	-	-	20 00
" Wm. Mather,	-	-	20 00
" V. R. Thambirajah,	-	-	20 00
Rev. G. G. Brown,	-	-	15 00
Mr. W. S. Cooke,	-	-	15 00
Miss L. K. Clark,	-	-	15 00
Mr. C. W. Miller,	-	-	15 00
Dr. I. S. John,	-	-	15 00
" H. R. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	15 00
Mr. A. E. Clough, £ 1	-	-	13 33
" R. N. Jacob, "	-	-	13 33
" V. L. Joshua, "	-	-	13 33
" J. V. Lambert, "	-	-	13 33
" S. H. T. Welch,	-	-	13 33
" W. H. Bartlet,	-	-	10 00
" D. K. Charles,	-	-	10 00
" W. A. Clough,	-	-	10 00
" T. N. Devadason,	-	-	10 00
Rev. E. R. Fitch,	-	-	10 00
Mr. C. T. Hastings,	-	-	10 00
" S. J. C. Kadirgamar,	-	-	10 00

Mr. J. S. Lewis,	-	-	10 00
" A. S. Mather,	-	-	10 00
" E. Mather,	-	-	10 00
" W. A. Mather,	-	-	10 00
" K. Naduweltamby	-	-	10 00
" M. R. Navaratnam,	-	-	10 00
" J. K. Perinpanayagam,	-	-	10 00
" R. C. Proctor,	-	-	10 00
" T. C. Rajaratnam,	-	-	10 00
Dr. S. S. Rajanayagam,	-	-	10 00
" H. S. Rasiah,	-	-	10 00
Mrs. S. N. Suppiah,	-	-	10 00
Mr. & Mrs. H. Thambirajah,	-	-	10 00
Mr. S. J. Thambirajah,	-	-	10 00
" T. S. Tillainayagam,	-	-	10 00
" J. Vettivalu	-	-	10 00
" A. A. Ward	-	-	10 00
Dr. S. S. Thevasagayam,	-	-	8 00
Mr. J. V. Samuel,	-	-	7 67
" J. S. Ampalam,	-	-	7 34
Mrs. S. R. Joshua,	-	-	6 67
Mr. T. P. Ponnampalam,	-	-	6 67
Miss S. R. Howland,	-	-	6 00
Mrs. J. Samuel,	-	-	6 00
Mr. S. Paul,	-	-	6 00
" A. S. Ampalam	-	-	5 00
" S. P. Amarasingham,	-	-	5 00
" R. K. Arulampalam,	-	-	5 00
" J. Chellappah,	-	-	5 00
" J. V. Chelliah	-	-	5 00
" K. I. Chelliah,	-	-	5 00
" J. I. Christmaspillai,	-	-	5 00
" T. S. Cooke,	-	-	5 00
A. Friend,	-	-	5 00
Dr. I. H. Curr,	-	-	5 00
Dr. De Livera,	-	-	5 00
Mr. J. R. Eliezar,	-	-	5 00
" R. S. Edwards,	-	-	5 00
" S. M. Edwards,	-	-	5 00
" N. S. Eliathamby,	-	-	5 00
" R. A. Gnanamuttoo,	-	-	5 00
" H. T. Gnanapiragasam,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. W. E. I. Hoover,	-	-	5 00
Mr. B. A. John,	-	-	5 00

Mr. R. K. Joseph,	-	-	5 00
" C. H. Kadiravatpillai,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. Kingsbury,	-	-	5 00
Mr. R. R. B. Kumarakulasinghe,	-	-	5 00
" L. C. Moraes,	-	-	5 00
" R. N. Manikavasagar,	-	-	5 00
" S. V. Muttiah,	-	-	5 00
" E. C. Muttuvalu,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. E. R. Navaratnam,	-	-	5 00
Mr. J. K. Niles,	-	-	5 00
" J. T. Paramanathapillai,	-	-	5 00
" S. Samuel,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. A. Sabapathy,	-	-	5 00
" R. N. Sabapathy,	-	-	5 00
Mr. S. Sabapathippillai,	-	-	5 00
" D. S. Seevaratnam,	-	-	5 00
Dr. J. M. Somasundram,	-	-	5 00
Mr. S. Somasundram,	-	-	5 00
" A. R. Supiramaniyam,	-	-	5 00
" M. S. Rajah,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. R. M. Rasasuriar,	-	-	5 00
Mr. A. S. Rasiah,	-	-	5 00
" C. T. Rasanayagam,	-	-	5 00
Dr. W.S. Ratnavale,	-	-	5 00
Mr. J. P. Tambiah,	-	-	5 00
" J. T. Thambiah,	-	-	5 00
Mrs. M. C. Thambirajah,	-	-	5 00
Mr. A. M. Thevathasan,	-	-	5 00
" A. Thamboe,	-	-	5 00
" J. M. Thomas,	-	-	5 00
" T. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	5 00
" D. Vairamuttu,	-	-	5 00
" S. Velupillai,	-	-	5 00
" M. William,	-	-	5 00
" S. G. Watson,	-	-	5 00
" E. R. Thambiah,	-	-	4 00
Mrs. T. Ahambaram,	-	-	3 00
Mr. J. T. Amarasingham,	-	-	3 00
Mr. & Mrs. Chinniahpillai,	-	-	3 00
Mrs. W. A. Clough,	-	-	3 00
Mrs. M. David,	-	-	3 00
" A. M. Devasagayam,	-	-	3 00
Rev. S. Eliathamby,	-	-	3 00
Mr. C. P. Gnanamuttu,	-	-	3 00
Mrs. S. P. John,	-	-	3 00

Mr. E. S. Joseph,	-	-	3 00
" D. P. Lawrence,	-	-	3 00
" S. G. T. Lawrence,	-	-	3 00
" T. Mather,	-	-	3 00
" P. A. Seenivasagam,	-	-	3 00
Mrs. J. C. Muttiah,	-	-	3 00
Mrs. G. Thevathasan,	-	-	3 00
Rev. C. D. Vellupillai,	-	-	3 00
Mr. E. A. Williams,	-	-	3 00
" A. Abraham,	-	-	2 50
Rev. R. P. Bryant,	-	-	2 50
Mr. A. Chelvarajah,	-	-	2 50
" K. V. Gnanapiragasam,	-	-	2 50
Miss A. Hoffman,	-	-	2 50
Mr. H. A. Kanapathipillai,	-	-	2 50
" S. G. Mills,	-	-	2 50
" M. S. Nalliah,	-	-	2 50
Rev. I. Paul,	-	-	2 50
Mr. M. R. Ramanathan,	-	-	2 50
" T. Sundaram,	-	-	2 50
" S. M. Thevathasan,	-	-	2 50
" E. Tilliampalam,	-	-	2 50
" S. S. Vyramuttu,	-	-	2 50
Mrs. S. S. Vyramuttu,	-	-	2 50
Mr. D. K. John,	-	-	2 34
Mrs. D. C. Anketell,	-	-	2 00
Mr. L. S. Asbury,	-	-	2 00
" J. V. Chellappah,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. M. L. Chellappah	-	-	2 00
Mr. N. Chelliah,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. A. M. Chittampalam,	-	-	2 00
" J. S. Cooke,	-	-	2 00
" S. W. Cumarasami,	-	-	2 00
Dr. A. C. Evarts,	-	-	2 00
" S. H. Gnanamuttu,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. A. Gunaratnam.	-	-	2 00
Mr. J. M. Hensman,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. A. T. Joseph,	-	-	2 00
Mr. A. M. Kulasagarampillai.	-	-	2 00
" E. A. Lawrence,	-	-	2 00
" D. P. Mann,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. Wm. Mather,	-	-	2 00
Mr. S. A. Muttiah,	-	-	2 00
" A. V. Nagalingam,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. E. A. Ponniah,	-	-	2 00

Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Ratnasar,	-	-	2 00
Mr. A. Samuel,	-	-	2 00
" L. Santhiapillai,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. M. D. W. Sathasivam,	-	-	2 00
" J. R. Seevaratnam,	-	-	2 00
Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Seevaratnam	-	-	2 00
Mr. S. P. Selvadurai,	-	-	2 00
Rev. J. K. Sinnathamby,	-	-	2 00
Mrs. S. Sithravalu,	-	-	2 00
Mr. R. Snell,	-	-	2 00
" R. V. Thambiturai,	-	-	2 00
" A. K. Thambirjah,	-	-	2 00
Rev. S. Veerakathy,	-	-	2 00
Mr. R. C. Welch,	-	-	2 00
" S. K. Beadle,	-	-	1 75
" G. Velupillai,	-	-	1 65
Mrs. G. D. Thomas,	-	-	1 50
Mr. K. Thevasagayam,	-	-	1 50
Mrs. S. T. Seenivasagam,	-	-	1 50
Mr. A. G. Nagalingam,	-	-	1 50
Mrs. T. P. Hudson,	-	-	1 50
Mr. R. P. Edwards,	-	-	1 50
Miss S. A. David,	-	-	1 50
Mr. A. R. Bryant,	-	-	1 50
Mrs. T. H. Crossette,	-	-	1 40
Mr. S. Y. Murugasu	-	-	1 25
" C. Joshua,	-	-	1 25
" J. C. Amarasingham,	-	-	1 25
" V. Kandiah,	-	-	1 10
Mrs. K. Nalliah	-	-	1 05
Mr. E. S. Abraham,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Abraham,	-	-	1 00
" S. G. Adams,	-	-	1 00
" C. J. Aiyaturai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Ayampillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. P. Amarasingham,	-	-	1 00
Mr. V. Amarasingham,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. T. Ampalavanar,	-	-	1 00
" H. Anderson,	-	-	1 00
Rev. F. Anketell,	-	-	1 00
Mr. K. Appacuddy,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Appacuddy,	-	-	1 00
" A. Appacuddy,	-	-	1 00
" Arnold,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. S. Arulampalam,	-	-	1 00

Mrs. A. Arulpiragasam,	-	-	1 00
" P. Arulpiragasam,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. Arumugam,	-	-	1 00
" S. Ascervatham,	-	-	1 00
" W. T. Ascervatham,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. C. P. Ayadurai,	-	-	1 00
" T. Bissel,	-	-	1 00
" H. C. Bonney,	-	-	1 00
" R. P. Bryant,	-	-	1 00
Mr. Wm. Bryant,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. W. M. Canagasaby,	-	-	1 00
" E. Chodiar,	-	-	1 00
Mr. V. S. Chellappah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. L. Chelliah,	-	-	1 00
" K .J. Chelliah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. M. A. Chelliah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. M. Chellappah,	-	-	1 00
" C. Chinnappah,	-	-	1 00
" J. Chinnaturai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. K. Chinnathamby,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. K. Chinnathamby,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. Mary Chinnathamby	-	-	1 00
Mr. M. Chinniah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. M. P. Christian,	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. K. Christodas,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. K. Christodas,	-	-	1 00
Mr. L. V. Clarence,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. L. V. Clarence,	-	-	1 00
Mr. C. H. Cooke,	-	-	1 00
Miss T. P. Curtis,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. R. Curtis,	-	-	1 00
Mr. K. Daniel,	-	-	1 00
" P. Daniel,	-	-	1 00
" S. K. Daniel,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. C. David,	-	-	1 00
Mr. C. Duraisamy,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. C. Eleazar,	-	-	1 00
" A. T. Emanuvel,	-	-	1 00
" R. Fitch,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Girdwood,	-	-	1 00
" H. P. Girdwood,	-	-	1 00
Mr. B. Hall,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. C. Handy,	-	-	1 00
" L. Hensman,	-	-	1 00
" M. P. Hensman,	-	-	1 00

Miss L. Hitchcock,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. R. S. Hitchcock,	-	-	1 00
Mas. G. Hoover,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. Jacob,	-	-	1 00
Mr. H. S. Jacob,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. Margaret Jacob,	-	-	1 00
" E. John,	-		1 00
Mr. R. John,	-	-	1 00
Mas. W. M. John,		-	1 00
Mrs. E. Joseph,	-	-	1 00
" M. Joseph,	-		1 00
Rev. W. H. Joseph,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. G. Joshua,	-	-	1 00
Dr. N. L. Joshua,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Joshua,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Joshua,	-	-	1 00
" V. R. Kadirgamer,	-	-	1 00
" J. P. Kanagasaby,	-	-	1 00
Miss K. Kamalanayaky,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. E. Kanapathipillai	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Kanapathipillai,	-	-	1 00
" J. K. Kanapathipillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. N. J. Kanapathipillai,	-	-	1 00
" V. Kanapathipillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. G. Kandiah,	-	-	1 00
Rev. K. A. Kandiah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. K. M. Kandiah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Kandiah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. V. Kandiah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. M. Kartigasu,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Krishner,	-	-	1 00
" V. Kuddithamby,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. A. K. Lawton,	-	-	1 00
" A. Lawrence,	-	-	1 00
" J. R. Lee,	-	-	1 00
Mr. C. Lewis,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Lowe,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. C. Lyman,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. R. Mann,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Mann,	-	-	1 00
Miss Anna Maria,	-	-	1 00
" Grace Marimuttu,	-	-	1 00
Mr. M. E. Marnickam,	-	-	1 00
" G. Meadows,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Miller,	-	-	1 00

Mrs. M. Mills,	-	-	1 00
" L. Moraes,	-	-	1 00
Mr. K. Murugappah,	-	-	1 00
" C. Murugasu,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. M. Murugasu,	-	-	1 00
" A. Muttiah,	-	-	1 00
" D. S. Muttiah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. M. Muttu,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. Muttuthamby,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. Muttuvalu,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. C. Muttuvalu,	-	-	1 00
Mr. K. Nagalingam.	-	-	1 00
" M. N. Nagalingam,	-	-	1 00
" K. J. Nagamuttu,	-	-	1 00
Rev. W. P. S. Nathaniel,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. S. Navaratnam,	-	-	1 00
Mr. D. V. Nelson,	-	-	1 00
Miss M. Nelson,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. N. Nelson,	-	-	1 00
" D. S. Nicholas,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. H. C. Ollagasagaram,	-	-	1 00
" R. Param,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Parinpanayagam,	-	-	1 00
" J. Paul,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. S. Paulpillai,	-	-	1 00
" M. Paulpillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. N. Ponniah,	-	-	1 00
" S. J. Ponnappah,	-	-	1 00
" D. J. Peter,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. N. Phillips	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. V. Pillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. P. Rajaratnam,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. E. Rasasingam,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. Rajaratnam,	-	-	1 00
Mr. E. V. Rasiah,	-	-	1 00
" K. S. Rasiah,	-	-	1 00
" V. R. Ratnam,	-	-	1 00
" S. Rice,	-	-	1 00
" J. A. Richard,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. J. A. Richard,	-	-	1 00
" P Riply,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. M. Samuel,	-	-	1 00
" S. Samuel,	-	-	1 00
" E. S. Sangarapillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Sangarapillai,	-	-	1 00

Mrs. A. Sabapathipillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. P. Sabapathipillai.	-	-	1 00
Miss M. Sabapathy,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
" E. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
" G. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. A. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
" K. S. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. M. S. Saravanamuttu,	-	-	1 00
" P. Sebastiampillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. K. V. G. Seenithamby,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Selvadurai,	-	-	1 00
" D. Sinnacuddy,	-	-	1 00
Mr. C. T. B. Singham,	-	-	1 00
" D. Sinnappu,	-	-	1 00
" D. K. Sinnappu,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. A. Sinnathamby,	-	-	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Chinnathamby,	-	-	1 00
Mr. T. S. Sinnathamby,	-	-	1 00
" S. Sithaparapillai,	-	-	1 00
" S. Sivaguru,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. A. Snell,	-	-	1 00
Mr. J. C.Stickney,	-	-	1 00
" J. C. Suntharam	-	-	1 00
Mrs. R. R. Suppiah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. V. S. Suppramaniam,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. R. Thamboe,	-	-	1 00
Mr. S. Thambu,	-	-	1 00
" S. K. Thambiah,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. E. K. Thambipillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. P. Thambipillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. T. A. Thambypillai	-	-	1 00
Miss S. Thangammah,	-	-	1 00
Mr. B. Thillaiampalam,	-	-	1 00
" D. Vallupillai,	-	-	1 00
" K. W. S. Vythilingam,	-	-	1 00
" J. V. Valupillai	-	-	1 00
" K. A. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
" M. S. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
" P. J. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. C. D. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
" J. V. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
Mr. E. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
" J. R. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00

Mr. S. M. Valupillai,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. V. A. Varithamby	-	-	1 00
Mr. V. Veerasingham,	-	-	1 00
" E. Vinasithamby,	-	-	1 00
Mrs. W. Vyravanathar,	-	-	1 00
" E. F. Welch,	-	-	1 00
" A. S. Williams,	-	.	1 00
" P. R. Williams,	-	-	1 00
" P. Worthington,	-	-	1 00
Mr. A. T. Yesuthasan,	-	-	1 00
" C. K. Yesuthasan,	-	-	1 00
" E. K. Yesuthasan,	-	-	1 00
A Friend,	-	-	1 00
A Friend,	-	-	1 00
Thirteen gifts of less than Rs. 1.00			8.09
Total of 403 personal gifts,			1,355.63
Collected by schools,			86.01
For Flood Relief,			
Collected by Mr. M. R. Navaratnam, 124.00			
H. Gnanapragasam, 15.00			139.00
Cash collected at the Annual Meeting,			22.64
Total.			1,603.28

Gifts Classified by Churches

	Individuals	Schools	Totals
Alaveddi	49.50		49.50
Araly	38.33	1.05	39.38
Atchuvaley	13.00		13.00
Chandilippai	86.25	1.26	87.51
Changanai	22.83		22.83
Chavagachcheri	36.75	5.25	42.00
Erlalai North	2.50		2.50
Erlalai South	12.00		12.00
Karadive	84.25	2.50	86.75
Manepay	141.85	30.00	171.85
Moolai	21.82		21.82
Navaly	96.82		96.82
Nunavil	8.12		8.12
Pandateruppu	130.67		130.67
Tellippalai	93.00	14.35	107.35
Uduvil	150.38	21.50	171.88
Uduppiddi	14.75	5.50	20.25
Usan	6.00		6.00
Vaddukoddai	58.30		58.30
Varany	55.27	4.60	59.87
Velany	31.25		31.25
Missionaries	108.50		108.50
Unclassified	93.49		93.49
	1,355.63	86.01	1,441.64

From the Churches	1,441.64
For flood relief,	139.00
Cash collection,	22.64
Total.	1,603.28

N. B. Of this amount Rs. 21.00 came in on the day on which the books were closed. Therefore the amount actually entered in the account is Rs. 1,582.28. See Balance Sheet. This will be noted in next year's account.

Statement of the Current Account

Income and Expenditure for the year 1918

Receipts		Expenditure	
Balance forward	Rs. 2,298.89	Pension Funds	
American Mission,	1,200.00	For Pastors	392.18
Church Assessments	523.50	For Teachers	392.18
Interest	1,760.00	Evangelistic Work	2,188.00
Thank offering	1,582.28	Pensions	710.00
		General Assembly	31.50
		Flood Relief	249.00
		Miscellaneous	271.86
		Balance forward	3,129.95
	7,364.67		7,364.67

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

The Centenary Fund		22,000.00
Teachers' Pension Fund		392.18
Pastors' Pension Fund		478.68
Invested with Jaffna College at 8%	22,000.00	
Uninvested	870.86	
	22,870.86	22,870.86

Audited and found correct,
S. C. Lyman, Auditor.

Giles G. Brown, Treasurer.

Statement of Expenditure for Evangelistic Work

South Erlalai, Mr. A. E. Kanapathipillai, Preacher	Rs.	87.50
Meesalai, Mr. V. M. John, Preacher		180.00
Nunavil, Mr. S. A. Seevaratnam, Preacher,		150.00
Erlalai North, Mr. V. A. Varitamby, Preacher, 11 mo.		165.00
Tondamanaar, Mr. S. S. Valipuram, Preacher, 11 "		237.50
Kudattanai, Mr. E. K. Yesuthasan, Preacher		480.00
Varany, Rev. F. Anketell, Pastor 11 mo.		330.00
Usan, Mr. P. Ponniah, Preacher, 10 mo.		50.00
Moolai, Mr. G. D. Thomas and Mr. P. Vaitilingam, Preachers		240.00
Arnaicotta, Mr. V. A. Varitamby, Preacher, 1 mo.		7.50
Siruvilan, Mr. P. Vaitilingam, and Mr. S. S. Vallipuram, Preachers,		210.50
General Assembly's Evangelistic Committee		50.00
		2,188.00

A. C. M. PRESS TELLIPPALAI, CEYLON.

REC'D SEP 22 1915

REQUIREMENTS IN SCIENCE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

FOR THE JUNIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Two courses will be offered each of two years.

I. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS FOR JUNIORS.

The general properties of matter. Cohesion. States of matter - solid, liquid, and gaseous.
The distinctive properties of solids, including simple experiments on elasticity.
The distinctive properties of liquids. The water level. The characteristic properties of a gas.
The methods of measuring length, area, volume, and time. Experiments with the simple pendulum.
The principle of the lever and of the balance.
Determination of densities and specific gravities.
Experiments on flotation. Hydrometers.
The pressure of the atmosphere. The mercury barometer. The aneroid barometer. The action of a pump. The siphon.
The effects of heat on matter. Expansion . Temperature, and its measurement. The use of various kinds of thermometres. Changes of state. Fusion. Evaporation and boiling. Conduction of heat. Experiments on good and bad conductors. Heating by convection and radiation.
The simple laws of light. The formation of shadows. Reflexion of light. The properties of plane mirrors.
Refraction through a glass plate and through water. The bending of light through a prism. The properties of a convex lens. The dispersion and recomposition of white light. Colour.
Electrification by friction. The properties of magnets and of the electric current. Common laboratory operations such as evaporation, crystallization filteration, and distillation.
The changes that occur where substances are heated. The chemistry of air. Oxygen and nitrogen. Rusting and burning.
Qualitiative examination of simple chemical changes.
The physical and chemical properties of water. Properties of hydrogen.
Properties of acids and alkalis. Neutralization, common salt, and salpetre
Carbon. Carbon dioxide, chalk, and lime.
At the practical part of the examination, candidates will be asked to perform easy experiments on the above subjects

II. (a) CHEMISTRY SYLLABUS FOR JUNIORS.

The subject matter of Experimental Science, together with the follwing:-
Chemical and physical changes, elements, and compunds, and mixtures. Laws of chemical combination. Equivalent weights. Meaning and use of symbols, formulae and equations.
Oxygen and hydrogen. Oxides, acids, bases, and salts.
The chemistry of nitrogen, ammonia, nitrous and nitric oxides, nitric acid, and nitrates; chlorine, hydrocholoric acid, and chlorides; carbon, oxides of carbon, carbonates (especially those of calcium and sodium); sulphur, hydrogen sulphide, oxides of sulphur, sulphric acid, and sulphates.
Iron and lead, their oxides and comon salts.
At the practical part of the examination, candidayes will be asked to perform easy qualitative and quantitative experiments on the above subjects. No knowledge of systematic analysis will be expected.

(b) PHYSICS SYLLABUS FOR JUNIORS.

The subject matter of Experimental Science, together with the following:-
The measurement of momentum and force. Resolution and composition of forces. Centre of gravity. Work and energy. Levers and pulleys.
The measurement quantities of which. Specific heat of solids and liquids. Latent heat. Expansion of solids and liquids.
Evaporation, vapour pressure and boiling. Transformation of work into heat.
Simple properties of mirrors and lenses. Combination of lenses to form a telescope and a microscope. Principle of the spectroscope

Comparison of the moments of magnets. Comparison of the strengths of magnetic fields. The earth as a a magnet.
The practical units of current, electromotive force, resistence. Ohm's Law
The construction and use of common electrical instruments, such as the galvanometer, voltmeter, and ammeter. the voltameter.
Experiments illustrating electro-magnetic induction.
At the pracyical part of the examination, candidates will be asked to perform easy experiments on the above subjects.

FOR THE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Two courses will be offered each of two years.

I. PHYSICS SYLLABUS FOR SENIORS.

The subject matter of the Junior Physics, together with the following:-
Sound. - The characteristics of sound waves. The reflection of sound. The experimental determination of the velocity of sound in air. the effect of change of atmospheric conditions on the velocity of sound in air. The relation between pitch and frequency, loudness and amplitude, quality and wave form. Experimental determination of pitch. Simple experiments on interference of sound waves.
Experiments of the vibration of strings and columns of air.
Resonance. Velocity of sound in gases.
Heat. - Methods of measuring temperature. Corrections for mercury thermometers . Determination of the coefficients of expansion of soli and liquids. Relations between the volume, temperature, and pressure of a gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat of solids and liquids. Fusion.
Determination of melting points.
Latent heat of fusion.
Evaporation, vapour pressure, and boiling.
Determination of boiling points. The relation of boiling to pressure.
Latent heat of vaporization.
The dew-point. Hygrometers.
Conduction and convection. Radiant energy and its mode of propagation: its relation to light.
The relation of the heat to energy. The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.
Light. - The laws of reflection and refraction of light. Measurement of the refractive index of solids and liquids. Total reflection.
The properties of mirrors and lenses.
Deviation and dispersion produced by a prism.
Different types of spectra. Principle of the telescope and microscope.
Magnetism and Electricity. - Induced magnetization . Experimental verification of the laws ofmagnetic force.
The magnetic properties of iron and steel. Magnetic fields.
Moment of a magnet. The earth as a magnet.
The simple phenomena of electrostatics . Electrostatic induction. Electrostatic potential, distribution of charge, capacity.
Condensers.
Methods of producing electric currents, primary cells.
Magnetic effects of a current, galvanometers.
Chemical effects of a current, electorlysis,secondary cells.
Ohm's Law, its experimental verification.
Methods of comparing current strength, electromotive force, resistance.
Practical units of current, electromotive force, and resistence.
Specific resistance and conductivity.
Heating effect of a current. Joule's Law.
Experiments to illustrate electro-magnetic induction.
At the practical part of the examination, candidates will be asked to perfo experiments on the above subjects.

II. CHEMISTRY SYLLABUS FOR SENIORS.

In addition to the subject matter of the Junior Syllabus, candidates will be expected to be more fully acquainted with the atomic and molecular theories and to work numerical exercises dealing with chemical reactions.
Properties of metalic and nonmetalic elements. Classification of the elements. Allotropy. Properties of solutions. The chemistry of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon,sulphur, the halogens, and phosphorus. Boric acid and borax. Silica and sodium silicate.
The chemistry of the following metals and their compounds in addition to those that are dealt with in connection with foregoing: Silver, arsenic, mecury, copper, lead, aluminium , iron. .

At the practical part of the examination, candidates will be asked to perform qualitative and quantitative exercises on the above subjects, which may include, the identification of the elements and compounds included in the foregoing list, and the use of standard solutions of acids, alkalis, and potassium permanganate.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Two courses each of one or two years in accordance with the previous preparation of the student.

I. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS, TWO YEAR'S COURSE

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general scope and charcter of the examination, without being exhaustive of all parts of the subject. Candidates are expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus by which the elementary principles of Physics are illustrated and applied:-

GENERAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, AND GASES

Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases
Viscosity and Diffusion in Liquids and Gases.
Surface Tension. Osmosis. Stretching of Wires.
Heat. - Temperature. Instruments for the measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature. Isothermal and Adiabatic, Expansion.
Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat
Change of State. Latent Heat. Vapour Pressure. Boiling Point.
Dew Point. Formation of Cloud, Fog, and Dew
Conduction. Definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Conviction. Radiation.
The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and Modes of Determination. The Conservation of Energy.
Sound. - The Production and Propagation of Sound.
Nature of Wave-motion. Amplitudes. Wave length. Frequency.
Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of Temperature on the Velocity.
Reflection.
Determination of Frequency by simple methods.
Experimental investigation of the modes of Vibration of Strings by means of the Sonometer.
Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air in Pipes by Resonance tuning Forks.
Organ Pipes. Position of Nodes and Antinodes.
Optics. - Propagation of Light,. Loss of Reflection and Refraction. Photometry.
Reflexion at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.
The General Laws of Radiation: Visible, Ultraviolet, Infra-red.
Emission and Absorption.
Heating Effects of Radiation.
Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.
The Formation of Images by Single Lenses. Long and Short Sight and their correction by Lenses.
The Combination of Two Lenses to form a simple Telescope or Microscope.
Measurement of Velocity.

MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY

Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction (Influence).
The Magnetic Field. Liens of Force. the Law of Magnetic Force. Magnetic Moment.
Intensity of Magnetisation.
The Earth as a Magnet.
The Magnetic properties of Iron and the Elementary Laws of the Magnetic Circuit.
The Simpler Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction (Influence).
Distribution of Electrification on Conductors.
Electric Field. Strength of Field.
The Law of Electric Force.
Potential. Capacity. Energy of charge.
Electrometers
Electric discharge and Electric Current
Primary and Secondary Batteries.

Magnetic Field of Current. Magnetic Measurement of Current. Galvanometers
Work done by an Electric Current.
Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential. Resistance
Ohm's Law. : Wheatstone's Bridge; Potentiometer; Resistance of Cells;
Volt; Ohm; Ampere; Ammeters; Volmeters.
Heating Effects of Currents.
Elementary Phenomena of Electrolysis. Faraday's Law.
Voltameters.
Action on Current Circuit in a Magnetic Field.
Electormagnetic Induction. Faraday's Law. Len's Law. Induction Coil.
A Thermo-electric Couple.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The following scheme is not exhaustive, and is intended mereerly to show the general nature of the exercises at the Practical Examination. The Examiners are not precluded from setting other exercises and practical problems illustrative of the principles set forth inthe syllabus. :-

Length measurements by Millimetre Rule.
Eye-estimation of tenths of a division.
Use of Vernier, Linear, and Angular.
Determination of Areas and Volumes by Measurement of Linear Dimensions
Determination of Volumes by weighing in Water.
Specific gravities of Solids, Powders, and Liquids.
Use of the Hydrometer.
Verification of Boyle's Law.
Reading the BaroBarometric Height.
Determination of the Centre of Gravity of a Plate.
Determination of g by Simple Pendulum.
Determinationof velocity of Sound in a Tube by Resonance with a Fork.
Use of the Sonometer.
Use of Thermometers, and Determination of Fixed Points.
Simple Methods of determining Specific Heat and Latent Heat of Fusion and Evaporation.
Determination of Dew Point.
Use of simple Photometers.
Focal lengths of Mirrors.
Focal Lengths of Lenses.
Arrangement of two Lenses to make simple froms of Telescope, Microscope, and Magic Lantern.
Tracing the path of a Ray of Light through a block of glass and Deduction of Refractive Index.
Refractive Index by Method of Apparent Thickness.
Tracing the lines of force in the neighbourhood of a Magnet.
Comparison of Magnetic Moments and Fields.
Measurement of Resistance of Wires and Cells.
Comparison of E.M.F.'s with Poteniometer.
Measurement of electro-chemical Equivalent.

Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their original Laboratory note books for inspection, should the examiners so desire. The notebooks must be taken away by the candidates at the close of the examination.

II. CHEMISTRY, TWO YEARS COURSE.

The following outline is given for the general guidance of candidates as indicating the range of the written part (1) and Experimental Part (II) of the Examination in Chemistry:-

The methods which lead to the discovery of the composition of common materials occuring in nature
The determination of molecular weights, equivalents, and of atomic weights. Valency and tructural formulae.
Classification of the elements, including the Periodic Scheme.
General characters of the chief types of compounds, including acids, bases and salts.
History,production and properties of the more important and typical elements and their most familiar compounds.
The character of chemical changes, including combustion, thermal dissociation, and electrolysis; the conditions which determine and influence them, and the attendant phenomena.
The whole of the above to be treated in an elementary manner.
Candidates will be required to show that they have seen and practiced a great variety of experiments, and are familar with the appearance of common laboratory materials.

Requirements in Science
for Secondary Schools
for Junior Certificate Exam.
Jaffna

Chas. H. Miller

Aug - 1915